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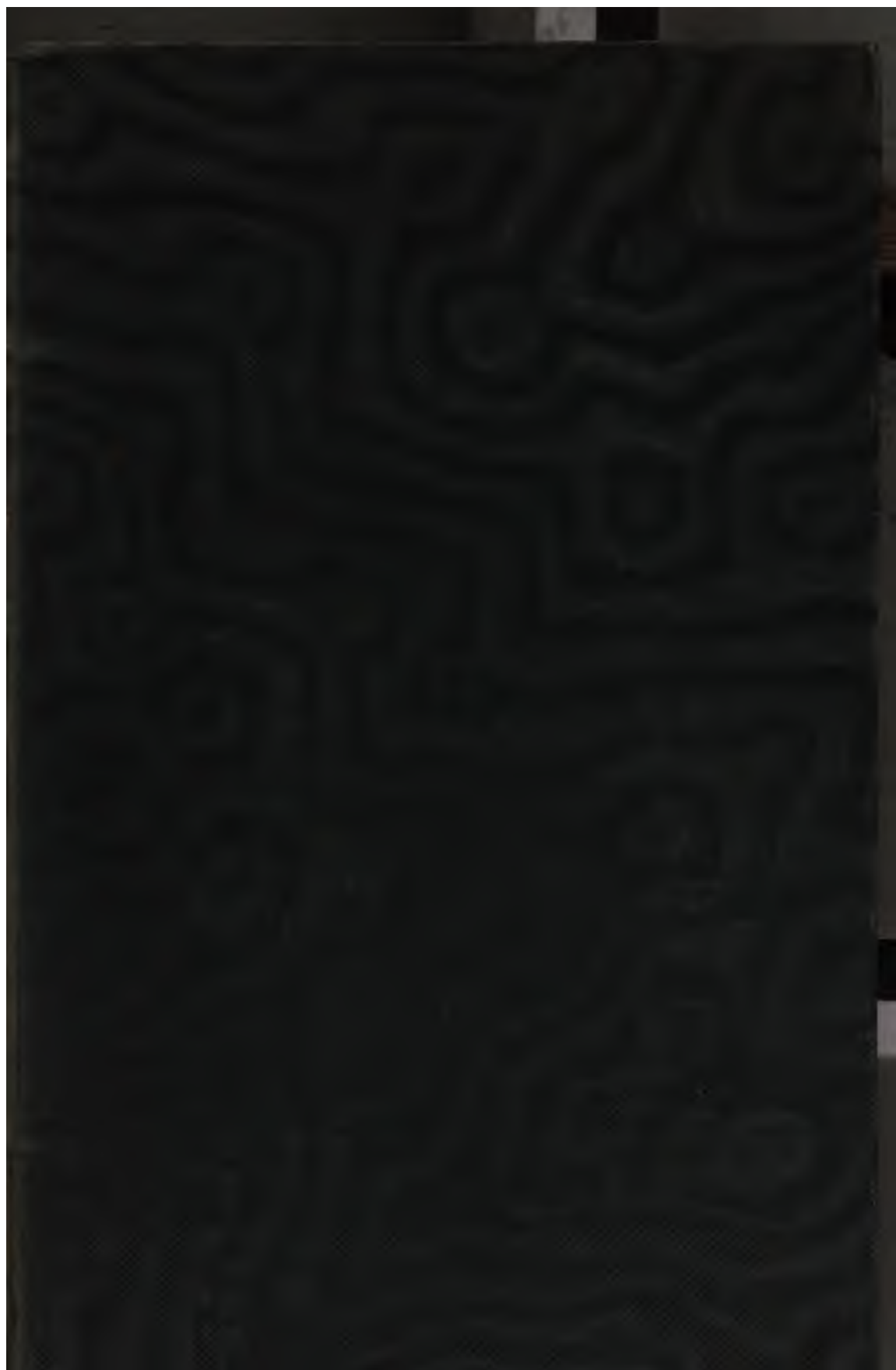
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

VOLUME XLI.

NEW SERIES.

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PREFACE.

WHEN we last made our usual periodical address to our readers, thanking them for their past support, and soliciting from them a continuation of their patronage, the world was still at peace, and, though the storm was gathering, the thunder-cloud had not yet burst.

It is not for the first time that we salute our friends, as we do now, at the opening of a very eventful period. We are in the second century of our existence, and during that period our pages have made faithful record of thrones created and destroyed, of dynasties that have been born and which have died out, and of triumphs by which even the conquerors gained nothing but at the expense of wide-suffering humanity. To sum up our historical experience since the far-distant day of our birth, we might say with pleasant brevity that, during the long period which that experience embraces, the only things which have survived unscathed the shock and struggle of the battle of life, are the British Constitution, the London Gazette, and the Gentleman's Magazine. We fancy we hear our readers exclaim, "May they flourish together for ever!" We cannot but heartily respond "*Amen!*" to so gracious a wish.

To secure the realization of such a wish there needs but continued exertion on our side; *that* the public is sure to have. There is further need of the hearty good-will of the public, and that we hope to have. As the Circassian chiefs said the other day to Sir E. Lyons, we deserve no less in consideration of our fidelity and constancy.

We will not say that under all circumstances the public has found us the same; but we will go further, and aver with courageous modesty, that, under all circumstances, we have improved. We have never been discouraged, and have always been prepared to perform with alacrity our duty to our generous subscribers.

Bourdaloue, when he desired to create more than ordinary sensation in the pulpit, always used to excite himself to vigour by being energetically played-to on the violin, while he violently danced about his room, and so got his spirit into play before he gravely ascended to the pulpit. *We* are still too young to require such factitious stimulant ; the public needs only to visit us with increasing favour to find increase of useful service and unwearied zeal at the hands of their true and faithful

SYLVANUS URBAN.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JANUARY 1854.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—When it was determined that the body of the Duke of Wellington should be deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral, it was at once supposed that it would be laid side by side with that of our great Naval Hero, which already occupied the central spot of that great structure, beneath the sarcophagus originally made for Wolsey's tombhouse at Windsor. It was found, however, on the eve of the funeral, that Nelson's tomb had already been encroached upon in the year 1835, when the body of his brother William Earl Nelson was placed within it. This circumstance, it is understood, formed the difficulty which has prevented the completion of the Great Duke's interment.

In a book of local topography recently published,—Mr. Pulman's "Book of the Axe," I find, in an account of Cricket St. Thomas, in Somersetshire, the parish church of Lord Bridport, a statement that "there is a very interesting and beautifully executed monument of white marble, [the sculptor's name is not given], against the north wall of the chancel, to the memory of the Rev. William Earl Nelson, Duke of Bronté, and father of the present Lady Bridport. It consists of a full-length reclining figure of the Earl, in canonicals, contemplating an ascending angel above, and holding, in one hand, an open book. The countenance is remarkably fine. An inscription sets forth that the Earl was born on April 20, 1757, and died February 28, 1835, and that his remains are deposited in St. Paul's cathedral, by the side of those of his brother, the celebrated Admiral." On reading this, the question will at once occur to every one, Why should not the remains of this worthy member of the Church Militant be translated from their present unauthorised position, and placed beneath his own "beautifully executed monument?"

Yours, &c. N.

[We believe this matter is now settled, the coffin of the Duke of Wellington having been recently removed from where it rested above the sarcophagus of Nelson's tomb to a spot some twenty yards more to the east, where our great Military Hero will now have a tomb of his own.—*EDIT.*]

MR. URBAN,—In your November number you gave insertion to an account of some strangely barbarous treatment to which one or two mural slabs in Folkestone Church have been subjected. I can now furnish your pages with another case of similar Vandalism. But there is this difference; the former is merely an exhi-

bition of execrable taste, the latter is the deliberate perpetration of extravagant Puritanism. Displeased with a small demi-figure of St. Matthew, in a south window of the south aisle of the pretty church of Lydiard Millicent, in Wiltshire, the zeal of the minister has excited him to have the head taken out and its place supplied by a circular piece of yellow-coloured glass! This half-way sort of sensitiveness only makes the enormity the more flagrant. I am as hotly opposed to the pranks of Puseyism, to resuscitated medieval mummeries, and to preaching much of "The Church" and but little of "The Gospel," as the lowest of Low-churchmen can be. Disgusted too with the monotonous howling of the Litany, &c. in our cathedrals, I have very frequently been tempted to exclaim that, were it not for the architecture and the monuments, I should wish these nurseries of priestly presumption razed to the dust. Nevertheless something is due to archæology, and such ultra-iconoclastic intemperance as that of the minister of Lydiard Millicent would, if honestly carried out, hail the burning of the best works of Raffaele and Guido, break up the Greek and Egyptian idols in the Museum, and smash every pane of ancient stained glass to be found in our churches.

I am, &c. L.

MR. URBAN,—Some clerical reader of your Magazine, resident in London or the suburbs, could I think assist me in the following matter. The poet Mallet married his second wife in October, 1742: for two years previously he lived in the parish of Chiswick: where he lived before 1740 I know not. I want to find out the time and place of the death of his first wife, which probably was not many years prior to 1742.

Yours, &c. D.

A. A. who is desirous for information respecting the family of Pickering, of Tichmarsh, co. Northampton, has of course consulted Bridges's History of Northamptonshire. We should willingly have inserted his queries if they had not been mislaid.

Errata.—*Sept.* p. 307, for "the present" read the late Lord Monson; and the Earl of Aylesford brother-in-law to the late Earl of Warwick.

P. 630. The Earl of Kenmare was in his 64th, not in his 66th year.

P. 642. For Ashford Lodge, read Ashfold Lodge.

P. 644. Mr. Baring Wall died unmarried, and his large estates descend to a nephew.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE LADY ELIZABETH A PRISONER AT WOODSTOCK.

State Papers relating to the Custody of the Princess Elizabeth at Woodstock in 1554, being Letters between Queen Mary and her Privy Council and Sir Henry Bedingfield, Knt. of Oxburgh, Norfolk. Communicated by the Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A. to the Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

WHILST the Lady Elizabeth, afterwards our illustrious Protestant Queen, was the subject of her sister Mary, she was not exempt from a share of those persecutions which visited less exalted professors of the Reformed religion; and Foxe, the historian of the Martyrs, has not failed to commemorate the sum of her sufferings, and to place them in the most piteous and lamentable aspect. It has now, however, been well ascertained, by the researches of successive historical inquirers, that in this story, as in others, Foxe's zeal carried him into gross exaggeration; and reasonable exception might be taken to Elizabeth being classed as a religious martyr at all, for whilst, on the one hand, she was at this period too intensely alarmed for her personal safety to be particularly contumacious in respect of religious observances, so, on the other, it is evident that her treatment resulted entirely from urgent political causes, involving the security of Queen Mary's person and government, and not from any purely religious questions. We are now enabled, by the recent publication of some authentic documents connected with Elizabeth's imprisonment, to review the narrative which Foxe and his followers have given of its incidents, and we feel sure that any fresh information on so interesting a portion of our history will at once engage the attention of our readers.

The jealousy with which the Lady Elizabeth was regarded, was the almost

necessary result of the relative position of her sister and herself. Mary was the possessor of the throne, and childless; Elizabeth was the next heir in expectancy. This circumstance alone, at a time when all parties and factions had their mainspring in personal claims, was quite sufficient to excite distrust, unless the sisters had been perfectly united in sentiment and opinions, and devoted to the accomplishment of the same objects. But this they neither were by age or education, nor would the world allow them to become so. Mary was the ostensible head of a religious revolution: Elizabeth the sole stay of the smothered but widely-spread aspirations of those who had embraced in sincerity the pure doctrines of the Gospel.

All the children of Henry the Eighth, though each born of different mothers, appear to have been brought up in kindly intercourse with one another; and even to have reciprocated with affection the attentions of their last step-mother, Queen Katharine Parr. But their friendly intercourse was considerably checked and impaired during the reign of King Edward by the religious, political, and personal jealousies of their councillors and adherents.

At the death of King Edward, the attempted diversion of the succession, commenced, but not fully accomplished, by the Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, placed the interests of the two sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, in a community of danger, and appeared for a

time to cement their friendship. The legitimacy of both was disputed, and—for nine days—overruled. At this crisis the princely treatment they had usually received from their father and brother, and the consequent estimation in which they were held by the country, must have stood them in good stead. Though certain formal disabilities had been heretofore pronounced upon them, in some almost forgotten acts of parliament, passed during the wayward fits of their father's passions or policy, yet King Henry had reversed all that by his last will; and Englishmen, having learned to regard these princesses as true scions of the royal house, were not to be persuaded to the contrary. The Protestant united with the Romanist in upholding what they alike deemed the indefeasible claims of inheritance, the cause of justice and of right; and in frustrating the ambitious designs of Dudley, who was previously both feared and hated, and now was regarded as committing a monstrous act of robbery and iniquity.

No sooner was it safe for Mary to approach the metropolis, than she was joined by her sister Elizabeth. The latter, indeed, having less distance to travel, came to London the day before the Queen, and went forth with a great company to welcome her. She joined in the festivities of the court, and was present at the coronation.

In religious matters, however, she was as yet firm. In a despatch written a few weeks after Mary's accession (on the 6th Sept.) the French ambassador reports that "Elizabeth will not hear mass, nor accompany her sister to the chapel, whatever remonstrance either the Queen or the lords of her persuasion have been able to make to her on the subject." From other ac-

counts we learn that she parried her sister's entreaties, by asking time for reflection, and books that might instruct her in the new faith she was required to adopt.

It has been imagined by many writers that the estrangement of the royal sisters originated from their mutual regard of the young Earl of Devon; but, though much has been surmised with respect to that personage, there is little, if any, historical evidence of his having actually engaged the affections of either sister. Edward Courtenay was the only child of Edward Marquess of Exeter and Gertrude of York, one of the daughters of King Edward the Fourth. After having spent his youth and early manhood in confinement, he was released from the Tower at the accession of Mary, was by a new creation restored to his ancestral dignity as an Earl, and made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation. It is said that he came to court accomplished in point of education, though necessarily inexperienced in the ways of the world. He was a handsome man of about twenty-eight years of age, and almost the only near relative of the Queen and her sister that was not of their own sex.* It was unavoidable, under these circumstances, that the speculations of some politicians should be directed towards him; and particularly of such as esteemed it more desirable that the blood royal should be matched with native than with foreign consorts.

We have not, however, the least authentic intimation that Mary at any time herself entertained an idea of marrying this English cousin. The idea has pleased the fancy of historical romancers and romantic historians, and they have adopted it too readily.† Before Mary's accession, during the de-

* All the living descendants of King Henry the Seventh at the accession of Queen Mary were, with one exception, and he a boy, females. They were: 1. the Queen; 2. the Lady Elizabeth; 3. Mary Queen of Scots; 4. Margaret Countess of Lennox; 5. Henry Lord Darnley; 6. Frances Duchess of Suffolk; 7. the Lady Jane Dudley; 8. the Lady Katharine Grey; 9. Lady Mary Grey; 10. Lady Margaret Clifford. The Lady Elizabeth was the last survivor of them all. See a table, with dates and other particulars, in the Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary, p. 84.

† Mr. Tytler says (Edward the Sixth and Mary, ii. 257), "I have met with no direct proof that Mary herself ever seriously thought of Courtenay;" and (p. 259) that she "sacrificed the wishes of her people to her ambition, being determined to have the Prince of Spain. . . . As for the idle and romantic tales of Vertot regarding Courtenay's love for Elizabeth and Mary's jealousy and revenge, they have been successively refuted by Griffet (translated under the title of *New Lights thrown upon the story of Mary*). It is to be regretted that they should remain embalmed in the

clining health of her brother Edward, the emperor had already resolved upon her marriage with his son Philip;* and Mary from the first appears to have viewed this alliance with favour, having, it is said, fully appreciated the personal charms of her Spanish cousin, as delineated by the pencil of Titian. Besides, no other suitor in Europe could then compare with Philip in point of rank or worldly grandeur.

The supposition that intentions of matrimony were, on their own part, entertained by Elizabeth and Courtenay, is equally destitute of proof. It is true that in point of years he was not only better suited to her than to Mary, but that in that respect, as in birth, he was not ineligible; and it is also true that Elizabeth repeatedly objected to marriages proposed for her with continental princes, as if she was unwilling to leave her native country, and cherished an abiding presentiment of her future destiny. It would seem that, if she had desired a husband at all, he would have been an Englishman. But whilst others were ready, from political motives, to designate the Earl of Devon for her consort, no contemporary statement has hitherto occurred of her having regarded her kinsman with personal favour.

The Earl of Devon was arrested among those supposed to be implicated in Wyatt's insurrection, and again committed to the Tower on the 12th Feb. 1554, the very day that the Lady Jane was beheaded.

The Lady Elizabeth, who was then at her manor of Ashridge in Hertfordshire, had already been summoned to Court by a letter under the signet dated the 29th January. She had excused herself on the plea of illness; but, on the alarm of Wyatt's attack on the metropolis, the Lord Admiral, Sir Edward Hastings and Sir Thomas Cornwaleys were sent to bring her to

town. They arrived at Ashridge on Sunday the 11th February, and the princess was removed on the following morning. She was still permitted, on account of the state of her health, to travel by very short stages, and apparently to linger for several days at Highgate, during which time the streets of London were a perfect slaughter-house from the vengeance taken upon the Londoners who had revolted to the standard of Wyatt.

Her entrance into London on the 23d Feb. is thus described in a despatch of the Spanish ambassador, Renaud:

The Lady Elizabeth arrived here yesterday, dressed all in white, with a great company of the Queen's servants and her own. She caused the litter in which she rode to be uncovered, that she might show herself to the people. Her countenance was pale, her demeanour proud, lofty, and disdainful, by which she endeavoured to conceal her vexation. The Queen would not see her; and caused her to be lodged in a quarter of her palace from which she cannot go forth, nor her servants, without passing through the guard; and she has left to her only two gentlemen, six women, and four servants, the rest of her train being lodged in the city of London.

The Queen is advised to commit her to the Tower, since she is accused by Wyatt, named in the letters of the French ambassador, and suspected by the privy councillors; and as it is certain that the enterprise was undertaken in her favour. And assuredly, Sire, if, now that the opportunity offers, the Queen do not punish her and Courtenay, [such "punishment" is evidently meant as had so lately been awarded to the unhappy Lady Jane and her husband Lord Guilford Dudley,] she will never be secure; for I fear that, if the Lady Elizabeth be left in the Tower, when the Queen departs for the parliament [which was to be held at Oxford,] some treasonable means will be found to release her or Courtenay, or both of them, so that this error will be worse than the former.†

History of Hume, who was probably misled by Vertot; but it is still more extraordinary that the French author should have contradicted the letters of Noailles, which he himself published."

* Tytler, ii. 245. It is mentioned in the same place that the Emperor suspected Cardinal Pole of desiring to promote a union between Courtenay and Mary; but it does not appear that there were any grounds beyond suspicion that even Pole entertained such a design. There were rumours that Pole himself, though a cardinal-deacon and fifty-three years of age, might aspire to the Queen's hand. Probably the Queen entertained one project just as little as the other.

† "Que seroit erreur pire que le premier;" the former error, it may be understood, of having so long spared the lives of the Lady Jane and her consort. The original

The charges made against the Lady Elizabeth at this early stage of her persecution were all that ever could be substantiated: viz. 1. that she was suspected by the Council; 2. that Wyatt had confessed his endeavours to communicate with her; 3. that her name had occurred in the despatches of the French ambassador, which the government had contrived to intercept; and 4. that Sir Peter Carew and others had proposed to place her on the throne in the event of the deposition of her sister. But of Elizabeth's own consent or complicity in these designs no proof could ever be discovered, notwithstanding every effort was made to elicit evidence to that effect.

The mischief had been principally engendered by the ceaseless machinations of De Noailles, the French ambassador. His countryman the *Sieur d'Oysel* also, when he passed through England into Scotland with the French ambassador to that country, had endeavoured to incite Sir James Croft "to prevent the marriage of the Queen to the heir of Spain, to raise Elizabeth to the throne, marry her to Courtenay, and put Mary to death."* This was the substance of Sir Thomas Wyatt's first confession. Sir James Croft himself admitted that he had recommended Elizabeth to remove from her manor of Ashridge to the castle of Donnington, which would admit of military defence. Wyatt further acknowledged that he had written more than one letter to the Lady Elizabeth; and it was discovered that he had employed Lord Russell, son of the Lord Privy Seal, as his messenger. Wyatt also charged Courtenay, to his face, with having first suggested the rebellion. Subsequently, before his execution, Wyatt withdrew all the reflections he had made on Elizabeth, which he was then supposed to have uttered in order to protract his own chances of escape. The Duke of Suffolk, also, is said to have criminated Elizabeth, probably with the view of shielding his own daughter, the Lady Jane Dudley. Sir

Peter Carew, who headed an insurrection in the West concurrent with that of Wyatt in Kent, was also found to have corresponded with Courtenay, and to have advocated his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth.† Such were the inculpations which Elizabeth incurred by the indiscretions of her professed friends.

The imputation of her having communicated with France was varied in its terms. She was sometimes charged with having carried on such communication in cypher, and sometimes it amounted to the assertion that she had herself written a letter to the French king; this she very emphatically denied in the letter which she wrote to her sister on her committal to the Tower, when she declared that, "As for the traitor Wyatt, he might peradventure write me a letter, but on my faith I never received any from him. And as for the copy of the letter sent to the French king, I pray God confound me eternally if ever I sent him word, message, token, or letter, by any means; and to this truth I will stand to my death." From a document now first published‡ the actual charge appears to be reduced to the circumstance that copies of her secret letters to the Queen had been found in the intercepted despatches—a circumstance which does not imply that the treachery of communicating them was necessarily her own. From first to last, all the documents that have now been discovered only reach to the same amount of crimination which is said to have been expressed by Elizabeth herself in a couplet written on a pane of glass at Woodstock:

Much suspected of me,
Nothing proved can be,
Quoth ELIZABETH, prisoner.

The Lady Elizabeth remained at Whitehall for three weeks; but, when the time for the Queen's removal to open the parliament at Oxford arrived, and none of the councillors would undertake the charge of the royal pri-

letter of this murderous diplomatist will be found in Tytler's *England under Edward VI. and Mary*, vol. ii. p. 310.

* Tytler, ii. 306.

† This was the Queen's own account to Renaud, as reported by him to the Emperor on the 8th March. Tytler, ii. 320.

‡ Letter under the Queen's signet dated 25 June, 1554.

soner,* it was determined that she should be committed to the safe custody of the Tower. On being informed of this resolution, the princess was overwhelmed with dismay, but made so vigorous an effort to procure a reprieve that the tide was lost, and the consequent power of shooting London bridge, whilst she was writing a letter to her sister. She was not to be taken through the streets, for the Council evidently feared her popularity with the London citizens. She was finally conveyed down the river, during divine service on the next day, which was Palm Sunday.

The passionate grief with which Elizabeth passed through the Traitors' gate at the Tower is well known from the narrative of Foxe: and it may readily be conceived that her behaviour did not over-act her genuine feelings, when she must have remembered that those very walls had witnessed the melancholy fate of her mother, and, appealing still more forcibly to her own apprehensions, that not a month before they had heard the last sighs of her amiable cousin the Lady Jane. It is not, however, our present purpose to pursue the story of the Lady Elizabeth's imprisonment in the Tower: though we believe the statement which formed the foundation of Foxe's elaborate story is preserved among his papers in the British Museum, and might be employed to detect the extent of his embellishments.† We pass on to the time when she was removed from the Tower, having been committed to the charge of Sir Henry Bedingfield, whose letter-book will afford us the new information to which we have already alluded.

Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxburgh in Norfolk, was a man of about forty-five years of age at the period in question. He had been one of those who assembled at Framlingham Castle, to assert Mary's title to the throne, bringing with him a hundred and forty men completely armed; and he was a steadfast adherent of the ancient faith. His "service about the Lady Elizabeth's grace" commenced on the 4th of May, 1554, on which day a letter under the Queen's signet announced to

him that he was appointed Constable of the Tower, as successor to Sir John Gage, who had been promoted to the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. Sir Henry was commissioned to raise a company of one hundred soldiers, who were armed and paid at the Queen's expense, the soldiers receiving eight-pence a day, a captain five shillings, a petty captain two shillings, and a drummer twelve-pence. He was to be chief ruler of the house of Woodstock and of the plate belonging to it; and to have full furniture of bedding, hangings, and other necessities for himself and sixteen servants.

The first letter in Sir Henry Bedingfield's book describes the Lady Elizabeth's journey from Windsor to Woodstock, her previous stages having been reported in letters written by Edward Bedingfield and John Noreys, which are not preserved.

The princess was conveyed in a litter sent for her use by the Queen, but she travelled ill at ease in consequence of its "start being warpen and cast (?)" Her departure from Windsor was in this wise—

First, when her Grace came to the castle gate to take her litter, there stood of Master Norreys' servants xvj, in tawney coats, to receive her out; at which place there were some people to behold her.

Item, at the utter-gate was master Warde with viij servants weaponed with bills, and himself a warding staff.

Item, her Grace passed the town of Windsor with much gazing of people unto Eton college, where was used the like, as well by the scholars as others; the like in villages and fields unto Wycombe, where most gazing was used, and the wives had prepared cake and wafers which at her passing by them they delivered into the litter. She received it with thanks until by the quantity she was accombered, and with the herbs delivered in with the wafers troubled, as she said, and desired the people to cease.

Item, at West Wycombe Sir William Dormer, with xvj servants in blue coats, and Mr. Dormer of Thame his kinsman, with iij of his servants, awaited her coming half a mile from his house; through which town she passed with great looking-upon unto Master Dormer's house, where without the outer gate my lady Dormer,

* Tytler, ii. 342.

† See Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary, p. 70.

with her daughter in law the Queen's Majesty's maid,* did await their receipt, and followed the litter unto the door, when her Grace alighted and was so by them received into the house, and so went into her chamber, from whence she desired not to stir, being thereto moved by weariness, as it was to be judged.

The journey on the following day from Wycombe to Rycot is described in similar terms. It was made

without any great meeting-with into a town called Aston, where some people looked on her passing, and four repaired to the church and rang the bells; which were, by order of the Lord Williams, Sir Henry Bedingfield, and Sir William Dormer, put in ward presently.

This incident is mentioned by Foxe, and one of the items of his complaint is so far confirmed. On the arrival at the Lord Williams's house at Rycot, whither certain people were gathered to see her, into the chambers in the inner court, she alighted out of her litter at the hall door, where the Lady Williams, with other gentlewomen, did entertain her Grace; from whence she passed directly to her lodging, from the which she stirred not until she had supped, when she called for the Lord Williams, Sir Henry Bedingfield, and Sir William Dormer, to await her pleasure in the utter chamber of the three, with whom she talked.

Item, she had the Lady Williams with her at supper, who remained there till livery was served.

Her Grace was marvelously well entertained, as well in her diet as lodging.

This last observation tallies with the "princely entertainment" at Rycot described in Foxe's narrative, though, as proceeding from Sir Henry Bedingfield, it does not confirm Foxe's assertion, that Sir Henry "grunted and was highly offended" therewith, and had an angry rencontre with the Lord Williams upon the subject.

At the towns of Wheatley and Stanton St. John all the people awaited the princess's passing with "God save your Grace!" Near Islip they encountered a company of the parishioners engaged in performing a remarkable custom, which is thus described:—

There was a number of men and chil-

dren of the same town fetching home to the use of the Church, as they said, given to them by the lord of the same, a load of wood; and according to their use, as they said, to be drawn home by the strength of men drawing in traces, and having with them for their further sport a minstrel: whom at her coming by she did a little behold, and they saluting her she passed on her way.

At the close of this day's journey she arrived at Woodstock; where at the park gate awaited her coming the foresters and keepers of the park; and at the gate of the house were some people gathered; where also stood within the same gate six of the keepers of the same house, weaponed with forest bills, at which gate she entered, and passed towards her lodging.

It has been traditionally asserted that the Lady Elizabeth's prison at Woodstock was not in the manor-house but in the gate-house, where, after the palace itself had been pulled down, a room was still called "the Princess Elizabeth's chamber." This story, however, is contradicted by the following description of the preparations made for her reception:—

M^d that at her coming to Woodstock there was only prepared for her Grace four chambers hanged with the Queen's stuff and her Grace's own.

Item, that in the whole house there were but three doors only that were able to be locked and barred, to the great disquiet and trouble of mind of the persons commanded to attend upon her Grace in so large a house, and unacquainted contrary.

It is added that the Lord Williams and Sir Leonard Chamberlain, who had attended upon the princess throughout the journey from Richmond to Woodstock, occupied for the night and day after its termination "the lodge in Woodstocke park."

On the 26th May the Council sent to Sir Henry Bedingfield an intimation of the Queen's approval of his proceedings; and also a memorial, under the Queen's sign-manual, of instructions for his future conduct. He was required to "make his abode and give his attendance within our said house of Woodstock about the person of our

* This was Jane, daughter of Sir William Dormer by his former wife, Mary, daughter of Sir William Sydney. She was afterwards married to Don Gomez Suarez, Count de Feria, an ambassador from Spain; and her Memoirs, which are extant, are now announced for publication by the Rev. Mr. Estcourt, of Birmingham.

said sister." When opportunity occurred, he was instructed briefly to declare to such gentlemen as the Queen had presently addressed her letters unto for his assistance in her service, as to such others as should have occasion to repair unto him, "the cause of our said sister's late committing to the Tower; whereof although she be not hitherto thoroughly cleared, yet have we, for her better quiet, and to the end she may be the more honourably used, thought meet to appoint her to remain at our said manor of Woodstock until such time as certain matters touching her case which be not yet cleared may be thoroughly tried and examined."

Sir Henry Bedingfield was directed to "cause my said sister to be safely looked unto for the safeguard of her person, having nevertheless regard to use her in such good and honourable sort as may be agreeable to our honour and her estate and degree." She was to be suffered "to walk abroad and take the air in the gardens of the said house, so as he himself be present in her company." He was not to permit her to have conference with any suspected person out of his hearing, nor by any means to receive or send any message, letter, or token, to or from any manner of person. And he was to make frequent communication to the Council of every thing that occurred.

In his first report after settling at Woodstock, Sir Henry Bedingfield informed the Council that her Grace continued in reasonable health and quietness, so far as he could perceive; but that she had claimed promises as made by the Lord Treasurer and Lord Chamberlain that she should have liberty to walk within the whole park of Woodstock. She had also expressed a wish to have the attendance of one "Johēs Pictones," who in her youth did teach her divers tongues, which for lack of experience she said she was then likely to lose. The name of this early instructor of Elizabeth appears to be forgotten: is any memorial preserved of him?

Her Grace, as Bedingfield suspected, had also sent to Parry her cofferer for certain books, though Parry said it was done of his own suggestion. From subsequent parts of the correspondence it appears that the service had been undertaken by a son-in-law of Parry, one

John Fortescue, a student at Oxford. Two books had come into Sir Henry's hands: one of them was Tully's Offices, and the other David's Psalms in Latin; but such was the jailor's caution that he returned both again "for lack of warrants:" taking, however, a bill of the names of all the books which were in readiness, which he forwarded to the Lords of the Council for their approval.

The Council in their reply stated that the promise of allowing the Princess the range of the park was not recollected, and could not be granted; and that they knew no such person as John Pictones. They permitted the books to be received, provided that none other matter were written or put in them as might tend to further inconvenience. But in the next despatch even this indulgence was withdrawn, on the ground that the books had been sent without order or commandment, "albeit the Council could not find any matter of suspicion in the said books;" and Fortescue was to be summoned and sharply checked for his presumption.

On the 5th June Sir Henry Bedingfield reported that the Princess had that day parted with her favourite servant Elizabeth Sands, "not without great mourning" of them both. This mistress Sands had been denounced as "a person of an evil opinion, and not fit to remain about our said Sister's person," in a letter under the Queen's signet and sign-manual dated the 26th May. She is one of the heroines of the chronicles of Foxe, who incorrectly describes her dismissal as having been from the Tower, instead of Woodstock. She joined the religious exiles at Geneva and Basle; but afterwards returned to attend upon her royal mistress when Queen, and became the wife of Sir Maurice Berkeley.

Sir Henry Bedingfield's despatch of the 9th of June contains some further interesting particulars of the Lady Elizabeth's application for books. He had not yet given her any, because she had not asked him, until yesterday in the morning, in the time of her walk, she demanded of him whether he had any English Bible of the smallest volume, or no? Sir Henry answered "with truth" that he himself had never any such; and then her Grace said, "If ye will send to my cofferer, I am sure he hath." To that Bedingfield made

no answer; but soon after he sent to the cofferer for the books which he had already reported to the Council, and in the afternoon were brought three, *Officia Tullii*, *De Officiis Marci Tullii Ciceronis libri tres*, and *Psalterium Daviticum cum aliquot Canticæ Ecclesiasticæ*.

John Fortescue had been brought to the lodge in Woodstock Park. It seems that he had presumed to write a letter with each of the books he had sent. Mr. Thomeo had assisted Sir Henry in the examination, and the knight acknowledges the great help he had received from his well-learned assistance; for the Oxford scholar had "uttered certain diffuse words so much in the Latin phrase that they had passed my Norfolk understanding, if the said Mr. Tomiowe had not holpen."

The next day the Lady Elizabeth again asked her jailor whether he had provided her the book of the Bible in English of the smallest volume or no. He answered that there were divers Latin books in his hands ready to be delivered, if it pleased her to have them; whence he thought she should have more delight, seeing that she understood the same so well; and therefore he had not provided the same. This answer he perceived she took not in good part: and within half an hour after, during her walk in the Nether Garden, in a more unpleasant humour than he had seen her since her coming from the Tower, she called to him again, and said, "I have at divers times spoken to you to write to my Lords of certain my requests, and you never make me answer to any of them. I think you make none of my Lords privy to my suits, but only my Lord Chamberlain, (this was Sir John Gage,) who, although I know him to

be a good gentleman, yet, by age and other his earnest business, I know he hath occasion to forget many things." To this he answered that he never wrote on her Grace's matters to any of the lords privately, and added that he thought this was a time when their lordships had great business (the arrival of prince Philip being daily expected), and therefore her Grace could not look for direct answer upon the first suit. "Well," said she, "once again I require you to do thus much for me; to write unto my Lords, and to desire them on my behalf to be means unto the Queen's Majesty, to write unto her Highness with my own hand; and in this case I pray you let me have answer as soon as you can." To this he answered, "I shall do for your Grace that I am able to do; which is to write to my Lords, and then it must needs rest in their honourable consideration whether I shall have answer or no." Since his making which reply her Grace had not spoken to him again.

The Council's immediate answer was that Sir Henry might provide the Lady Elizabeth the English bible which she required, and in the rest should satisfy her with some general good words until he received further instructions from them.

Mary was now on her progress towards Southampton to meet her affianced husband: and her thoughts were naturally preoccupied with the contemplation of her own prospects. There is an interval of eleven days between the last and our next document. In this interval, it appears that Elizabeth again wrote to her sister, with what result will be seen when the subject is resumed in our next Magazine.

ON SUPPOSED APPARITIONS OF THE VIRGIN MARY; AND PARTICULARLY AT LA SALETTE.

I NOW undertake to fulfil my promise of giving the history of the apparition of "Our Lady" at Salette, which I shall do in as brief a manner as possible, and shall afterwards introduce a few instances, of analagous character, from mediæval history. In order to avoid too frequent reference

to my authority, it may be as well to make the preliminary statement, that the work I bought at the door of Strasburgh Minster, is entitled "*Unsere Liebe Frau von La Salette, oder Erscheinung der Sel. Jungfrau auf den Alpen von La Salette, &c. &c. Ausgezogen aus den frühern und*

neuesten zuverlässigen Berichten von P. Laurenz Hecht. Einsiedeln. 1848." I shall assert nothing which is not contained in this narrative, and all criticism, on the facts therein stated, will be made on the assumption that such facts have been published in full confidence of their authenticity.

La Salette is a small village in France, in the department of the Isere and on the boundary of that of the Upper Alps, 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and about two miles from the little town of Corps in the diocese of Grenoble. The narrow valley, however, which witnessed the miraculous appearance of the "Queen of Heaven," is about two miles beyond, hemmed in by mountains. It was on Saturday, 19th September, 1847, the eve of the feast of "Our Lady of Seven Dolours," that Peter Maximin Gireau, a boy of twelve years of age, and Francisca Melania Matthieu, a girl fifteen years old, were engaged in their ordinary task of tending some cattle. The day was intensely hot, no clouds moderated the burning rays of the sun. The two children therefore sought a place to shelter themselves from the great heat of noon, near a little brook, called Sigiard, in the midst of the valley. They then proceeded to take their mid-day meal, after which they went to sleep, in fact, took a *siesta* or noontide slumber, a custom among natives of a southern latitude. They awoke about three o'clock, when Melania started up and began to look after her cows, which she soon discovered higher up on the mountain, lying down on the even grass. She and Maximin were about to proceed to the cattle in order to bring them back, when she saw a light in the place where they had slept; and said to Maximin, "Come look at the light below there," and immediately she saw a woman. Melania was so frightened that she almost dropped her staff, but Maximin said to her; "Don't be afraid, nor let your staff fall, for if any one intends to do us harm, I will strike them with my staff." They then saw distinctly, at the same spot where they had been sleeping a short time before, a beautiful woman, clothed in white, sitting on a broad stone. Her countenance was turned towards the south, and her feet rested on a place where, in the rainy

season and at the smelting of the snow was a little brook, but it was now quite dry.

The woman rested her elbows upon her knees, supporting her head with both hands. She wept, and the children saw her tears. At this sight, they would have run away; but the lady arose, and advancing a few steps towards them, addressed them in these words, "Be not afraid, my children, but come nearer." This friendly salutation banished fear, and they drew nigh until they were quite close, Melania on her right and Maximin on her left. But to follow the writer, the minute description of the lady must now be given, as related by the children themselves. The "so beautiful lady" as they called her, when they knew not who she was, for it seems by our author that the sublime discovery was due to minds better informed than those of poor peasant children, was large, and of lofty stature, with a white visage. Her whole person was luminous, and the light was about her as a garment; but her face, particularly, sent forth such great lustre, that the children could not look at her very long. Upon her head she wore a moderately high *Asiatic* head-dress, adorned with a beautiful diadem, that sparkled with many colours: it was high, and like a royal crown. Her robe was white, of an *ancient form*, overlaid with golden pearls, the sleeves very broad, and a *royal* mantle over it. Her breast was bedecked with a white kerchief, having a border composed of many-coloured flowers. From her neck depended a golden chain about three fingers broad, which, fastened by a single snap, hung down as far as the girdle. Another golden chain, of a finger's breadth, was about her neck, and to this hung a crucifix, eight or nine inches long, having the figure of Jesus Christ upon it. Beneath one arm of the cross, hanging at the end, was an inverted, half open, pair of pincers; and at the other a hammer: all these things appeared to be of gold, only they glittered more than that metal. The shoes were white, adorned with golden buckles, garlands of many-coloured roses about them similar to the neckcloth, above and below bedecked with pearls, like the dress. Whilst she discoursed with the

children, she held her arms crossed, so that one could not see her hands. "So much," says my author, "for the figure and attire of the *so beautiful lady*."

Before I transcribe the conversation which passed, I will pause to make a few remarks on the foregoing. The two children are mentioned as being particularly ignorant, yet this description, taken, as it is asserted, from their own lips, is as minute as if they both worked with note-book in hand. But what is most extraordinary, these ignorant children suddenly evince a knowledge which, in polite communities, belong only to the few. They can tell that the mantle is royal, that the head attire is *Asiatic*, and that the gown is of an *antique* pattern. But it is amusing to find how close the general description is to the dressed up figures of the Virgin in the continental churches, particularly those of "Our Lady of the *Seven Dolours*," of which festival the day of the apparition was the vigil. But I will at present leave criticism, and pass on to the discourse, which ran thus:—

I am here, my children, in order to declare to you some important information. If my people will not obey, I am constrained to let the arm of my Son fall heavy upon them; then it is so strong and so heavy, that I am not able to stay it more. You must pray well and do good; but you will never be in a position to know how much I have laboured for you. If I would that my Son does not forsake you, and shall spare you, then must I, without ceasing, pray for you both; but this is not observed by you. Six days has my Son given you for work, the seventh has he reserved for himself, and you will not give it to him. One sees a few women only go to mass, the rest of the people work all the Sunday in summer; but they go to the church in the winter, when they don't know what to do; thus they only do it in order to make the religion of my Son a mockery. They put stones in their pockets, to throw at the girls, when they go to church. Also, when driving waggons in the open streets, they swear so much, that every moment they revile my Son's name. These are the two things which has drawn down upon you the whole weight of my Son's arm. During the whole Lent, Friday and Saturday, all the people go to the shambles like dogs. They get out of bed, and lie down to sleep, without thinking of God, without ever offering a prayer. If the potatoes

be destroyed, it is on account of these sins.

Here "Our Lady," having discoursed in French, was not quite understood by Melania, so she condescended to repeat her words in the dialect or patois of La Salette. She then held a short discourse on the subject of the potato disease, with Maximin, foretelling a still further visitation; and from this she proceeded to discuss the subject of diseased or blighted wheat, reminding Maximin of a passage in his life, when, in a time of scarcity, he received some bread from his father with a sorrowful expression, foreboding want. It seems this knowledge of the past made so strong an impression upon the youth, that he at once turned from "a bad Christian to a good Catholic."

The "Lady" continued her discourse by threatening that if "the people did not turn back" from their ways, that the wheat would be destroyed like the potatoes, and what was not so destroyed would be given up to worms and insects. Then was to ensue a great famine, of so terrible a character that children, under seven years of age, should die in the arms of their nurses. Then nuts would be destroyed by maggots, and disease attack the vineyards; but if the people repented, then would rock and mountain increase with its fruit, and the field yield its corn and potato. "Now my children," said she, "make this known to all my people." She then questioned them as to their prayers, and finding them rather lax on this point gave them some directions for a Pater and Ave occasionally, and added some special counsel. Afterwards she arose, and stepped across the brook; then turning towards the children, enjoined obedience to her commands, and repeated her injunctions to make them known to all.

She then began to ascend a little hill, stepping so lightly on the point of the grass as not in the least degree to bend it down. Whilst on the hill, she arose about four feet high from the earth, and remained pendent for a moment, looking right and left; then she disappeared. This, however, was very gradual, for the head went first, then the hands, then the body, and at last the feet. The place she had left

was filled with a column of light, shining like the sun, which the children saw ascending far up into heaven, until lost in the pure blue sky. The apparition lasted about half an hour.

Now it appears that the children did not yet know the quality of the lady, although of course they imagined her to be something holy. But on the following morning they communicated the affair to the curate of La Salette, Mons. Peytard, who narrated the story to the dwellers of the vicinity, and it was unanimously agreed that the lady decked with a royal crown could be no other than the Blessed Virgin; and so it went from mouth to mouth, and the children related to all the miraculous event.

Little criticism is needed in reviewing the bare facts here related. Whether it be delusion, or fraud, or both, is not a matter of much importance to determine. The weak parts of the story are such as betray an endeavour to prove too much, by entering into minute and elaborate details. The mode of vanishing by degrees; the passing over the grass without bending it; the Asiatic head-dress and antique robe; and the general picture given, suggest a strong suspicion that our friend the curé had rather over-exerted his imagination. The children appear to be of nervous temperaments; Melania is described as a very fearful girl, and Maximin has a restless habit of twitching his eyes about, and always moving his hands; it is also very suggestive of consequences, that they had both recently slept, perhaps dreamt. But, lest I should be considered as endeavouring to account for a story I do not think worth the trouble, I shall at once leave it in the hands of my readers to settle it in their own way.

Miracles of all kinds, of course, confirm the truth of the story, and why should not La Salette be equally famous as "Our Lady of Hal," or of Einsiedlen, or Altötting; or of those in France, at Nancy, at Puy, &c. all of whom have been famous in miracles. Let it suffice, that thousands of pilgrims visit the sacred spot to hear the words of the "beautiful lady" from the lips of the two children; and, on the 31st May, 1847, more than six thousand are said to have been present, and sung psalms and hymns in

honour of the Virgin. All the people, before so wicked, now leave off swearing and cursing, and working on the Sunday; but how far such piety extends, whether it be confined to the vicinity or no, is not stated. Certain it is, that working on the Sunday is no uncommon thing in France, or in the neighbouring countries; and swearing assumes a volubility in mouths even above the rank of peasants, that is not particularly edifying.

The great triumph of La Salette was the first anniversary of the miraculous appearance. On this occasion, 19th September, 1847, according to our authority, no less than sixty thousand persons, of all ages, visited the sacred spot. Numbering a multitude, even to practised eyes, is at all times a matter of difficulty, but we have many precedents for such large assemblages at religious shrines. During the night of the 18th it is computed that two thousand were in the immediate vicinity of the spot without any shelter, and "their piety as well as their health," as the writer observes, was proved by a heavy storm of rain which fell. At three o'clock in the morning fifty priests, with the curé of La Salette, proceeded to the consecration of the chapel, and at four o'clock was the first mass; but the press of new arrivals was so great that at eleven o'clock the performance of the mass could no longer be continued. The curé of the cathedral church of Grenoble declares he never saw so imposing a sight, not at the return of the Bourbons, of Napoleon from Elba, nor at the anniversary of the festival of the Dedication of the Chapel of Our Lady of Einsiedlen; nor even at the enthronization of Pope Pius IX; "and yet," says he, "here were only two-thirds of the pilgrims present," and he numbers the residue at twenty thousand more, making eighty thousand in all. These are the bare facts of the story, and I will here leave it, and proceed with some illustrations, by giving a few examples which the religious history of the Middle Ages afford of apparitions of the Virgin Mary. The theological part of the question it involves is far less interesting than that which affects the human mind, which is so prone to cherish delusions, and to hold them with a tenacity seldom ac-

corded to demonstrative truths. It will not satisfy, to denounce all the narratives as mere frauds; delusions they were, without doubt, and we have instances at the present time, in regard to the spiritual communings through the medium of tables, which presents us with phenomena, tending to explain how easy credence can be given to the most absurd and contradictory wanderings of a heated imagination. The first story I shall produce is that of St. Andrew the Carmelite, Bishop of Fiesole.

He was of the noble family of Corsini, and when his mother was pregnant of him she had a dream, that she would bring forth a *wolf* instead of a man, but who, having entered a church, should afterwards become a *lamb*. This dream is thought to have been fulfilled, for the boy grew up, and was diligently educated, and became very dear to his parents; but, as he advanced towards manhood, he began to train dogs, and purchase horses, and quite freed himself from all parental restraint. So one day, it happened, that his mother met him, and said to him: "You are the wolf that I dreamt I should bear;" at which words, the youth became so shocked that he repented, and at once entered into the order of Carmelites, so he became a *lamb*. His conduct was renowned for extreme humility, and at one time, when all the Corsini appointed that he should celebrate mass, and great pomp was made in the preparations, St. Andrew withdrew himself to a convent in the woods, seven miles distant from the city, and then devoutly performed his first mass, when the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to him attended by angels, and said to him, "Thou art my servant, for I have chosen thee." The devout servants of the Virgin have frequently been honoured by especial gifts; Bonitus was one so favoured, and the story is not without its suggestions. St. Bonitus was Bishop of Clermont in the seventh century. He went on a pilgrimage to Rome, having dispensed all he had to monasteries and churches. Having at length arrived there, he rendered himself conspicuous in good works, and redeemed several captives which he brought back with him. He then returned to Lyons, and spent four years there in good works: then

he had a revelation of the day of his decease, which took place from an attack of the gout. But it is said he received a celestial garment from the Blessed Virgin, whilst yet on earth; and to prove the truth of the story, this garment was preserved in Clermont for the religious veneration of the people; and its manufacture and material no mortal could comprehend. Now, here we evidently have "rhetoric turned into logic." A celestial garment is easily understood as the reward of his piety. It is not a very forced metaphor for a legendary, but producing an actual vestment to prove its truth is another case of proving too much.

The next instance is from the life of St. Hildephonso, Bishop of Toledo, in the seventh century; a devout votary of the Virgin Mary, who wrote a work in her honour and defence against the heretics. He was famous for his miracles, and even, says a legendary writer, "the Holy Spirit worked some miracles by him," and one of especial significance. The day of the Virgin Mary approaching, he performed the litanies three days previous, and composed a mass which is sung in her honour. Moreover, when the solemnity of the Assumption had arrived, he solicited the King, as well as the people, to this act of grace. And already before the hour of matins, he had arisen to perform his service to the Lord, with deacons and subdeacons, and the clergy going before him with torches; when, behold, suddenly opening the door, and entering the church, they found it filled with a celestial brightness; at which they were so frightened, that dropping their torches from their hands they fled away with precipitation, returning to their companions like so many dead men. Anxiously, indeed, did the whole assembly ask, what would be manifested concerning the servant of God? "But he," says the legendary, with naïve simplicity, "well conscious in himself," proceeding to the altar of the Blessed Virgin, found in the chair where he was accustomed to sit, "Our Lady" herself sitting; and, raising his eyes, he found the whole circuit of the apse filled with a choir of virgins, who sung a part of the Psalms of David, with great sweetness; and afterwards look-

ing upon her, he heard "Our Lady" say to him "Come near before me, O servant of God, and accept from my hand a little gift, which I have brought from my Son's treasury; for such is thy labour, that the blessing of the garment which is given to thee is, that you shall only use it on my day." Having said these words, she, together with her attendant virgins, and the celestial light, vanished from his eyes. But the vestment, like as in the previous instance, was of course preserved, to bear infallible witness against all gainsayers to the truth of the apparition. It is preserved in the cathedral church of Toledo, and is said to be of wondrous subtilty and brightness; also the chair in which the mother of God sat was kept inviolate, no bishop presuming ever after to profane it, except Sigebert, "who," the legendary observes, "immediately losing his seat, was sent into exile;" a summary mode of teaching him propriety of behaviour.

Saint Heribert, Archbishop of Cologne in the tenth century, was favoured by a special dream, in which "Our Lady" appeared to him, in order to determine where he should erect a monastery to her honour, which he had long contemplated, and for which the deceased emperor had left funds. She thus addressed him: "O Heribert, I am Mary, the mother of the Lord. Arise, therefore, and seek the castle of Deutz, and there command the foundations of a monastery to be laid to the honour of God, of me, and all the saints; so that, where formerly sin and the worship of demons abounded, justice may now reign in the multitude of saints." In this story we have an instance recorded of the common practice of erecting churches, or monastic structures, on sites where ancient worship, or the tradition of it, remained. It was without doubt one of the most efficacious means of weaning the minds of the common people from popular worship or superstition, which lives so long in the habits and customs of a nation.

In the life of Saint Lutgard, a virgin saint of Brabant, we have an account of the apparition of the Blessed Virgin, which bears some analogy to that of La Salette, inasmuch as she appears in order to complain of the sins of the people. It was the period of the heresy

of the unfortunate Albigenses, when the Virgin Mary, with a sorrowful countenance, appeared to Saint Lutgard, who was at that time in a convent of the order of Cistercians, at Aquiria. The saint addressed herself to her, requesting to know what might be the reason of the pallor of her cheek, which was usually so replete with every grace? when the Blessed Virgin replied: "Behold! my Son is again spat on and crucified by the heretics and false Christians: make therefore to thyself a lament, and fast for seven successive years, that the wrath of my son may be appeased, which now threatens the universal globe." Saint Lutgard observed this fast very strictly, living on bread and ale only; and after it was completed another revelation enjoined her to fast yet another seven years for all sinners.

In the history of the shrine of "Our Lady of Boulogne," we find it recorded that the Virgin Mary appeared to the inhabitants whilst they were praying in the church, and informed them of the miraculous arrival of her image, and of her desire to have a more sumptuous church erected to her honour. Indeed similar stories to the above, taken at random, are very common in mediæval history, and to inquire into their truth or falsehood would be a waste of labour. Cesarius, the monk of Heisterbach, relates so many instances of the Virgin Mary's condescension in frequent apparitions, that in his day it must have been an occurrence too common to have seemed to a Cistercian (for Cesarius was of their order) anything out of the ordinary course of things. The Cistercian order was under the peculiar patronage of the Virgin Mary, and therefore the predilection shown by this worthy monk can be accounted for. It is agreeable to see how thoroughly he was persuaded of the truth of that which he records. The following story, of which I give the substance, is one of the most amusing for its illustrations of the foregoing remarks:—

"A monk of *our* order, much loving 'Our Lady,' a few years ago was led to the contemplation of heavenly glory. He saw the whole order, of the church triumphant; angels, patriarchs, pro-

pheta, apostles, martyrs, and confessors, and divers of the monastic orders—but not the Cistercian. So he addressed himself humbly to the Blessed Virgin herself, inquiring, with a groan, why he saw none of them, the most devoted of her servants? Seeing him disturbed, the Queen of Heaven replied, 'So beloved of me are those of the Cistercian order, that I cherish them under my arms.' And thereby she opened her mantle, which was 'of wonderful amplitude,' and he saw there an innumerable number of monks and nuns of his order. The monk was full of joy, and related to his abbot what he had seen."

He relates a pretty story of a dying convert, that is, one who had but just entered the order. It is interesting, from a quotation from Virgil; and Cesarius tells us he had the narrative from the lips of a monk present. The convert was a native of Friesland, and his name was Pavo. In his extreme mortal agony he began to smile. "Pavo, why do you laugh?" said one standing by. "Why not laugh?" said he. "Behold 'Our Lady' is present, and will now receive my soul." The writer then observes that he seemed to fulfil the poet's words:

Incipe parve puer, risu cognoscere Matrem.

A similar story is told of a nun at the church of Saint Maurice, at Cologne, who in her dying hour called out "Welcome, my sweet Lady, welcome!" In another, we find the Virgin condescends to administer an electuary to the monks, but omits to give it to the physician, who, though a monk, was too frequently away from his monastery; and to use "Our Lady's" words, preferred his own medicaments to hers: of course he was led back from the error of his ways.

Those who have made the tour of the Rhine will not have forgotten the Seven mountains which constitute the principal feature in the opening of the scenery. One of the first approached is called the Petersberg, and on the summit is a little chapel which is just visible from the river. In the valley behind this are the ruins of the Abbey of Heisterbach, the retreat of the monk Cæsarius. A nun named Christina, of the Cistercian order, lived at the convent on the mount or hill of St. Wal-

purgis, which I believe to be that now called Petersberg. She was much favoured by revelations. "It was the Feast of the Assumption: Abbot Eustace, with many others, was present, and when he came to the hymn, *Te Deum laudamus*, the said nun went into an ecstasy, and saw Heaven opened. At that time the oratory was of wood, but it appeared to her to have both fronts of gold. Raising her eyes, she saw 'the glorious Mother of God, patron of our whole order,' sitting in a splendid seat with a multitude of saints, who seemed of the age of five-and-twenty. When the choir of monks inclining devoutly, sang *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth*, that most Blessed Virgin, congratulating their devotion, sent down a crown of wonderful beauty by a golden chain, such as are accustomed to hang in churches; but in place of the fastening, was a very precious and lucid gem, on which was written *O clemens, O pia, O dulcis Maria*. From this gem proceeded three small arms, which held the depending *corona*. But from the name of Mary, certain rays going forth, illumined the names of each monk at that time in the choir, all of which seemed written about the circuit of the corona. In these names there was great inequality, both in position and brilliancy, because on account of the quality of the merits so was the brightness of the names, and the names of those who had come at a more recent time seemed to be superior to those who had laboured long in the order. From which it was gathered, that the merit of those serving the Lord did not consist in the length of time, nor in the labour of the body, but rather in fervour of devotion. But when it came to that part: *In te Domine speravi, non confundur in eternum*, she withdrew the crown to heaven, saying, 'As I to-day am in my glory, so all these shall be with me for ever.' When nothing of this was known among us, Theoderic of Lureke, our monk, going in the morning to our Lord Henry the Abbot, he confessed to him, that on that same most holy night he was not able to have any devotion before they came to the aforesaid hymn, '*Sanctus*,' &c. Of which fact he much marvelled, when the

vision was related to him." The writer proceeds to narrate how that same nun, before she entered their order, was one day at mass, and the *campanarius* left the church while the gospel was read, thinking he would be back in time for the responses; but he failed: and the nun heard a voice from the image of the Virgin performing that office. With this I shall come to a conclusion. As in the description of the Virgin at Salette, we find here that the nun's vision was very earthly, and the *corona* is even alluded to as like that "hung up in churches."

The medieval stories certainly have the advantage of being much more agreeable than those of later date. Monks lived in a charmed circle; so their visions were as realities, and so

treated: and all the ordinary occurrences and accidents of life were surrounded by mystery and marvel. Evil spirits were as frequently attendant upon their silent hours as good ones, and to invoke the assistance and protection of the latter was a pious duty. Modern stories of miraculous events have not the naïve simplicity of the ancient ones; they seem to endeavour to get too many details in order to prove truth; but by their assiduity they expose their materials too much to criticism. La Salette may in some measure be classed with the tales of *Cæsarius*, but the latter tells his stories as if he believes them; and in that he gives a lesson that may not be disadvantageous at the present time.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH AT SHERBORNE.

(Continued from Magazine for November, page 443.)

WE believe that a fair idea of the nature of ordinary Star Chamber proceedings is not generally entertained, and until the publication of Mr. Bruce's able history of the court in the *Archæologia* (vol. xxv.), information upon the subject was not very accessible. The name of this court has been so entirely associated with all that is corrupt and unjust in principle, and cruel to the last degree in practice, that it has long since passed into a by-word; and many of our readers will learn with surprise that it was extensively resorted to by private individuals as an ordinary court of equity. The excellent theory of its constitution, that it afforded a remedy for wrongs which the law could not rectify, and established rights which could not be otherwise obtained, was soon perverted to direct interference with the ordinary course of law. For this purpose the machinery of the court offered many facilities, and its judges were exposed to all kinds of "pressure from without." So extensive was its grasp that no offence in which life was not involved was above its ken, and so powerful its authority, that no privilege could check its proceedings; it was, indeed, a terrible machine for the gratification of political and personal revenge.

Cardinal Wolsey is said to have lamented. MAG. VOL. XLI.

boured hard to extend its operations in the direction originally designed for them; and, judging from the number of the proceedings still in existence, the court seems to have been pretty generally used from his time. But the equitable branch of our jurisprudence had not then assumed a settled shape. The royal council was the source of all such jurisdiction, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth its authority was shared among the courts of Chancery, Star-Chamber, and Requests. It would be easy to adduce numerous instances of suits in all those courts which present no distinct characteristics, and which, from their nature, might be assigned to either court without impropriety. That the nature of the Star-Chamber court did not frighten away suitors is evident from the fact that for the reign of Queen Elizabeth alone there still exist the proceedings in nearly 20,000 suits, and there are perhaps as many of the Court of Requests. They contain a mine of curious and valuable information hitherto almost unwrought, though the suits are chiefly between ordinary individuals, and relate to matters of a personal and private kind. Few of the great victims of the injustice and cruelty of the court will be found among them.

We must now return to the case of

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Meere *versus* Raleigh, which may be considered as an example of a large class of Star-Chamber proceedings.

The "Curse of Sherborne" is the subject of a chapter of Peck's "*Desiderata Curiosa*," (lib. xiv. p. 518.) The permanent attachment of the manor to the see of Salisbury was attempted to be secured by the *anathema* of the original donor upon its alienation; and its supposed fulfilment is one in the very long string of illustrations of the proverb "Light come, light go." Hutchins has elaborated the history of the ill fortune of its possessors and their progeny to a remarkable extent for a Protestant minister. In Raleigh's case, if his friends, helpers, and fellow-defendants, spoke anything like the truth in their sworn answers to Meere's bill, the complainant certainly gave to him a foretaste of the "Curse of Sherborne."

To take the answers of the defendants, a commission was issued out of the Star-Chamber, directed to John Merefeild, John Budden, John Dacombe, and William Parker. But the chief defendant evaded the inquiry, leaving his case to be made out by Gilbert and his own servants. If the defamation then indulged in on this and on similar occasions, was to be judged by the modern interpretation of such modes of defence, Raleigh's case was a bad one indeed. Several of the defendants confined themselves to simply denying their complicity in the assaults, &c. while others abused the plaintiff and his attorney in most unmistakeable terms.

John Lynser (or Lynsor) alleges malice against Meere for bringing his suit, inasmuch as—

He takes it shoulde seeme a felicitye in such his maliciouse and wicked contentions, having heretofore moste vayngloriously and ungodly gyven owte that he ys borne and sente from God to torment and plague the men of this worlde, not exercising theise his maliciouse injuries against his poore neighbours only, but suffering also his loose and lewde tonge wth most uncivill and mysbeleevinge language lavishly to slander the moste parte of the knightes, magistrates, and beste approved gentlemen in the countie of Dorset, where he for the moste parte abideth, not sparing wth nicknames and other lyke skornes most lewdly to abuse and deryde them not only in their comon and private

demeanour, but forbeareth not also to towch them wth scandalowse ymputation in pointe of justice.

As to his taking assay of beer in opposition to the complainant, it was owing to the extortions he had committed upon the tenants, so that the steward, by the direction of Raleigh, and "with the goode will and likinge of all or the moste parte of the tenants and inhabitants, and by a sufficient jury ympanelled and sworne in a leete holden within the same liberties, did make choyse of and appointe this defendant to be the ale taster there." Lawrence Michell, in general defence of what had passed, says that Meere, "beinge a man heretofore justly accused and convicted of many notorious misdemeanours agaynst the state and civill government of this realme of England, and beinge lawfully and upon good considerations dismissed by the said Sir Walter Raleigh, having published suche his dismyssion in wrytinge (sealed with his seal) in the parishe church and courte of Sherborne," and having granted the same to Robert Dolbery, "which said dismyssion, publication, and graunt to the said Dolbery were before any of the said supposed riotts," defendant was appointed his deputy, and executed the office of under-bailiff there, but not in a riotous manner. "And complainant beinge soe much indebted and otherwise incumbered wth troubles that he durst not shewe himself in the open streete from his owne gate, eyther to execute his office, or for other business," sets his deputies to work; whose characters are no better than their master's. To shew Meere's quarrelsome disposition, he is said to have so many actions on foot in various courts as to have in suit above 50 persons.

Thus witness after witness subscribes to the same estimate of Meere's character; and Richard Masters thus exposes his antecedents, and traces his connection with Raleigh, for which this defendant seems to have been personally accountable. With a touch of virtuous indignation he concludes his tale with a moral. Complainant

hath little reason thus to vex the said defendant, eyther in this honourable Court or els[where], by byndinge over this defendant to the peace from Assises to Assises, beinge of the age of threscore

yerre and upwardes, as he hath lately done, without cause onlie of malice to vex this defendand unjustly, and to putt him to wrongfulle costes and expences, yf the complain^t would but indifferently consider what good this defend^t hath done for the compl^t; for it is well knowne that this defend^t att such time as the compl^t was ymprisoned in or aboute London for diminishing of her Majestie's coyne, where he laye eaten wth lyce, for soe poore and base was his estate, that he had not wherewth to releve himself, havinge not longe before solde such poore implementes as he had in Sherborne aforesaid, and pryvillie gott him self from thence to London, where he used the trade of clippinge of her Majestie's coyne currant within this realme, for w^{ch} cause he was justly condemned, and havinge by meanes gotten her Majestie's pardon for this wicked acte was soe much decayed that he had not sufficient to pay the fees therof (nor such fees and other duties as did appertayne to his keeper and other officers that had the care and custodie of him duringe that tyme of his ymprisonement), untill such tyme as the said S^r Walter Raleigh, named in the said Bill, comynge to Sherborne, this defend^t acquainted the same S^r Walter Raleigh wth some matter wherein the compl^t might geve light unto the said S^r Walter Raleigh touchinge his mannour and other revenues of and aboute Sherborne. And theruppon the said S^r Walter Raleigh comynge acquainted wth the compl^t toke order for the compl^t's release, and employed him in great matters in and aboute Sherborne, wherby he hath benefitted himself to the valewe of three thousand poundes at least, as this def^t verily beleeveth. All w^{ch} notwithstandinge, such is the prowde and ambitious condicion of the compl^t, beinge full fraught wth mallice and envy, spareth not to oppose himself agaynst the said S^r Walter Raleigh, whose hath soe much benefitted him, and vexeth this defend^t alsoe (wth multiplicity of suites), that was the meanes and occasion thereof, as he hath allwayes accustomed to doe to others, takinge a felicitie therein as it seemeth, wherby to verifie the olde sayinge: "That he that saveth a theefe from the gallows must expect some crosse or badd dealinge afterwarde from such theifes handes."

George Morgan, after personally pleading not guilty, says in reference to the affair of the stocks,

And yet, nevertheles, the sayde def^t sayth that yt was noe newe or straunge thinge to the saide compl^t to be stocked, beinge a man of suche base and lewde condicion, as ys manifested by dyvers records as well at Westm^r, as also by lawfull pro-

ceedinges againste him at thassises and quarter sessions in the country; nether did the country soe greatly dislyke of such stockinge of the said compl^t as he pleadeth. But contrarywise the people of the country soe much joyced thereat that at a place called Yetmyster, neere Sherborne aforesaid, upon knowledge thereof to them gyven, as this defend^t hath bene crediblie enformed, they went ymeadiaty to the churche and did ryng owte the bells.

And Yetminster not then having men enough there to ring all the bells, the women helped them to ring "for joy that soe lewde a companyon was soe justly ponyshed, beinge a man in their judgm^t soe infamouse that they coulde not sufficiently rejoyce at his fall." Instances of Meere's depraved disposition are then given; Morgan says he is known to have been often times before set in the stocks; many times committed to the common gaol, and bound to good behaviour "for his many owtrages done against the peace and quyett government of this realme;" he has received the queen's pardon for "dymynishinge" the coin; he has often been "questioned in this honorable corte" for forgeries, and committed to the Fleet therefrom. Subsequent to all this, viz. on last Christmas Day twelvemonth, he intruded duringe divine service into a seat in Sherborne Church with John Stocker, esq. now sheriff, and placed a servant of his, a common drunkard, in another chief seat of the church, and his wife in a seat he had newly erected, which was shortly after taken down by order from the ordinary of the diocese.

Edward Standen gives a long explanation about the bargaining between Raleigh and Meere for the copyhold tenements. This property had been underlet by Meere to John Leaves, upon whose death his widow had a right to a renewal on paying a fine. Standen seems to have wanted the holding, Meere desired to get it again into his hands, and Raleigh had also a similar wish, if even he had not been prompting Standen throughout. Meere seems to have told Standen he had better marry the widow, and so obtain her goodwill in the tenements; but, by his connection with her before that ceremony was performed, he contended that the widow's right was forfeited, as was the custom in many manors. Stan-

Meere said, "Sir Walter Raleigh keeps thee to murder mee, and hath promised thee a pardon; but when I am deadd, he will suffer thee to be hanged as he hath don the rest." Deane then drew his dagger, but Meere retired to his house, and on looking out of the window Deane told him he had a "figg for him in his pockett," meaning a warrant for his arrest, but Meere thought he meant the dagger. These remarks of Meere were reported to Sir George Trenchard and other justices; but the witness did not know if they were to the Privy Council, though he heard Meere was sent for by a pursuivant.

Although it does not seem to have been very prominently brought forward, as indeed it would not be considering Meere was here complainant, there is no doubt that in the course of these disputes Raleigh had been touched upon a very tender point. After the romantic circumstances of their early connection, and what Raleigh had suffered on account of his passionate and sincere attachment to his valued wife, it could scarce be brooked, that, in sharing his retirement from courtly troubles and jealousies, her name should be the public subject of idle talk, and be spoken "undecently" of from a casement; but so it was.

Meere's wife, according to her husband's admission, was heard by William Sweete at "aboute Easter last was twelve moneth" to be talking out of a casement of her house with William Dean, one of Raleigh's servants, and to "speake undecent wordes concerning the Lady Raleigh."

Meere himself seems to have been greatly alarmed at this, for he presently rebuked his wife, and, when Dean said he would call witnesses to the words, said that he himself would bear witness that his wife had spoken foolishly. A "noate of the same wordes" seems to have been drawn up by Dolberry, probably for the purpose of proceeding upon, and some of Meere's interrogatories are framed to ascertain whether other words than those used by his wife had not been introduced in the note.

Having gone through all that was said in reply to Meere's complaint, we miss the answer of the principal defendant. Raleigh did not choose to reply; and Mr. Collier is doubtless

right in inferring that he had influence enough to be permitted to maintain silence upon the subject. That Meere was no party to any arrangement is shown by the following petition (which was addressed to the Court of Star Chamber, or the Council generally), that Raleigh should be compelled to answer forthwith. It is without date.

Meere Pl ^t S ^r	}	The humble petition of John Meere.
Walter Raleigh		
Defend ^t		

The petitioner sheweth that he hath exhibited a Bill of complaint in the highe Court of Starr Chamber, wherein he sheweth that, beinge Baylesse of the libertie of Sherborn, in the Countie of Dorsett, whereby he hath the execucion and retorne of her Majesties writts in twoe greate hundreds, That the sayd S^r Walter Raleigh, wth others, in ryotous manner have rescued dyvers prisoners there frendes, arrested and taken by the petitioner, as well upon *capias utlagat* as upon execution, and imprisoned the petitioner in the stockes for executinge the same, and hath by force put the complainant from executinge of the same office, whereof he hath been tenn yerres quietly possess.

The petitioner sheweth also that he hath in Trinitie terme last served proces on S^r Walter Raleigh to answer the sayd Byll, but dothe not, Mr. Writington his attorney affirminge that your Honor's pleasure is his answer shalbe respited.

The petitioner humbly prayeth that he may forthwith answer the same, the rather for that the petitioner, by tryall upon *ejectione firma* at the last assises, in an action layd in Sherborne, where S^r Walter Raleigh dwelleth, by a jury of his own freholders, the petitioner recovered the same Bayliwick, whereof by many frayes and fightinge in fayres and markettes the petitioner was put out to the greate disturbance of her Majesties service, the troble of the Lord Lievtennant of that County, the Justices of Assise, and other Justices of peace, and to the wronge of many that by meanes thereof cannot have her Majesties writts duly executed and apparance upon the same, the same office beinge nowe executen by usurpacion.

Raleigh could not legally justify his violence to Meere, and if he had any real answer to the complaint it could only be, as some of the defendants avowed, that he who could make could un-make, and he had chosen to dismiss his bailiff and appoint another; but the operation was as difficult as that of unfrocking a priest. We have seen how all was done that could be done

their respective circumstances, William Meere his grandfather, when he died, "was of such welth that yf all the landes and goodes that Tilley now hath had bene to have bene sold, he had ben able to have bought him out of all, and men of great worship were beholden to him for money." As to Meere's early life, we find that his father had four sons, all of whom he is said to have kept at the study of the common law, and all were fellows of the Inner Temple. So that it appears Sir Walter Raleigh and his future bailiff and plague must have been almost fellow-students; at least they were residents in different divisions of the same inn at about the same time.

Speaking of his ancestry, Meere indulges in a singular tale, which may have had some foundation in fact. His first ancestor that came to dwell in the county of Dorset was, on account of wars in the North, where he first dwelt, "driven to flye into the countie of Dorset, bringinge with him a caskett of gold," which was kept by Meere's grandfather as an "especiall thinge" to be preserved. He bought two livings, one in Bindon, the other in Chawdone.

Meere, therefore, was lawyer enough to indulge in law, and not to dread it; his case was certainly well got up, and his interrogatories (especially in Raleigh's affair) are a model of the forensic pleading of the time. In another suit, commenced five years before that against Raleigh, but some years after his engagement by him, Meere speaks of his own circumstances as "decayed," and of the court of Star-chamber as a court of "such charge" that the person of whom he complained had there sued him, thinking he would not be able to follow in it.

By another proceeding in the same court we also see a little of Dolberry's earlier days. Alice Meere, the mother of our complainant, charges him (in

1593) with some sad misdemeanors. He is said to belong to the class of "solicitors" to which the suits in that court had given rise, and to have gone about provoking people against each other for the sake of his bringing suits for them. So he had got hold of Thomas Swetman, who is described in words which would not now be understood in the sense then conveyed by them, as "a man easilie to be wrought to put in practise any proud or glorious action what soever;" and persuaded him to bring a bill of complaint against Alice Meere and her sons Robert and John. Out of this charge Dolberry thought something would come to him, and he cared not how his condition could be improved, as he was "brought to so low an ebb as that he ys not able to bringe meate to his table but upon borrowing and chiftinge." He is also charged with being a party to the forging of certain fines, receiving the fees usually paid for such documents when genuine. Besides a formal objection to the bill, Dolberry's answer consists of a general plea of not guilty, contained in two short lines. He, too, was probably in needy circumstances when the state of Raleigh's differences with Meere caused him to be taken by the hand. His "making a noate" of the talk out of a window by Mrs. Meere, who "belied a lady" to one of Raleigh's servants, may be worth comparing with that of the notorious Dogberry's unravelment of the main plot of "Much Ado about Nothing," by bringing to justice those who had slandered Hero by similar means.

To such a length have the proceedings themselves required notice that our comments have been necessarily brief; but it will be no source of regret to our readers that the foundation has received more attention than the superstructure.

J. BAKER.

MANNERS AND MORALS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE DURING THE LAST CENTURY.

THE collections made by the Rev. William Cole of Milton upon every subject which came in his way that had any bearing upon matters of history or antiquities, topography or biography, are so voluminous and so dif-

fuse, that, after having been for many years laid open to public use, they have never yet been fully explored, and perhaps never will be. To arrange and digest their contents would require a life equally industrious with

his, and a judgment far more comprehensive and discriminative. Nor are they as a whole worth such trouble. His more important materials are interspersed with many that are trifling, and many merely formal and uninteresting documents. Almost anything that may be derived from his stores requires to be gleaned from several volumes of this absolute library of manuscript, and to be reduced to some proportions of form and arrangement by editorial care. These difficulties, however, are compensated by the advantage of a remarkably plain handwriting and the appliances of various indexes.

We are sorry that no Editor has hitherto had the courage to undertake the arrangement of Cole's collections for a work correspondent to Wood's great Walhalla of the sister university.—an "Athenæ Cantabrigienses." We have heard from time to time of such intentions, but we fear that the enterprise has ever and again proved too arduous for ordinary perseverance. It is a task which would be best accomplished by the co-operation of more labourers than one, and which would demand, of course, many other sources of information than those provided by Cole.

One of the most curious features of Cole's collections consists in his details of petty occurrences, and the gossiping anecdotes of his contemporaries, on account of the existence of which his manuscript library was for many years shut up from the scrutiny of his survivors. These garrulities, though they may not raise our estimation of the moral qualities of their writer, who certainly stretched his propensities both of prying and of chronicling to limits only exceeded by his *cuciothes scribendi*, have now become a source of information from which may at least be gathered some general impressions of the manners and sentiments of his day, after every allowance has been made for personal antipathies and a love of scandal and detraction.

In the anecdotes of last-century Virtuosi which were extracted from Mr. Cole's MSS. in our September Magazine, occurred the name of his "friend" Dr. Ewin. This was a person who, from his position as a busy magistrate in the town of Cambridge, and other circumstances, appears to have been especially unpopular among the young men of the university. Cole has ever and anon made entry in his registers of the attacks which were made upon this obnoxious character by parties whose enmity or ill-opinion he had excited by his irritability and overbearing conduct, and on one occasion by a still more serious offence.

If we take the trouble to trace out the history of Dr. Ewin, it will not be in honour of the individual, but in illustration of University life and manners eighty years ago.

It appears that William Howell Ewin was the representative of an old Cambridge family. Thomas Ewen was one of the four bailiffs of the corporation of Cambridge in 1472.* John Ewin, who was an alderman of Cambridge,† and died in 1668, had by his first wife Joseph Ewin of Cambridge, doctor of medicine, and by his third wife Thomas Ewin, who also was alderman of the town, and died in 1684. Cole gives a pedigree of the immediate connections of these parties;‡ and in the same place he remarks:

1774, May 10. Dr. Ewin quarters 2d and 3d, Az. a wolf saliant holding a plate argent, on a chief gu. three towers arg. It is false heraldry; however, it was on his chariot when he and Sir Walter Rawlinson drank tea with me at Milton. I make no doubt for Howell, as it is made out of two different coats of that name. The Doctor's mother was only child to old Mr. Howell, coal-merchant, at Cambridge. I heard him say, a^o 1779, at Sir John Cotton's table at Madingley, that his ancestor was a quack doctor at Haverill.

The name of "Thomas Ewin of Haveril in Essex" stands at the head of the pedigree, though the Doctor's descent is not completely traced out.

* MS. Cole, vol. xxxii. p. 139.

† "See a tradesman's token of brass, with JOHN EWIN IN CAMBRIDGE, 1652, with a man behind a counter, or vessel, holding a line of candles before him, and I (E.) A. on the other side (for John Ewin and his second wife Ann Wentworth), in my vol. 32, p. 164."—Note by W. Cole.

‡ Vol. xxi. p. 14.

It appears, however, from another of Cole's notes that his father's name was Thomas, who acquired a considerable fortune as a brewer in Cambridge. Cole has left him the following character :

The late Mr. Tho. Ewin, formerly a grocer, and latterly a brewer, in partnership with Mr. Sparks, was a very conceited and litigious man. He acquired a very large fortune, which he left to his son, now a brewer in Cambridge, but who was educated a pensioner in St. John's College. Mr. Ewin was a most zealous son of the Church of England, of the highest form : hardly ever missed going twice a day on Sunday to his own parish church of St. Sepulchre, in which parish he had a good house ; twice to St. Mary's to hear the University Sermon ; and constantly at vespers in Trinity College Chapel, to attend the musick of the Cathedral Service there. Notwithstanding all this, he married a daughter of old Mr. Howell, a coal-merchant in St. Clement's parish, with whom he had a large fortune, but a most rigid Dissenter : indeed, she and Mr. Finch's family were the supports and props of the Presbyterian interest at Cambridge, so that had she not been one of the most prudent, as well as best tempered women, and a most excellent wife, it would have been impossible for any peace or harmony to have existed between them. They had a daughter married to Mr. Cockayne of Soham.

At St. John's college Ewin had for his tutor Dr. William Samuel Powell, who in 1765 became Master of that house. He was a man who, as Cole tells us,* "was frugal and æconomic," made 500*l.* a-year out of the rectory of Freshwater, a college living in the Isle of Wight, the presentation to which more usually vacated a fellowship,—and left some 20,000*l.* to his niece Miss Jolland. In his passion for acquisition, Ewin may have been influenced by the example, as well as the instructions, of his tutor.

He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1753, and his Master's degree in 1756 ; and we find that he was already "in commission of the peace for the town and county," when he was

admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws, on the 11th June, 1766.†

The first notice which Cole gives of this amiable personage is in the year 1769, when a most useful scheme for new paving and lighting the town of Cambridge, to which the Duke of Grafton, the Chancellor, had offered to subscribe 500*l.* and Trinity hall as much, and which had been even carried into the House of Commons, was stopped by the aforesaid Dr. Powell and Dr. Caryl, "together with the mercenary views and objections of some of the townsmen, and Dr. Ewin in particular, some of whom had greatly encroached on the already too narrow streets, about which they expected to be called to account."‡

Dr. Ewin affected something of the virtuoso, as appears not only from Cole but from Mr. Tyson's letters to Mr. Gough.§ In the same year Cole gave him an introduction to Mr. Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill : where he was very graciously received by the lord of that fairy mansion. In a letter written shortly after (June 6, 1769), Mr. Cole thus made his acknowledgments :—

I will come there in July, if it is only to thank you for your civilities to Dr. Ewin and Mr. Rawlinson, who was with him : the latter was lately a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, and since married to one of Sir Robt. Ladbroke's daughters. Dr. Ewin was with me on Sunday, and in raptures, both from your politeness to him and the elegancies of your habitation. I told you in my last letter from Mr. Greaves's, at Fulburn,|| a little relating to the Doctor, who is much disposed towards *virtù*. He has brought from London with him all the apparatus for painting on glass ; he has a forge, colours, in short, everything but the skill how to make use of them. The impertinence of such visits I know you abominate, but I knew not how to extricate you from this. If I had not given you a line, I am satisfied a certain forwardness of behaviour would have thrown him in your way, perhaps in a more disagreeable manner. Yet, after all, did you know or feel half the happiness you conveyed, I think your humanity

* Cole's biography of Dr. Powell has been published in the first volume of Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*.

† Cambridge Chronicle, June 14, 1776.

‡ *Literary Anecdotes*, i. 583.

§ In Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*.

|| This letter does not appear to be preserved.

would readily sacrifice a little, in order to give so much pleasure to other people.

Walpole replied :—

I was very happy to shew civilities to your friends, and should have asked them to stay and dine, but unluckily expected other company. Dr. Ewin seems a very good sort of man, and Mr. Rawlinson a very agreeable one. Pray do not think it was any trouble to me to pay respect to your recommendation.

Cole next commemorates "my friend Dr. Ewin" in his province as a magistrate, and a censor of the morals of the Undergraduates, who, as he says, were never more debauched than at this period.*

My friend Dr. Ewin, being much of his father's turn, busy and meddling in other people's concerns, got the ill-will of most persons in the town and university, when he acted as a justice of the peace. The Gownsmen bore him a particular grudge for interfering much in their affairs, though very justly; for they never were more licentious, riotous, and debauched. They often broke the Doctor's windows, as they said he had been caught listening on their staircases and doors.

About Christmas, 1771, or in January, 1772, he was at a coffee-house near his own house, when some Fellow Commoners, who owed him a grudge, sitting in the next box to him, in order to affront him, pretended to call their dog Squintum, and frequently repeated the name very loudly in the coffee-house, and in their joviality swore many oaths, and caressed their dog. Dr. Ewin, as did his father, squinted very much, as did Whitfield, the Methodist teacher, who was vulgarly called Dr. Squintum, from the blemish in his eyes. Dr. Ewin was sufficiently mortified to be so affronted in public. However, he care-

fully marked down the number of oaths sworn by these gentlemen, whom he made to pay severely the penalty of five shillings each oath, which amounted to a good round sum. The next week was publicly hawked about the streets of Cambridge the following ballad, printed on a ballad paper, and sung by ballad-singers, and given away to any one who would receive them :—

A PARODY OF AN OLD SONG.

Of all the blockheads in the town,
That strut and bully up and down,
And bring complaints against the Gown,
There's none like Dr. Squintum.

With gimlet eyes and dapper wig,
This Justice thinks he looks so big:
A most infernal stupid gig.

Is this same Dr. Squintum.

What pedlar can forbear to grin,
Before his Worship that has been,
To think what folly lurks within

This Just Ass Dr. Squintum?

(There are more verses, but these are sufficient as a specimen.)

The coffee-house which was the scene of the incident above related, was the Union, opposite St. Radigund's (or Jesus) Lane, as is more fully described in another anecdote, which has for its scene the same fashionable rendezvous, about fifteen months after :—Cole has entered the following in his "Athenæ," under the name of "Lord Stanley, son to the late Lord Stanley,† and grandson to the Earl of Derby."‡

This young gentleman and his brother the Hon^{ble} Mr. Stanley are now of Trinity College, Mar. 4, 1773, and about two or three months ago, my friend Dr. William Howell Ewin, a gentleman of large fortune, and who acts as a justice of the peace both for the town and county, and lives in his own house in Cambridge,

* MS. Cole, vol. iii, p. 69; Addl. MSS. 5804.

† This Lord Stanley became the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1776, and died in 1834, having married for his second wife, in 1797, the celebrated actress Miss Farren. He had two brothers, Thomas and James. Of the latter the peerages tell us nothing. Thomas succeeded his brother as one of the Members for Lancashire in 1776, was Major of the Liverpool regiment of Dragoons, and died in Jamaica in 1779. Mr. Cole (vol. xliii. p. 80) has preserved an undated note of Dr. Ewin to himself, which appears to relate to this young nobleman being a second time refused his degree :—

Rev. Mr. Cole, Milton.

DEAR SIR,—I did not know of the Congregation in the afternoon of yesterday, when I came to you. The honourable Mr. Hyde of St. John's had his degree: Mr. Stanley offered again, and was stopped in the Caput.—Yours, W. H. EWIN.

In the "Graduati Cantabrigienses," however, it will be found that Mr. Smith Stanley (afterwards the Earl) and Thomas Smith Stanley, both of Trinity college; were created A.M. in 1773, in the same year as Thomas Villiers Hyde of St. John's, afterwards the second Earl of Clarendon, who died in 1824.

‡ MS. Addit. 5881, f. 2106.

where he is not much beloved by any one on account of a natural and hereditary disposition to be prying into and meddling busily and impertinently in other people's concerns, and more especially by the younger and indeed all degrees in the university, for having various times interfered in business which they conceived no ways or little belonged to him: Dr. Ewin, I say, being at the Union Coffee House, almost opposite St. Radegunde's Lane, noted for the general rendezvous of all the young nobility and fellow commoners and spirited young men in the university, where he had been several times affronted before, and therefore imprudent to frequent that coffee-house; but it being very near his own house, which is almost opposite St. Sepulchre's Church, he was desirous not to be driven away from what was so convenient for him. He being there, one of these gentlemen said something reflecting on the Doctor, on purpose to affront him, it being spoken loud enough for him to hear it. On the Doctor's complaining of this usage to some friend, and saying at the same time that he had been told that the person who said the thing which affronted him was one of these brothers, but that he did not believe it, for whoever was so rude could have none of the Derby blood in his veins. This being represented to Lord Stanley, he thought it such an indignity and reflection, that he told his brother Mr. Stanley that he ought to challenge Dr. Ewin. Accordingly he came to Dr. Ewin's house, and was introduced into the parlour, where the Doctor thought the errand had been to make up matters; but instead of that, Mr. Stanley, on repeating the circumstances, offered to fight him, which the Doctor very prudently declining, he desired to ring the bell, and called in the footman, with a request to retire to the other room, in which the Doctor's sister and another lady were sitting, in order that they might be witnesses, as he said, of his cowardice and dastardliness; but this being represented by the Doctor as improper, for fear of frightening the ladies, Mr. Stanley, desiring the servant to take notice of what he was going to do, took bold of the Doctor's nose, and spit full in his face, and then left him. Dr. Ewin wrote to the Bishop of Peterborough, the

Master of the College,* who told him he could do nothing, but that the law was open. Accordingly the Doctor is at this instant prosecuting the affair in Westminster Hall, where I hope and wish, for the credit of our laws, that he may trounce the gentleman very smartly; for if young noblemen, upon these fancies, shall invade your own houses, and treat you like a scoundrel, because you are not in a humour to draw your sword or pistol, adieu all security but what they will please to allow you. In about a month after there came out a print representing this affair, called "The Justice in the Suds." I have it in my collection of prints.

Mr. Cole sent a copy of this print to the Hon. Horace Walpole on the 18th April, 1775. It was accompanied with the following remarks:—

The Hon. Mr. Stanley, brother to Lord Stanley, and Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, is spitting in Dr. Ewin's Face. The likenesses are tolerably well preserved. Dr. Ewin does not squint enough. He cast Mr. Stanley on a trial in Westminster Hall, made him pay, and ask pardon.

In another letter of Cole's to Walpole, Dr. Ewin is again mentioned. It is dated July 25, 1774, and Cole is writing of Dr. Cooke, the Provost of King's—

He dined here (at Milton) about a fortnight ago, when he took occasion to speak slightly of Antiquaries. In order to please him, I showed him that part of your late letter respecting the Society. In a day or two after, he was one of the auditors with Dr. Ewin at the Conservators' meeting in Cambridge, when in speaking of the same fraternity he expressed himself exactly in your words. This I mention as a compliment to you, and none to himself.

Dr. Ewin, who is going a tour into Scotland this week, drank tea here on Friday, and told us the story.

But Dr. Ewin after this became still more notorious in the annals of the University. The story of that business, however, must be deferred to another occasion.

* John Hinchliffe, D.D.

ENGLISH SKETCHES BY FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Saunterings in and about London. By Max Schlesinger. The English Edition, by Otto Wenckstern. London. 1853.

A SHORT TIME previous to the first arrival of Mr. Layard at Nineveh, the locality had been visited by a well-known and highly esteemed clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. J. P. Fletcher. This worthy minister found himself one day in the house of a Yezidee, or "Devil Worshipper," where the conversation of host and guest was interrupted by the appearance of a crowd of visitors, at the head of whom was the priest of the Papal Syrians. The leader of the invasion was rich in self-sufficiency. He was lengthy of speech, short of stature, and about as pompous as a pumpkin. The visitors were no sooner seated on the ground than they began to describe to the astonished Englishman the manners and customs of his own countrymen! "They have no religion; wonderful to say!" exclaimed one. A second and more enlightened stranger questioned this assertion, except in as far as it applied to "not believing in our Father the Pope." "At all events," remarked a third, "they have no churches!" The Yezidee, master of the house, here courteously struck in to the assistance of his foreign guest, by asserting that he had seen our service performed in the British chapel at Mosul; where, he said, there was consecration every Sunday, and prayers every day; and he had read in a book, he added, that the English also fasted *occasionally*. The general chorus of visitors shouted that even if it were so, there was a bad object at the end of it. The Yezidee was afraid of offending the priest, at whom he looked timidly while he ventured to make the apologetic remark, that "they are a good people!" At this observation, the pipe departed from between the lips of the priest; at which sign of approaching oracular eloquence all were silent, for all felt that the priest, having been in Europe, could "speak by the card;" and as he was well-versed in Arabic, Syriac, Chaldean, and Kurdish, he was of course, and as a necessary consequence, well-skilled also in all that concerned those

far-off infidels, the Britons; and this was his daguerreotyped description of our very worthy selves.

"The English," said he, "*are* Christians and have churches; but they only go to them once a month, and take the Lord's Supper once in twenty years. On the latter occasion," he continued, "the priest stands on a high place that he may not be torn in pieces by the crowd, who rush tumultuously forward, snatch the consecrated bread out of his hands, and scramble for it. They are also allowed," said this faithful depicter of our morals, "to marry as many wives as they please, and some of them have more than twenty. They are a poor and beggarly people, and have a heavy debt, which they are unable to pay. They are obliged to borrow large sums of the King of France, who has obtained by this means a kind of dominion over them." And he clinched this rough nail driven through our reputation, by coolly turning to Mr. Fletcher, and asking, "Ma hu sabeck?"—"Is it not true?" The English minister calmly took *his* pipe from his mouth, and replied, "It is a great falsehood!" An assertion which by no means disposed the majority of the company to put faith in it.

The above is an amusing instance of an English portrait painted by a Syrian hand. For such an artist some allowances may be made; but what excuse can be offered by travellers nearer home who profess to draw English portraits and English landscapes from nature, and who *do* in one sense draw them a very great way indeed from nature?

An instance occurs to us in the case of M. Alexandre Dumas, an accomplished gentleman who gilds refined gold, paints the lily, alters the catastrophes of Shakspeare's plays, and enriches Hamlet with a new and original (very much so indeed!) fifth Act?

M. Dumas is the author of a story called "Pauline," a story which has been both translated and dramatised in England. It is exciting, dramatic,

and improbable; the heroine therein is married to a gentleman who is a compound of Faust and Mephistophiles, of Juan, Charles Moore, Werther, and the Corsair; who is half savage, half soft, and who rejoices in the name of Horace de Beauzival. He is a delicate creature who kills tigers, slays wild boars, sings rumblingly in bass, thrillingly in counter-tenor, and who, though in Paris the glass of fashion and the mould of form, occasionally retires to an old dilapidated chateau in Normandy where, in conjunction with two friends, Henry and Max, he contrives to play the brigand and murderer, without detection. Pauline, in feminine alarm at a somewhat protracted absence of her husband, determines to leave Paris and look for him in Normandy. Her unexpected arrival leads to a chaos of incidents, among which the two fearful nights of her sojourn, the sorcerer-like attendance of the wild Malay, and the scenes of debauchery and assassination which reveal to her the true occupation of her husband, are told with a power familiar to the readers of the most highly-spiced of M. Dumas's romances.

Horace, dreading betrayal on the part of his wife, shuts her up in a vault with "a cup of cold poison," and a civil letter of apology. He gives out that she has been assassinated; and he buries in her stead the body of a young English lady whom he shoots for that especial purpose. Pauline is discovered by an old lover, Alfred de Nerval, who carries her to England as his sister, and who returns temporarily to France to kill Horace in a duel, for having dared to aspire to the hand of a kinswoman of Alfred's. Pauline lingers on in ill health, and does not allow her own mother to be conscious of an existence which she feels must soon terminate,—and by a knowledge of which her mother would only have to mourn a second time. She finally dies in Italy.

Now the comicality in this story of horrors lies in the grave portion of it which has England for its scene, and only some twenty years ago for its period. The lovers conceal themselves in a cottage orné in Piccadilly! They have the good fortune to find in that retired spot, "a pretty little house, very simple, and quite isolated!" It is "a charming little cot, with green

blinds, a little garden full of flowers, an exquisite lawn, gravelled walks encircling" all; and a "banc au dessous d'un platane magnifique qui couvroit de sa tente de feuillage une partie du jardin!!!" All this, it must be remembered, is described as existing in Piccadilly, in 1834, within view of a person turning out of St. James's Street, and which latter circumstance would fix the precise locality of this isolated cottage as somewhere about the solitary purlieu of the romantic White Horse Cellar, or the picturesque and uninhabited wilderness tenanted by "the Black Bear." An absurdity scarcely less remarkable on the part of M. Dumas is that of fixing the residence of a very hard-working apothecary in one of the patrician mansions in Grosvenor Square! And yet the author has been in London, and has even, like Voltaire, commented upon our language. The sum, indeed, of his observations thereon amounts to the fact that Englishmen have abandoned the old expletive of "Godam," and that their throats are now generally engaged with discharging the cacophonous echoes of "Oh, ah!"

The French dramatists use us very little better, in many instances worse, than the novelists. They sell ladies by public auction in Smithfield Market, while half the house of peers stand by to witness the sale, and celebrate its conclusion by a conglomeration of horn-pipe. A French feuilletonist who came among us taking notes, in the year of the Exhibition, gravely certified to his countrywomen that the gin-palaces of England were mainly supported by the middle-aged and elderly peeresses of the realm. I have myself seen on the French stage a drama, the scene of which is laid in the mountainous region that lies somewhere between Hyde Park and Richmond. In this piece there is an ancient castle, with a very wicked lord who maintains his evil eminence by the power and produce of forgery, and whose fair daughter, on her saint's day, is presented with bouquets presented to her processional by all the grateful people of Brentford and Kew. The ruined chateau itself is on the romantic banks of the "St. George Canal," and near it is a village, the inhabitants of which have the laws interpreted to them by an alderman of

London, who is made ruler of the district by the special appointment conferred on him by "His Excellency the Lor' Maire."

The author of the work named at the head of this article is a limner of another quality. He has seen what he describes; and he paints well that which he has observed with the mental as well as the visual eye. Accordingly, he does not, like French *litterateurs*, represent us as something different from all other existing human nature. We may not always feel flattered by his portrait, but we cannot deny the resemblance, nor the good-humoured spirit which influenced the hand by which it is drawn.

It is something pleasant to turn from the misrepresentations of such writers, however temporarily amusing they may be, to contemplate portraits of ourselves dashing and good-humouredly, philosophically and candidly sketched by such an artist as Max Schlesinger. There is something highly original in the dramatic form in which many of the author's raciest observations are made. A certain Doctor Kief is generally charged with the duty of cutting us up; and on one occasion, when something stronger than usual is required to be flung at us, a French gentleman performs the office with a vigour and an absence of veracity that are highly entertaining. Mr. Schlesinger, however, does not appear to have employed this form because he had suspicions of our being an oversensitive people, for he now and then hits us smartly and stingingly, severely and deservedly enough. He has adopted the form because it gave him latitude of observation and expression. One thing is certain, that there is no nation under the sun that so good-humouredly bears being laughed at as our own. The heartiest enjoyers of "*Les Anglais pour rire*," have ever been those at whom the satire was levelled; and throughout Germany the broadest grins called up by Kotzebue's "*Sir John*," mantle on the faces of British auditors, who are perhaps more tickled by comic evidences of ignorance than by the wit levelled at their own habits and morals.

The Saunterer in and about London paints both our in and out-door life with, generally speaking, very great

correctness. And this general correctness cannot be gainsaid, because he often looks upon us and our doings from a point of view whence we have never considered them ourselves. A determined difference of opinion often, indeed, springs up in the mind of the reader; but when he has meditated for a moment upon the light in which the artist has limned his picture, he is compelled to conclude that the details are not exaggerated, and that the light in which they are shown does sometimes illumine them, and is more likely to be seen by a stranger than by ourselves, who are less curious on the matter.

Perhaps, and it is as well to say it at once and have done with it, it is with the author's political sentiments that the reader will be least inclined to agree. When he insinuates that the continental revolutionists, who in 1848 advocated licence and thought it was liberty, were men who were performing as patriotic a duty as that performed by Russell when he gloriously conspired against our illegal government, it is only the ultra-radicals among his readers who will endorse the sentiment. They who made an accomplished fact of our revolution never perilled the general liberty which they sought to establish. They who in 1848 let loose the deluge against the thrones of Europe, swept away with it the freedom which they professed to support; not that there was not among them many a bold and honest, hopeful and enduring heart, whose aspirations were for that liberty which allows unconstrained action for all, save where it may be injurious to any. Max Schlesinger very aptly meets one objection made in England, by a remark which is worth quoting:—"These English sages," he says, "do not consider how much easier it was for their ancestors to bring the contest with the power of the Crown to a successful issue. The English patriots were not opposed by large standing armies. The contest lay between them and a single family and its faction, and—this is a point which has never been sufficiently dwelt upon—they had no reason to fear a foreign intervention." This is true, yet not wholly so. It is, however, sufficiently correct to be allowed to pass unquestioned. The au-

thor compares liberty as it is abstractedly viewed by English, French, and German. The first resolved to possess, and have manfully held by and progressed under it. The second seize it, let it slip through their fingers, and recapture only again to lose what they shed oceans of blood to obtain. The Germans, he evidently thinks, would accomplish all that the English have done had they but our advantages—insular position, and security from external false friends as well as declared foes. This reminds us of how the same three people are described by Heyne as estimating liberty, and which description may be thus abridged, to edification:—

"The Englishman loves freedom as he does his lawful wife. He possesses her, and if he does not treat her with any ostentations show of tenderness, yet does he know, should the case require it, how to defend her like a man. Then, woe-betide the intruder into her holy chamber of rest, be it as gallant or be it as knave. The Frenchman loves freedom as he does his betrothed bride. He glows for her. He burns for her. He throws himself at her feet with the most exaggerated adjurations. He fights for her, despising death for her sake; and in her name he commits no end of follies. But the German loves freedom as he does his venerable grandmother! . . . The splenetic Briton perhaps wearies of his wife, and disposes of her in the marketplace; a balter round her neck, and Smithfield the locality. The fluttering Frenchman probably turns faithless to his bride, and goes dancing and singing after some court lady in the royal palace. But the German will never turn his venerable grandmother into the street; he will ever grant her a corner by the hearth, where she may tell to his listening children her old wife's tales for ever."

By this it is clear that Heyne reproaches his countrymen as possessing a superabundance of sentiment and lacking the spirit of action. Max Schlesinger, on the other hand, appears to think that they want nothing but opportunity. The two opinions, however apparently incompatible, may nevertheless be reconciled. But let us go with the Saunterer from politics to the Battle of Waterloo, as it is

fought by the light companies, on a gala night, at Vauxhall. Here are the author's opinions upon what he saw, put into the ever-conveniently-open mouth of Dr. Kief.

National prejudice is like a pig-tail, you can't see it in front. It is scandalous how they teach history in your schools. This new friend of mine is a well-bred man, but he has never heard of Blücher. We looked at the Duke of Wellington riding over the field of Waterloo, and I said, "Couldn't you find a place for our Blücher?" "Blücher!" said he, "who is Blücher?" He knew nothing whatever of Blücher and the Prussian army! and when I told him, but for the Prussians, Wellington would have been made minced-meat of at Waterloo, he actually laughed in my face! Now tell me how do they teach history in your schools?

We may answer that history is taught after another fashion than Dr. Kief and prejudice would require. Lamartine, Jules Maurel, and, if we mistake not, Baron Muffling, have done justice to Wellington, and the completeness of his victory ere the indeed long-wished-for Prussians arrived to pursue the routed columns of the Gaul. And as to Blücher's name not being known in this country, it is immortalized in one way among us, exactly as Wellington's has been, by giving a distinctive appellation to a certain form of British boot. To deny the Duke the undoubted merit of his great deed is only to treat him as he has been treated by that stricken wit Heyne, who says of him, with incredible profanity and malice, that the name of Wellington, in connection with that of Napoleon, will go down to posterity as that of Pontius Pilate in connection with Jesus Christ. This is worse than our merely forgetting Blücher, even if we had been so ungrateful. But this we were not. When the allied monarchs arrived in England in July, 1814, Blücher was (as far as our public was concerned) "the king among them all." The popular enthusiasm of the people for him who had boldly faced the common enemy of Europe when others had fled before that foe was so intense, that when the hero set foot on shore at Dover, he was nearly suffocated with embraces, and his cloak was torn into fragments. The excitement of ladies in the capital was not inferior to that which reigned in the

provinces. Moore, in his Fudge Family, has incidentally noticed this agitation of love in the letter wherein Miss Biddy informs her friend Dorothy that she has found a suitor who was

No less than the great King of Prussia,
Who's here now incog.—He who made such a fuss
you
Remember in London, with Blucher and Platoff,
When Sal was near kissing old Blucher's cravat off.

And the last-mentioned lady was but one of a thousand who contended for the honours of a kiss from the pipe-flavoured lips of the veteran. At Oxford, he was created Doctor of Laws, in full convocation; and to the old soldier's very great astonishment. "If they make me a Doctor," said he, "they are bound to make Gneisenau (the general of artillery) an apothecary; for, if I wrote the prescription, he certainly made up the pills!" After Waterloo Blucher pronounced a candid criticism on himself, which posterity will receive with respect. "For what do you commend me?" said he to a flatterer, whose praise disgusted him. "It was my recklessness, Gneisenau's cautiousness, and the great God's loving-kindness!"

But leaving the consideration of this subject, we will now accompany the author, and take Heyne with us too, into Cheapside. Here is what the first thinks of that place where people most do congregate:—

Friend stranger, stand for an hour or two, leaning against the iron gates of Bow Church in Cheapside, or take up your position on the steps of the Royal Exchange. Let the waves of the great city rush past you, now murmuringly, now thunderingly; now fast, now slow, as crowds press on crowds, and vehicles on vehicles, as the streams of traffic break against every street-corner, and spread through the arterial system of the lanes and alleys; as the knot of men, horses, and vehicles get entangled almost at every point where the large streets join and cross, to move, and heave, and spin round, and get disentangled again, and again entangled. After such a review only can you realize the idea of the greatness of London. It is this which, after a prolonged stay in London, so moves our admiration, that there is no stop, no rest, no pause in the street-life throughout the busy day.

Heyne's painting is something to the

same purpose, but with a dash more, perhaps, of the picturesque:—

As I, aroused from my meditation, again looked out upon the roaring street, where a varied knot of men, women, children, horses, coaches (and among them a hearse), made their way to and fro, swearing, crying, creaking, and groaning, then it seemed to me so as if all London was a large Beresina bridge, where every one, in frantic anxiety about his own little bit of life, sought to force his own way onward; where the bold rider tramples down the poor fellow a-foot; where he who falls to the ground is for ever lost; where the hitherto truest comrades become selfish, and climb over each other. There thousands faint to death, and bleeding cling vainly to the planks of the bridge, only to drop off into the cold abyss of death below."

Risk Allah, in his recently published work, "The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebanon," expresses himself in corresponding terms with regard to the streets of London:—

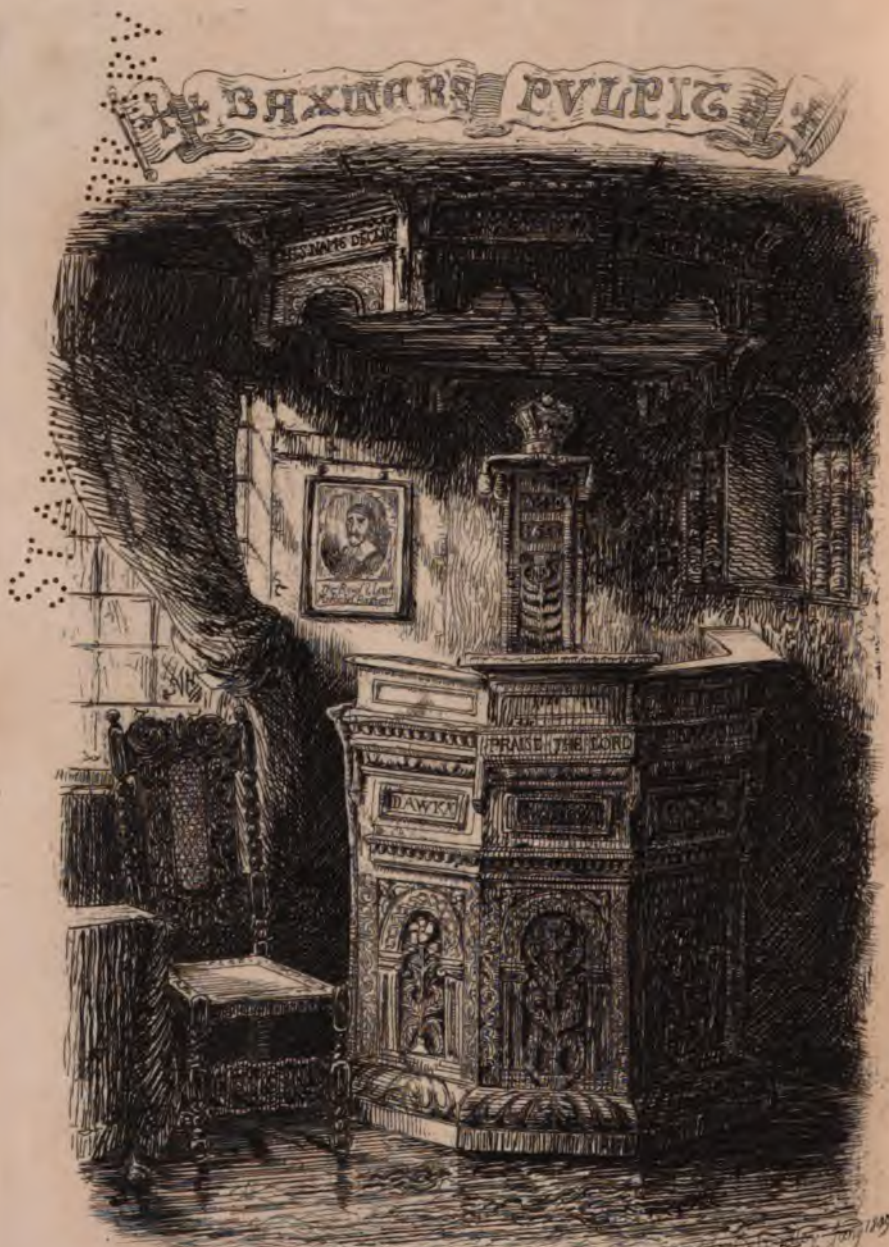
What are all these people come out to see? is your first natural inquiry. Is there a fire? or has there been an earthquake? or are all the suburban villages and towns pouring in their multitudes to witness some grand spectacle? *Wallah yar efendem*. If Stamboul were in flames, and all the Sultan's harem burning, there could not be a greater concourse of people than may every day be encountered between the hours of three and five in one single street of London; and all the other hundred streets are almost equally well filled.

Assaad y Kaylat, in his "Voice from Lebanon," speaks full as admiringly of the *pavé* sights and sounds of London. This we pass to notice a delicate remark made by him, after recording a visit to Kensington Palace. He was delighted with his reception there by the then heiress to the throne and her goodly company; but he will not administer to the public curiosity thereon. "I will rather," he says, "follow the advice of the Oriental proverb:—'He who enters the presence of kings should go in blind and come out dumb.'"

We must notice, before concluding, that Max Schlesinger will by no means allow of the English being considered as, in any way, a musical people—that is, as a people producing great composers;—all the great names, from Purcell to Balfe, "to the contrary notwithstanding." We have not space to

123456789





THIS PULPIT
 PRESERVED AT KIDDERMINSTER, WAS FORMERLY USED BY RICHARD BAXTER, SOMETIME
 VICAR OF KIDDERMINSTER, & AUTHOR OF "THE SAINT'S REST" &c.

show how vulgar an error this is. We think less of our heroes than do the French, and less of our musicians than do the Germans. But we are as plentifully provided with both as our good friends who protest to the contrary. We only talk less about them. It could never be remarked of us as a Prussian student once said of his own country, that, "in Berlin, people talked only of Thalberg and God!" We have other ways of viewing religion and music,—though we may be inferior in both, nevertheless, to those who view them differently.

We fear we have hardly done Max Schlesinger's clever book justice, but *that* will be done to it by the public patronage; to that we commit it, only adding a word of praise to the ability of the accomplished translator, who handles our English as though he were to the matter born. There are occasional little expletives used which evidently do not fall on M. Wenckstern's ear as they do on those of most English people, but these we should be sorry to miss notwithstanding. They are as pleasant sauce to an exceedingly pleasant dish.
J. D.

RICHARD BAXTER'S PULPIT AT KIDDERMINSTER.

(With a Plate.)

THE character of this great theologian of the seventeenth century is sketched by Granger in his *Biographical History of England* with even more than his wonted skill.

"Richard Baxter (he remarks) was a man famous for weakness of body and strength of mind; for having the strongest sense of religion himself, and exciting a sense of it in the thoughtless and profligate; for preaching more sermons, engaging in more controversies, and writing more books, than any other Nonconformist of his age. He spoke, disputed, and wrote with ease; and discovered the same intrepidity when he reproved Cromwell and expostulated with Charles II. as when he preached to a congregation of mechanics. His zeal for religion was extraordinary, but it seems never to have prompted him to faction, or carried him to enthusiasm. This champion of the Presbyterians* was the butt of men of every other religion, and of those who were of no religion at all. But this had very little effect upon him: his presence and his firmness of mind on no occasion forsook

him. He was just the same man before he went into a prison, while he was in it, and when he came out of it, and he maintained a uniformity of character to the last gasp of his life."

It was in the year 1641, at the age of six-and-twenty, that Baxter commenced his ministry at Kidderminster. The Committee for Scandalous Ministers was at that time pursuing its inquiries, and the parishioners of Kidderminster memorialised it, stating that their Vicar was utterly insufficient, had been presented to the cure by a Papist, was unlearned, preached but once a quarter, and then so weakly as exposed him to laughter, and impressed them with the belief that he understood not the very substantial articles of Christianity; that he frequented alehouses, and had sometimes been drunk; that he turned the Table altar-wise, &c. &c. with more such as this. He had a Curate who bore no better character; and another at a chapel in the parish, who was many degrees worse. The Vicar, being conscious of his insufficiency, was induced to make terms with the Committee. He agreed

* Baxter did not, however, himself own to the description of a Presbyterian; but regarded it as a reproachful term, put upon himself and his friends by their opponents.

"Baxter for Bishops!" said the brow-beating Jeffereys, when the Theologian was arraigned before him in the Court of Chancery, "that's a merry conceit indeed; turn to it, turn to it." Upon this Rotheram (one of Baxter's counsel) turned to a place where it is said that "great respect is due to those truly called to be Bishops among us," or to that purpose. "Aye," saith Jeffereys, the Chancellor, "this is your Presbyterian cant, 'truly called to be Bishops;' that is, himself, and such rascals, called to be Bishops of Kidderminster, and other such places; Bishops set apart by such factious snivelling Presbyterians as himself,—a Kidderminster Bishop he means."

that, instead of his Curate in the town, he should allow 60*l.* per ann. to a Preacher, to be chosen by fourteen of the congregation; that he should not hinder this Preacher from preaching whenever he pleased; and that he himself should read Common Prayer, and do all else that was to be done; and so they preferred not their Petition against him, nor against his curates, but he kept his place, which was worth to him near 200*l.* per ann. allowing that 60*l.* out of it to their lecturer: and to perform this he gave a bond of 500*l.*

The first Lecturer they thought of was Mr. Laphorn, a preacher of some celebrity; but, he not being approved, they next resolved to invite Baxter from Bridgnorth, where he was then resident, and he was summoned by the Bailiff and feoffees to preach before them, in order to a full determination.

My mind (he says) was much to the place as soon as it was described to me; because it was a full congregation, and most convenient temple; an ignorant, rude, and revelling people for the greater part, who had need of preaching; and yet had among them a small company of converts, who were humble, godly, and of good conversations, and not much hated by the rest, and therefore the fitter to assist their teacher; but, above all, because they had hardly ever had any lively, serious preaching among them. . . . As soon as I came, and had preached one day, I was chosen *nemine contradicente*; for, though fourteen only had the power of choosing, they desired to please the rest. And thus I was brought, by the gracious providence of God, to that place which had the chiefest of my labours, and yielded me the greatest fruits of comfort.

Baxter's first residence in Kidderminster was not, however, long undisturbed. On the breaking out of the civil war the Royalist party prevailed in the town, and, as Baxter was stigmatised as a Roundhead, he was glad to retire. He went to Gloucester, and afterwards to Coventry and elsewhere, as a chaplain to the army. Nor was it until some time after the wars had closed that he was able to return, having in the meantime lain ill for five months in the house of Lady Rous at Rous-Lench. When he did so, he found the vicarage had been sequestered, and he was urged to accept it; but this he refused, telling the magistrates and burgesses that,

though he was offered many hundred pounds per ann. elsewhere, he was willing to continue with them in his old Lecturer's place which he had before the wars, expecting they should make the maintenance 100*l.* a-year and a house. To this arrangement they consented, though it was afterwards barely performed (the vicarage itself remaining sequestered in the hands of the parishioners), and for sixteen years Baxter continued to labour in his vocation at Kidderminster. Of the method of his employment he gives the following account:

I preached before the Wars twice each Lord's Day; but after the war but once, and once every Thursday, besides occasional Sermons. Every Thursday evening my neighbours that were most desirous and had opportunity met at my house, and then one of them repeated the sermon, and afterwards they proposed what doubts any of them had about the sermon, or any other case of conscience, and I resolved their doubts: and last of all I caused sometimes one and sometimes another of them to pray (to exercise them), and sometimes I prayed with them myself, which, beside singing a psalm, was all they did. And once a week also some of the younger sort who were not fit to pray in so great an assembly met among a few more privately, when they spent three hours in prayer. Every Saturday night they met at some of their houses to repeat the sermon of the last Lord's Day, and to pray and prepare themselves for the following day. Once in a few weeks we had a Day of Humiliation on one occasion or other.

The afternoons of Monday and Tuesday in every week he spent in visiting and privately catechising from house to house; but for the further *minutiae* of his ministry the reader must now be referred to his interesting autobiography, or to his book called "The Reformed Pastor."

At the Restoration, Baxter was nominated one of the King's Chaplains, and together with Calamy and Reynolds, two other distinguished divines of kindred sentiments, was offered a bishopric. Reynolds became Bishop of Norwich; but Baxter and Calamy both pronounced their *Nolo Episcopari* in right earnest. Baxter wished for no better fate than to retain his favourite pulpit at Kidderminster:—

When I had refused a Bishoprick (he

says) I did it on such reasons as offended not the Lord Chancellor (Clarendon); and therefore, instead of it, I presumed to crave his favour to restore me to preach to my people at Kidderminster again; from whence I had been cast out (when many hundreds of others were ejected) upon the restoration of all them that had been sequestered. It was but a vicaridge, and the Vicar was a poor unlearned, ignorant, silly Reader, that little understood what Christianity and the articles of his creed did signify, but once a quarter he said something which he called a Sermon, which made him the pity or laughter of the people. This man being unable to preach himself, kept always a curate under him to preach. . . . My people were so dear to me, and I to them, that I would have been with them upon the lowest lawful terms. Some laughed at me for refusing a bishoprick, and petitioning to be a reading vicar's curate; but I had little hopes of so good a condition, at least for any considerable time.

Lord Chancellor Clarendon endeavoured to effect Baxter's wishes; but the local influence of Sir Ralph Clare, who supported the old Vicar, and the disinclination of Dr. Morley, then Bishop of Worcester, prevailed against him. Sir Ralph Clare declared in the Bishop's chamber that Baxter would give the sacrament to none kneeling, and that of eighteen hundred communicants, there were not past six hundred that were for him, whilst the rest were for the Vicar. When the people at Kidderminster heard this, in a day's time they gathered the hands of sixteen hundred of the eighteen hundred communicants, and the rest were such as were from home. But all was in vain.

The Bishop looked at Kidderminster as a factious, schismatical, Presbyterian people, that must be cured of their overvaluing of me, and then they would be cured of all the rest: whereas if he had lived with them the twentieth part so long as I had done, he would have known that they were neither Presbyterians, nor factious, nor schismatical, nor seditious; but a people that quietly followed their hard labour, and learned the holy Scriptures, and lived a holy blameless life, in humility and peace with all men, and never had a sect or separated party among them, but abhorred all factions and sidings in religion, and lived in love and Christian unity.

On his last visit to Kidderminster

Baxter preached twice or thrice, and then the old Vicar, under advice of his prompters, denied him the liberty of entering the pulpit any more. From that time until his death, nearly thirty years after, his preaching was confined to the meeting-houses of the Nonconformists, chiefly in and about the metropolis.

Baxter's Pulpit is still preserved at Kidderminster, but no longer in the church. In his day it stood on the north side of the nave, against the second pillar from the east. But in 1786, the church was "repaired, repewed, and beautified," in the style of those good old times: when, it being thought advisable to have a new pulpit built in a central situation, Baxter's old pulpit was condemned, and, together with other pieces of carved work, was offered for sale (!) by the then churchwardens, as old and useless church furniture. The churchmen of that day appear to have held the same opinions as their wardens; so the pulpit (with the exception of its pedestal) was purchased by the Unitarians of the place. Their successors have carefully preserved it, and it now stands in a room adjacent to their chapel.

The pulpit is of oak: octagonal in its shape, and properly decorated with flowers and architectural ornaments, in the well-known style of the reign of James I. Gold letters, inserted in six of the panels, somewhat ostentatiously informed the congregation that—

ALICE . DAWKX . WIDOW . GAVE . THIS.

On the face of the pulpit, and immediately beneath the preacher's desk, is the text:

PRAISE . THE . LORD.

And round the sounding-board are the words:

O . GIVE . THANKS . UNTO . THE . LORD . AND
CALL . UPON . HIS . NAME . DECLARE .
HIS . WORSHIP . AMONG . THE . PEOPLE.

On the oak board at the back of the pulpit is the date:

ANNO . 1621.

surmounted by a projecting crown and cushion of bold workmanship—probably an addition after the Restoration. The mariner's compass is painted on the under-side of the sounding-board, and the entire pulpit bears manifest traces of having once been adorned with gold and colours.

The octagonal pillar and pedestal on which the pulpit once stood now serve to support the floor of a book-seller's shop in the High-street.

Within the room where the pulpit is now preserved is placed a folio copy of Baxter's Works in four volumes, and

an engraving of "the reverend and learned Mr. Richard Baxter," taken from the original picture in the possession of Mr. Fawcett, formerly of Kidderminster. A handsomely carved chair, formerly the property of Bishop Hall, is also placed near to the pulpit.

CAMBRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS, 1853.

A VERY striking and extensive improvement has recently been effected in this town. About four years since eight houses on the western side of the Market Hill and in the adjacent streets were destroyed by fire. The Corporation promptly took advantage of this misfortune and obtained a local Act empowering them to purchase by compulsion the sites of these houses, and all the other property between the Market Hill and the eastern end of Great St. Mary's Church. Under this Act they have at length purchased twenty-four houses and sites of houses at an expense of about 50,000*l*. The whole space has been cleared, and the Market Place has been thereby more than doubled in size, and is now one of the largest in the kingdom. New and splendid views have been opened of Great St. Mary's, the Senate House, the University Library, and King's College Chapel, whilst the Market Hill makes a fine appearance from the open space near the Senate House. In effect, the Senate House Hill and the Market Hill now form one spacious area, having Great St. Mary's Church in the centre. The chancel of this church (which as been hitherto hidden from public view by old and mean houses,) greatly requires renovation. As, however, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College are patrons of the church in question, there can be little doubt that they will undertake the work with their accustomed liberality, and the Master's extensive knowledge of architecture affords a guarantee that what is done will be well done. The University will, it is expected, take the opportunity of getting rid of the offensive throne, pit, and galleries, and will fit up this fine church more in accordance with ecclesiastical usage. The Conduit, named after the celebrated carrier, Thomas Hobson, will

probably be removed to a more central position on the Market Hill, if a larger and more ornamental structure be not substituted for it.

The improvements on and near the Market Hill to which we have adverted are certain to lead, sooner or later, to the erection of a new, more spacious, and more commodious Guildhall. The present structure is of no great antiquity, but it is mean, ugly, quite inadequate to the increased and increasing wants of the community, and utterly unimprovable. There are certain negotiations pending between the University and Town authorities for the establishment of more amicable relations between the two bodies; and if, as anticipated, the result should be a settlement of the long pending question as to the contributions of the University and Colleges to local burthens, no time will, we are assured, be lost in taking up the subject of a new Guildhall with that energy which must ensure success.

The front of Trinity Hall, which was destroyed by fire a year or two since, has been rebuilt on a more extended and lofty plan, from the designs of A. Salvin, esq. who has also rebuilt the Master's Lodge; and is the architect of a new hall and other buildings at Caius College, of red brick, with stone dressings, in the later Tudor style. It is, we believe, intended to rebuild and enlarge this College towards Trinity-street. If this be so, the buildings ought to be set back considerably, and we trust so opulent a society will not be satisfied with anything but stone for their principal front.

A new and enlarged north aisle and porch have been added to St. Benedict's Church, by G. G. Scott, esq. and it is proposed to take part of the old churchyard (no longer used) to enlarge the adjacent streets.

The old church of the Priory of Barnwell, which was sadly dilapidated, and has been disused for years, is being restored in a plain but correct style from a design by Mr. R. R. Rowe, the town surveyor. It is to be re-opened for divine worship as an additional district church of the extensive parish of St. Andrew-the-Less.

The building commonly called the Spinning-House, erected by the before-mentioned Thomas Hobson, is now divided into two parts; the one has been lately fitted up by the corporation, and forms a spacious and most commodious police-station, with a good residence for the superintendent; the other portion has still more recently been entirely re-constructed under the sanction of the Inspector of Prisons. It is used for the reception and reformation of a certain class of females,

under the care of a matron, and the exclusive supervision of the University authorities.

A proposal was made to adopt Mr. Ewart's Library Act on the 1st of March last. It met with a spirited response, and, though the day was most inclement, no less than 873 burgesses voted for the proposal, whilst the opponents of the measure could not muster above 78 votes. The town council has appointed a library committee, and it is pleasing to find the Masters of St. Catharine's Hall and St. Peter's College, with other members of the University, acting most cordially with the townsmen on this committee. There is a difficulty in finding a suitable site, but before 1854 has elapsed we trust a Town Free Library in Cambridge will be an accomplished fact. C.

THE TOXARIS OF LUCIAN.

WHATEVER virtues the present age may claim to itself—and we do not suppose that it will not hold a fair place in the world's history—self-devotion of any kind will surely not be of the number. With respect to friendship and patriotism in particular, notions so enthusiastic were entertained by the ancients, that we fear they will at the present day excite a smile, if not a sneer. It is not indeed difficult to assign a cause for the difference between the ancient and modern estimate of friendship, which we take to be the scanty education of the females of those times. If it extended so far as to make them notable housewives, that was its utmost aim; their intellect being entirely, and the moral qualities all but entirely neglected. A marriage would thus for the most part be a *mariage de convenance*, and, in any case, a rational companion was the last thing a man looked for in forming a nuptial engagement.

Under these circumstances, the affections which, in modern times, would be concentrated in the domestic hearth, were compelled to look abroad for some object to which they might attach themselves. In a *friend* might, perhaps, be found one who could ap-

prehend and reply,—a quality not to be hoped for in a *wife*.

To this cause, rather than to any other, we attribute the many romantic instances of self-devotion which the annals of Grecian friendship present to our view.

Some of these, and not the least surprising, Lucian has collected together in the dialogue whose title stands at the head of our article; they are thus introduced:—A discussion is represented as arising between Toxaris a Scythian, and Mnesippus a Greek, as to which of their respective countries has produced the most eminent examples in this kind. Each of them brings forward five instances in support of his side of the question, which ultimately is left undecided.

In the narratives of the Scythian some geographical and other difficulties have been detected which cast a shade of doubt over their truth; they had farther to travel before reaching the ears of Lucian, and were probably somewhat garbled in their route; one or two indeed are possibly wholly fictitious. The tales of Mnesippus, on the contrary, have in them no inherent improbability, and are quite in accordance with the spirit and character of the nation to which he be-

longed; so that we see no reason for withholding our belief from the accuracy of their details.

The first instance we now proceed to give, in the words of Mnesippus himself.

"No long time ago," commences he, "there lived a Samian named Agathocles, who in birth and eminent qualities was no whit superior to the rest of his countrymen, though in nobleness of soul, as he afterwards showed, he far surpassed them all. He and Dinias, son of Lysion of Ephesus, had been friends from boyhood, and as Dinias had a very large fortune, which he had just come into, there were many others about him, as might be expected, who caroused with him and took part in his pleasures; these however were altogether unworthy of the name of friends.

"For some time Agathocles, though he took no great pleasure in so spending his time, kept them company, and joined in their drinking bouts. Now and then he would say, 'Remember your ancestors, my dear Dinias, and take some little care to keep the riches it cost your good father such pains to acquire.'—'I am weary of Agathocles,' thought Dinias; 'a carouse is more pleasant without him.' So he turned to his flatterers. 'Chariclea adores you,' cried they. She was wife to one of the first men in the place. By and bye there came letters from the lady, then withered garlands and bitten apples, and other like trifles with which dames of her stamp assault young men's peace; by little and little they draw them into their toils, and kindle a flame in their bosoms by giving them to understand that they have inspired affection—a plan which is especially sure to succeed with those who fancy they have good looks: thus, before they are aware, the wretched youths find themselves entangled in the net . . .

"Such was the person whom the parasites of Dinias chose for the principal character in their drama, and, themselves taking the inferior parts, they left no means untried to make

him fall madly in love with her. Her part, indeed, she was quite equal to, as this was not the first affair of the kind by many that she had been engaged in, or the first fine property she had dissipated, or the first young man she had left in the mire. A shifting and tricky piece of mischief was she; and now that she had before her a youth quite simple-minded and ignorant of arts like hers, she took care not to let him out of her talons, but clung to him, and struck her claws into him, till at last she had both ruined him and involved herself in the same destruction. The baits* she first put on her hooks were the love-letters I spoke of—then the favourite slave came dropping in with the news, how her mistress spent her days in tears, and could not get a wink of sleep all night; indeed, how she was like to strangle herself for love; till at length poor Dinias could not but admit to himself the power of his charms, and that he found some favour in the sight of the ladies of Ephesus. So, yielding to frequent entreaties, he at last consented to an interview. After this, as might be expected, he was caught easily enough, for the lady was handsome, and, not only that, but was well versed in all the arts of pleasing: to suffer a tear to steal down her cheek—to break off the conversation with a gentle sigh—to cling to him when he was leaving her—to run to meet him on his return—to array herself in the attire that best pleased his fancy—to sing him a tender ditty, and accompany her voice with her lyre—all these engines were brought to bear against the ill-fated youth. . . . She then on a sudden discontinued her visits, pretending that her husband had heard of their intrigue, and had set a watch upon her. This exclusion from his mistress's presence was more than the young man could bear: he burst into tears, sent his parasites to entreat her to change her determination: then called on the name of his dear Chariclea, and, as he had a statue of her in white marble, he threw his arms round it, shrieking aloud; and at last dashing himself on the pavement, he lay there

* This dialogue has been conjectured to be one of the author's earliest productions, and the confusion of metaphors which we meet with in this description of Chariclea would lead us to suppose so. In the course of three sentences the lady is compared to a skittish filly, a ravenous bird of prey, and a cunning angler.

rolling. His conduct indeed was that of a mere madman; nor was his madness altogether without cause; for the presents he had sent her in return for her apples and garlands had been on a very different scale—whole mansions, estates, maid-servants, and flowered garments; and for gold, as much as she could wish for. In a word, this interchange of presents had not gone on long, before Lysion's property—once known as the largest in Ionia—was exhausted to its last dregs. The youth being drained dry, his mistress set her snares for a young gentleman of Crete, another of the men made of money, and transferred herself to his arms. He, it now appeared, was the man she doted on, and he was fool enough to take her at her word. Dinias thus finding himself alone—for not only the lady but his parasites had gone over to the Cretan—bethought himself of visiting his friend Agathocles, who had long been aware that matters were going ill with him. On first seeing him the poor youth felt somewhat ashamed, but, after a time, he told him the whole—his passion and despair—the lady's harsh treatment of himself and kindness for his rival—and concluded by declaring that he could not live without her. 'This is not the time,' thought Agathocles, 'to remind him that I was excluded from his house while sycophants were admitted. I have a mansion in Samos—'tis true 'twas my ancestors'—but I will sell it, and he shall have the price.'

"Chariclea heard of the transaction, and all her fondness for Dinias returned; again the favourite slave made her appearance, bearing letters reproaching him with his absence. The young man was easily prevailed on to renew his visits: he went to the house some time before midnight. No sooner had he entered than the husband started out of a hiding-place—I know not whether he was in league with his wife, or that some one else had given him a hint, for the story is told both ways; but, be that as it may, he bade them shut the door of the court and seize the intruder; branding and scourging being the best words in his mouth. He then drew his sword, and made at Dinias. The young man now saw clearly into what danger his folly had brought him; he snatched up an iron

bar that lay near, and killed his assailant by a blow on the temples; then turning to his mistress, he struck her blow after blow, and at last ran her through the body with her husband's sword. The servants for a time stood speechless and stupefied; then trying to seize the murderer, he made at them with his sword and escaped to Agathocles' lodging. There the two friends sat all night reviewing the past, and consulting on their future course. With daybreak came the officers of justice—for the murder had got wind—they arrested Dinias, who did not attempt to deny the fact, and brought him before the Proconsul of Asia; by him he was remitted to the Emperor, and by the Emperor's sentence he was banished for life to Gyarus, one of the Cyclades.

"Agathocles never quitted his side throughout, sailed with him to Italy, stood by him during his trial, and served him in every way. In his exile he did not desert him, but made his friend's sentence his own, and accompanied him to Gyarus; when they were at a loss for the necessities of life he hired himself out as a diver for the purple-fish; with his earnings in this hard and perilous occupation he supported Dinias, during a long sickness he tended him, and when he was dead, would not even then return to his country, but remained in the island, not liking to desert even the corpse of his friend. Here you see, Toxaris, what a Greek can do; and this happened not long ago, for scarce five years have elapsed since Agathocles died in Gyarus."

There is one feature of this narrative that must almost have forced itself on the attention of the reader; we allude to the ease with which Agathocles—by birth and education a gentleman—adapts himself to his altered circumstances. His fortune has been sacrificed in the cause of friendship, and being reduced to the utmost poverty, he finds no difficulty in supplying his own wants and those of his sick friend by the labour of his hands. In the following tales, two other similar instances will present themselves to our notice. In fact, in the education of the ancient world the development of the body was at least as much regarded as that of the intellect; in

which there was this advantage, among others, that on any sudden reverse the unfortunate person found himself on a par with, and not reduced below the level of, an able-bodied pauper. In the present day the development of the *physique* is left to the caprice of each individual, and forms no part of any system of education, the ill effects of which we may learn from the numerous lugubrious statements that have lately appeared in the columns of *The Times*, of the helplessness and inefficiency of many of the immigrants who have lately crowded the ports of Australia.

There is another point, though of less interest, on which we would also make some comment. We have seen that Chariclea sends her lover garlands that are half-withered, by which he was to infer that they had for some time graced her fair brows—a circumstance that would, of course, give them in his eyes a charm which the freshest ornaments of the parterre would want. To the flowers, indeed, we raise no objection, but the mutilated apples that accompanied them do not equally find favour in our eyes. The custom of lovers presenting each other with fruit and other delicacies out of which they had previously bitten a morsel, thus enhancing the value of the gift, is also alluded to by St. Jerome (*oscula prægrustatique cibi*. Epist. ad Matrem et Filiam), and, though he mentions it in terms of reproof, his censure arises rather from his general disapprobation of the tender passion, and everything connected with it, than from any particular dislike of the practice in question.

A similar custom prevailed among our own ancestors, who found a pleasure unknown to their descendants in drinking out of the same cup with the objects of their affections. The beautiful lines of Ben Jonson will at once recur to the reader's mind—

Leave but a kiss within the cup,
And I'll not look for wine.

This practice was subsequently improved on, and at length was carried to such an extent that in the latter part of the last century enthusiastic admirers of beauty were in the habit of procuring their mistresses' shoes or slippers, and out of these singular goblets quaffing healths to the objects of their adoration. In the present day

we believe all these practices to be utterly exploded.

We now return to Mnesippus and Toxaris. "Mynextinstance," proceeds the former, "shall be Euthydicus of Chalcis. It was Simylus the shipmaster told me, and he swore that he saw it all with his own eyes. 'The Pleiads were just setting,' said he, 'when I made sail from Italy for Athens. I had several passengers on board,—amongst them Euthydicus, and a friend of his, Damon; the former a stout, likely young fellow, but Damon was pale and weakly, recovering, I should think, from a long sickness. We had a good passage as far as Sicily, but, once through the strait and in the Ionian sea, a tremendous storm overtook us. I need not describe it you. Suffice it to say, we took in all our sail, and threw out coils of rope to break the force of the waves. We were now off Zacynthus, and 'twas nearly midnight. The tossing of the waves had made Damon sick: he was leaning over the side of the vessel, when the ship gave a sudden lurch leewards, and pitched him head-foremost into the sea. He had his clothes on, so could not well swim. However, he just kept his head above water, and cried out for aid. Euthydicus was undressed, and in bed. The instant he heard Damon's voice, he jumped up and leaped overboard, and, just as his friend was losing heart, he caught hold of him, and swam by his side supporting him. We on deck saw them clearly enough, for the moon shone bright. We felt for the poor fellows, but could not do much to help them. However, we threw out some corks and long poles, and last of all the ship's ladder.' Here ended the shipmaster's story: and now tell me, Toxaris, was not this a good test of friendship? Picture to yourself, if you can, the billows tumbling and roaring; the whirlpools boiling; on all sides darkness and despair; then the drowning man struggling and throwing up his arms for aid; the other leaping overboard and swimming by his side, fearing only lest his Damon should perish, and he be left alive. You will, I think, then admit that Euthydicus was a friend you do not meet with every day." "And pray," replies Toxaris, "were they lost? One can scarce hope they were saved. I am

much concerned for them, I assure you," "Cheer up, my good friend," answers Mnesippus; "they got safe to land, and are at this day in Athens, where they devote themselves to the study of philosophy. The shipmaster's narrative you have heard; the rest of the story I have from Euthydicus. 'First,' said he, 'we laid hold of the corks, and so kept our heads above water. Just as day broke we caught sight of the ship's ladder. We swam to it, and, climbing upon it, floated in well enough to Zacynthus.'"

The tale just ended will, we think, be found the least attractive of the whole number, as it has in it little or nothing that stamps it as belonging to any particular age or country. Indeed it is quite as likely that the incident should have happened any day last week in the British Channel, as seventeen hundred years ago in the Ionian sea. The two following narratives are more characteristic:—

"Eudamidas of Corinth," resumes Mnesippus, "had two friends, and though exceedingly poor himself, they, on the contrary, were wealthy enough. At his death he left a will, which some people would think ridiculous; but you, Toxaris, are a man of honour, and set a high value upon friendship: so you, I fancy, will not find it so. The will ran as follows:—'I bequeath to Aretæus my mother, to support in her old age; to Charixenus my daughter, to bestow in marriage, giving her the best portion his means will afford: should either of the two die his legacy is to go over to the survivor.' When the will was read—'Pretty legacies,' cried the hearers, 'for Aretæus and Charixenus! should they take them, they will not so much be legatees of the testator as the testator will be their legatee.' However, when Aretæus and Charixenus heard of it, they at once declared they would carry out the will. Five days after the death of the testator Charixenus also died. 'My course now is plain,' cried Aretæus; 'I will take home Eudamidas's mother and cherish her old age. As to his daughter, I have but five talents in all—two shall be her portion and two my own daughter's, and their weddings shall take place both on one day.' So said, so done; and now what say you, Toxaris, to Aretæus? was not he a fine fellow

to accept such a legacy as that?' 'He was indeed,' answers Toxaris; 'but I rather admire the confidence that Eudamidas had in his friend. He showed by it that he would in their place have done the same, had no such bequest been made.' 'There indeed you are right,' rejoins Mnesippus. 'But I now come to my fourth instance, which is that of Zenothemis, of Massilia. You must know I was once sent on an embassy into Italy; when I was there, a friend one day called my attention to a gentleman and lady who were riding in a travelling carriage—the man was handsome and well-made, and to all appearance wealthy—while the lady who sat by him was blind of one eye, with her right side withered—in short, a mere hobgoblin. 'I wonder,' cried I, 'how a fine young fellow like that can endure such a hideous creature by his side.' 'I will tell you all about it,' said my friend: 'I am myself from Massilia, whence these people come; Menecrates, this ill-favoured lady's father, and Zenothemis her husband, were intimate friends—they were both men of wealth, and among the most respected inhabitants of the city. After a time Menecrates was charged before the Council of Six Hundred with having, when in office, given judgment against law: he was found guilty, and mulcted in his whole property, besides losing his civil rights—so heavy is the penalty for that crime amongst us Massilians. He poured out his griefs in the bosom of his friend. 'Which way shall I turn?' cried he; 'my fortune and my character are both gone—that perhaps I could bear: but my poor daughter! she is now just eighteen, and with all my property I could scarce hope that the lowest and most ill-conditioned groom in the city would take her, ill-favoured as she is; besides, as you know, she is subject to the falling sickness at the increase of the moon—who, then, will marry her now?' 'Never fear, man,' replied his friend; 'you shall never know want yourself, and your daughter shall have a husband suited to her birth.' He then took his hand and led him to his house; there he divided his fortune—and it was no small one—equally with Menecrates. A few days after he bade his servants prepare an entertainment, and invite all his ac-

quaintances. 'There is one who will marry your daughter,' said he to his friend.

"The feast ended and libations made, the host handed a brimming goblet to Menecrates. 'Accept,' cried he, 'your son-in-law's pledge: I it is who will marry your daughter; and I hereby declare I received her dowry long ago; 'twas five and twenty talents.' 'It must not be,' replied the father, 'that you shall not do. I hope I am not so far lost to all sense of propriety as to see you—a fine handsome young man—yoked with an ill-favoured deformed girl.' Zenothemis made no reply, but taking the bride by the hand, led her to the nuptial chamber. Since that, he has lived with her, always exhibiting the tenderest attachment, and taking her with him everywhere, as you see. So far, indeed, is he from being ashamed of his marriage, that he seems to take pride in it. 'Beauty and deformity,' says he, 'wealth and poverty, reputation and the want of it, are all the same to me: there is one thing I look at,—my friend, and he is the same man now that he was before the sentence of the Six Hundred.' Even in this respect, however, fortune has favoured Zenothemis; his ugly wife has brought him the loveliest boy man ever set eyes on. One day his father took him in his arms and carried him to the council chamber. He was dressed in a mourning robe, with an olive wreath on his head, that he might plead the more pitifully for his grandfather. The babe smiled upon the senators and clapped his little hands, at which sight they were so affected that they remitted Menecrates's sentence, and he is now a citizen again." Such was the story the Massilian told me of Zenothemis's conduct to his friend."

In the last narrative may be observed a striking difference of sentiment from that now existing. An offence like that committed by Menecrates would, in the present day, be looked on as excluding the offender from the society of honest men and good citizens; more especially if, as in the case before us, the sentence which convicted him of guilt had also deprived him of his property. That under these circumstances Zenothemis should stick to his friend might be expected from the exalted idea he enter-

tained of the obligations imposed by that relation; but that he should invite all his acquaintance to a banquet to meet him, and that the disgraced person should be received among them as he apparently was, quite on his former footing, gives us no very high opinion of the state of morality which prevailed among the people of Marseilles.

These two tales also exhibit in a striking light a subject we have touched on before—the notion entertained of the proper sphere of females by the ancient world. In the capacities of wives and mothers they were indeed recognised, but the quiet round of duties now allotted to the maiden aunt found no place in the social system of bygone times. "To suckle fools and chronicle small beer" is the part allotted to that sex by Iago, and the duties assigned to the Grecian and Roman ladies were apparently not very different. Indeed, the idea of their female relatives remaining in a state of celibacy seems never for a moment to have flashed across the minds of the fathers and brothers of those days. Thus we find Eudamidas, when dying in penury, imposes on his friend the obligation of providing a dowry for his child; and Menecrates, not only impoverished but disgraced, is chiefly harassed with the care of disposing in marriage of his deformed and epileptic daughter.

We now come to Mnesippus's last story:—"I should be inexcusable," says he, "were I to pass over Demetrius of Sunium. He and Antiphilus of Alopecé had been playmates in childhood, and friends as young men, and at last they sailed to Egypt together for their education. You have heard of the Rhodian Agathobulus, who taught philosophy at Alexandria? Well, Demetrius studied the Cynical doctrines under him, while Antiphilus turned his attention to medicine. In Egypt they tell you that the Pyramids, lofty as they are, cast no shadow, and that the statue of Memnon utters a sound at the rising of the sun. Demetrius wished to see and hear for himself. He accordingly sailed up the Nile; but his friend staid behind, being afraid of the heat and fatigue of the excursion. Demetrius had been six months away, when Antiphilus fell

into misfortunes, in which he would have found the value of a true friend. A slave of his—a Syrian—along with some burglars whose acquaintance he had made, broke into the temple of Anubis. Amongst other things they carried off two salvers and a herald's staff, all of gold, and two silver images of dog-faced baboons.* The Syrian took charge of the booty, and the thieves were soon caught offering for sale some of the stolen goods: when put to the torture they confessed their crime, and, being led to Antiphilus's lodgings, they brought out the plunder, which was hid in a corner under the bed. Both the slave and his master were thrown into prison; the latter, indeed, was dragged away from the school he was attending; no one offered him any help; those, indeed, who had previously courted his acquaintance now shrunk from his touch. 'We are polluted,' cried they, 'by having eaten and drunk with the wretch.' His two other slaves seized the opportunity, packed up his goods, and ran off with them. In the prison the unhappy young man was looked on as the most depraved of the malefactors there. 'I shall gratify Anubis,' said the jailer, a devout man, 'by treating my prisoner with harshness.' Did Antiphilus assert his innocence? 'Shameless villain!' was the reply, and his treatment was worse than before. Soon a low fever crept on him, and no wonder—he slept on the ground with his legs in the stocks; by day, indeed, a collar on his neck and a chain on one hand were held sufficient, but for the night his whole body must be fastened. 'This is more than I can bear,' cried the captive; 'this stench and suffocating crowd, this clank of chains keeping me from my rest. I will take no more food, and so make an end.' Just then Demetrius returned from his journey; they told him what had befallen, and he ran at once to the prison; it was evening, and the jailer had long ago shut the door and gone to sleep, bidding his slaves keep watch, so there was no admittance for poor Demetrius. Next morning at daybreak he went again, and by prayers and tears effected

an entrance. You have seen people after a battle searching for the corpses of their relatives; just so did Demetrius examine the face of each prisoner in searching for Antiphilus. So altered was the poor wretch, that his friend would never have found him, had he not called out his name. The captive on hearing it, and seeing his friend approaching, parted his filthy and matted locks and drew them back from his face. At the sight of each other their heads swam, and they both swooned away. After a time Demetrius came to himself and restored his friend to life; he first heard his story from beginning to end, then tearing his cloak † in two, he threw one half over his own shoulders and the other he gave to Antiphilus, having first stripped him of his dirty rags. 'Be comforted,' said he, 'dear Antiphilus; I will hire myself out to the traders at the harbour, and will work as porter from daybreak to noon; by that I shall earn a good sum; part will serve to make the jailer more reasonable, and the rest will be enough to provide us with necessities. When my work is over, I will come and sit with you, and for the night I will make a bed of leaves near the prison-door, so even then I shall not be far from you.' He did so, and some time passed in this way; Demetrius went in and out as he pleased, and Antiphilus found his misfortunes more tolerable.

"At length one in the prison died—of poison, they said—so a strict watch was set and no one allowed ingress. 'What shall I do now?' cried Demetrius. 'I will go to the Vice-prefect and charge myself as accessory to the plot for plundering Anubis's temple.' This done, he was led off to prison. 'Fasten me in the same collar with Antiphilus,' said he. He was now sick himself, still he made sport of his sufferings, in hope he might get Antiphilus to take a little rest. Thus each found his misery lightened by the companionship of the other. But now their fortune took a new turn: a prisoner got a file, and, a good number of the others being in his plot, sawed

* Probably images of the god himself, the *Iatrator Anubis* of Virgil.

† This cloak, with a staff, were the distinguishing marks of a Cynic. In the closing speech of Demetrius to Antiphilus, in which he alludes to the paucity of his wants, the Cynic again peeps out.

through the chain that ran through their collars and fastened them together. Being thus at liberty, they killed their guards and broke out in a body. They then separated, each hiding where he could; most of them however were soon taken. The two friends remained where they were, and not only that, but they laid hold of the Syrian as he was making his escape, and kept him with them. When day came, the Prefect heard what had happened; he sent soldiers in pursuit of the runaways; for the two friends, he complimented them on their behaviour, and loosed them from their chains. But this by no means satisfied them. 'Hard measure have we,' cried Demetrius; 'being innocent, we were thrown into prison, and are now set at liberty—not as an act of justice, but an act of grace.' At last he carried his point that the judge who had passed sentence should investigate the case again. Their innocence

quickly appeared. 'Antiphilus has won my esteem,' said the judge; 'but Demetrius my admiration.' Then turning to them, 'You must permit me,' added he, 'to present you, Antiphilus, with 10,000 drachmas, and you, Demetrius, with twice that sum.' To conclude, Antiphilus is at this day living in Egypt, and Demetrius has travelled into India to visit the Brachmans, having given up to his friend his 20,000 drachmas. 'You will pardon me,' said he to Antiphilus, 'if I leave you now. I, for my part, shall have no use for this money so long as my wants are as few as they are; and you, in the good circumstances I shall leave you in, will stand in no need of a friend.'

Here end the instances of friendship brought forward by Mnesippus. Those which the Seythian adduces in support of his side of the question, our limited space compels us to omit.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

English Physicians in Russia—Knights Banneret—Sir Constantine Phipps and Sir William Phipps—Diaries of Dr. Stukeley—Counsellors' Fees.

ENGLISH PHYSICIANS IN RUSSIA.

MR. URBAN,—The first intercourse between England and Russia partook somewhat of a romantic character. In the year 1553 some of our daring Northern navigators landed on the shores of the White Sea, and were most hospitably received by the inhabitants, in other respects not far removed from barbarism. News of the event reached the ears of the prince of the country, and, surprised how strangers could so have found their way to his land, the interest of Ivan IV. was excited. He at once sent for the visitors, and was so much pleased with them, and their narrations of their search for unknown lands, their country and its Queen, that the returning mariners were charged with almost diplomatic functions, and the foundations of a communication and trade, advantageous to both countries, were soon laid. Queen Elizabeth was nothing loth to favour the advances of her new ally, and the courtiers around her seized the opportunity of pushing into this new field of commerce all the means of advancing their interests which the monopolising spirit of the times afforded them.

In the year 1556 preparations were made for receiving the ambassador of the Czar of Muscovy, and the Privy Council

sent letters to the Sheriffs requiring every attention to be paid, and entertainment to be provided for him. The formation and success of the Russian Company of Merchants is well known; and its affairs, or circumstances arising out of them, were often the subjects of communication between the Sovereigns of the two countries and their officials. The health of the English, who resided in Russia on account of this trade, soon suffered from the effects of the climate, and a physician was found a necessary appendage to the staff of the officers of the Russian Company. It appears that their treatment of cases excited the attention of the sovereign prince himself to such an extent as to induce him to make a formal request to our Queen, that one at least of their number might be attached to his own household; and by the conditions of the service thus entered into the personal liberty of the individual was not at his own disposal.

In illustration of these circumstances I subjoin transcripts of two drafts of letters from Queen Elizabeth and James I. to the Emperor of Russia, requesting permission for certain physicians in his service to come to England for a time.

The subject of the first letter was Mark

Ridley, a member of the University of Cambridge, who afterwards attained an eminent position in his profession. He is also known to the student of the mathematical works of the seventeenth century by his "Short Treatise of Magnetical Bodies and Motions," in the title to which he described himself as "latly Physition to the Emperour of Russia." In this work he is said to have appropriated some of the discoveries and ideas of William Barlowe, Archdeacon of Salisbury, the author of "The Navigators supply," and other scientific works; and upon whose "Magnetical Advertisements" he published some "Animadversions." The controversy was very decently conducted for that time, though Barlowe hinted that Ridley's high-sounding title had been but lightly earned, adding, "Out of all question somewhat it is more then ordinarie, that maketh him of so hauty a spirit so to brave the world with such prodigious assertions of his magnetics."

The Queen's request was complied with, and Ridley certainly came to England. As he did not return to Russia, perhaps the promise of Elizabeth to send some other of her physicians was acted upon. The letter was written just when the government of Russia had passed into the hands of Boris Godunow, the scheming brother-in-law of the weak Feodore Ivanowitz, the last of the ancient sovereigns of Russia, the descendants of Ruric. The circumstances of the election of the new Emperor, as of one who had previously shown himself favourable to the English merchants, are referred to as strengthening the alliance already existing. The letter is, in fact, one of congratulation as well as business. A previous letter had been addressed to the late Emperor, with the operation of which his death had interfered.

From the date given in the endorsement to the letter, it will be seen that more than a twelvemonth would elapse before the physician could even embark for England at the "Port of St. Michael," as Archangel was then called.

"Elizabeth, &c. To the ryght high, right mightie, &c. When we heard that after the death of the late Emperor Theodore Evanowich, our good brother and allie, you^r H. were by generall consent of the States and people of that countrie elected to succeed in the Imperiall dignitie. Although we could not but be grieved at the losse of a prince wth whome we had so good amitie, yet were we much comforted in yo^r election, remembering the kinde offices to o^r selfe, and o^r subjectes traffiquing there, you had done upon all occasions in the late Emperor's tyme, as well for that we doubt not of the contynewance of

the same now, as also for that we were gladde that one professing good wille to us should receave so great honor, as by generall opynion of his whole nation to be thought worthy to be their Lord and Sovereigne. To whome we shall be readie on our part to contynue all offices of kyndness and friendship that shall be meet, and hope to fynde no lesse on your part. At this present we are to praie you^r H., at the request of the freindes of Mark Rydley o^r subject, phisicien to the late Emperour, whome at his request we sent unto him, to graunt him lycence to retorne hither, for that they have shewed us that dyvers causes neerly concerning his private estate doe requyre his being here, and cannot be ordered without him. Whereof we doubt not but you, H. fynding the same testified by us uppon theire information, will have princely regarde, and withall to satisfie our request, who shall be verie readie in any like matter when we shall understande your desyre, to do your H. like pleasure by returnyng him, or some other of our owne phisyciens to attende your H. Wherefore we doubt not but that upon the receipt of these our l^res you will grant the said Mark Rydley, with Tho. Ridley, Lancelot Nightingale, and James Crauforth, his servautes, your lycence to depart from your Court in Aprill next. So as they may be with your protection at the port of S^t Michael there to meet o^r first flete, and wth them the next yeare retorne into our realme. And whereas lately, before newes were come to us of the death of yo^r said predecessor, we wrott o^r l^re to him for causes concerning o^r subjectes, we doe not doubt but y^t o^r l^re, although not directed to yo^r Highnes, shalbe as welcome to you as if they had ben to yo^r selfe, and have the same effect in that we desire, which we pray yo^r H^s they may have."

Endorsed. "To y^e Emperour of Russia. 29 May, 1598."

The subject of King James's letter was Dr. Reytingher (a Dutchman?) who, I believe, also attained a high position among medical men. The draft of this letter is badly written in the cursive hand of the time, and the entire reading here given would very likely admit of some correction as to a few words.

Its date is within a few weeks after the King's arrival in London, and appears to require the presence of the physician to deal with some infirmity under which the King himself was labouring, though this is not clearly expressed. Being the first communication with the Russian Emperor on the part of James, it also possesses a political character to a certain extent, and expresses the King's esteem and good will towards his northern ally.

"Right high, right excellent, &c. We have for some causes great desire to use the advise of one Doctor Christopher Reytingher, a physician whome we understand to be in y^r service, and whose skill may serve us to good purpose in that which he can practise as we are informed above most men. Wherefore, although since our access to this o^r crown of England there hath not yet passed anie other matter of credence towards you, yet are we glad y^e we have occasion to acquaint you that we are mynded to continew towards you all y^e good will w^{ch} we understand was avowed

by the Queen o^r sister deceased to you, in confydence wherof we pray you to give licence to the seyd Doctor Christopher to repaire unto us for a tyme, whom we will as willingly license to return to you when we have had use of him in such things as we desire using his skill in. And will take it in very kinde and thankfull part to obtain our request of you.

(Endorsed) "To the Emperor of Russia for Dr. Xp^offer Reytingher, xxx^o Maii, 1603."

Yours, &c. J. B.

KNIGHTS BANNERET.

MR. URBAN,—The following passages bear upon the inquiry made by H, in the "Minor Correspondence" of August. He asks, "is there any evidence that Knights Banneret were *created* under the royal banner displayed?"

Sir Harris Nicolas, in the Introduction to his History of the Orders of Knighthood, says—"A Banneret could only be *created* when the king's banner was displayed; and Froissart has given some picturesque descriptions of the ceremony." Then, citing Froissart, he states that, "in the Prince of Wales' expedition to Spain in 1367, Sir John Chandos served in the van of the army, and on the morning of the battle of Navarret" was created a Banneret. And that "Sir Thomas Tryvet, a distinguished soldier," was so created "before Troys, in France, in 1380." But on neither of these occasions was the king himself present, the honour being conferred by the commander of the army, as "the sovereign's lieutenant." Further on, Sir Harris Nicolas says, "Bannerets still formed part of the army in the reign of Henry VIII.; and Sir Ralph Fane, Sir Francis Bryan, and Sir Ralph Sadler were created Bannerets by the protector Somerset, after the battle of Pinkney, in September, 1547; but Sir Thomas Smith, who wrote in the middle of the sixteenth century, if not before, after saying that 'Knights Banneret are made on the field with the ceremony of cutting off the points of their standards, and making them as it were banners,' adds, 'this Order is almost grown out of use in England;' and in the argument on the claim of baronets to precedence in the year 1612 it was said that 'there are not Bannerets now in being, and peradventure never shall be.' The last

time when a Knight Banneret was made in England has not been precisely ascertained; but it is supposed by some that Sir Ralph Sadler, and by others that Sir John Smith, who was knighted by King Charles I. at the battle of Edgehill, in October, 1642, for having secured the royal standard, was the last person created to that dignity; unless, however, Sir John Smith's banner was delivered to him by his majesty with the usual formalities (which is very doubtful) he could not have been made a Banneret." Furthermore, it has been contended that, "as King George III. knighted Admirals Pye and Spry, and Captains Knight, Bickerton and Vernon, on board the *Barfleur* (which, in consequence of his majesty's presence, then bore the royal standard) in June, 1773,—and that as he conferred the same honour on Captain Trollope on board the *Royal Charlotte* yacht (then bearing the royal standard) in October, 1797—those officers became Knights Bannerets; but this is evidently a mistake, because the *royal standard* was *neither displayed in an 'army royal' nor in 'open war,'* nor were banners delivered to any of those officers. In 1773 a pamphlet was printed on this subject, which was reprinted in 1779, entitled, 'A short inquiry into the nature of the titles conferred at Portsmouth and in the Camps by his Majesty, in 1773 and 1778, showing the origin and ancient privileges of Knights Banneret,' (8vo. pp. 24); and that none of the officers in question were created Knights Bannerets. It was written by Sir William Fitz Herbert, Bart., and it is said that only twenty-four copies were printed."

Yours, &c. D.

SIR CONSTANTINE PHIPPS AND SIR WILLIAM PHIPPS.

MR. URBAN,—I have waited for your December number to see whether any answer would be given to the inquiries of your Correspondent X. Z. in No-

vember, respecting the Marquess of Normanby and the Phipps family. But, observing no reply to his queries, I send you the following particulars, which I col-

lected some time ago, under that interest in the subject which is natural to the possessors of the same name.

First, as to Sir Constantine, the known founder of this branch, and his personal history. He was born at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1655, if we may trust Coates's History of Reading. He resided many years at Heywood House, near Reading, in the parish of White Waltham, as appears from the following note in Hearne's *Chronicon Prioratus de Dunstaple*: "*Neque tacendum parochiam de White Waltham (eam maxime partem quæ Heywood nuncupatur) in saltu Windelsoriano sitam, vehementissime placuisse D. Constantino Phipps, tum quum ætate floreret tum etiam postquam jam obrepisset senectus.*" He was admitted a student of Gray's Inn 11th February, 1677, but the entry affords no such satisfactory particulars as your Correspondent X. Z. was led to expect by judging from modern entries at Inns of Court. The words are only as follow:

"1281 Phipps, Constantine, Reading, Berks, 11 February, 1677." Vide the original Book of entries (which is not at Gray's Inn but in the British Museum), entitled, *Admittances to Gray's Inn*, Harl. MSS. No. 1912, fol. 138. This confirms Coates's statement of the birthplace of Sir Constantine. He was knighted by Queen Anne, and appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, 22 January, 1710-11. He was appointed one of the Lords Justices of Ireland 22 Jan. 1710-11, 3 December, 1711, and 22 March, 1712. In the following year, viz. 1713, the Commons of Ireland petitioned the Queen to remove him from the Chancellorship, but the House of Lords and the Convocation addressed her Majesty on his behalf. He resigned the Chancellorship 9 October, 1714, on the change of ministry which followed the accession of George I. On the 20th of October, 1714, Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. It has been said that "he now retired to the Middle Temple," and "died in a private station;" but if we may trust the evidence of Hearne, a native of White Waltham, he returned to Heywood, and there continued *etiam postquam jam obrepisset senectus*. His connection with Heywood is not a little remarkable, because the Phipps family of Westbury Leigh (whose pedigree ascends to 1568) purchased a residence called Heywood, on the borders of Berks, from the Earls of Marlborough; and these two houses, apparently not identical, but within a few miles of each other, were occupied by persons of the same name for several generations. Sir Constantine's Heywood seems to have come from his wife's family. She

was Catherine, the daughter of George Sawyer, of Bullingham, Herefordshire (which George died in 1665), and granddaughter of Sir Edmund Sawyer, of Heywood, Berks. Sir Constantine died on the 9th of October, 1723, the anniversary of his resignation, and was buried at White Waltham, where the following inscription to his memory was placed on the south wall of the chancel, near the communion table, with the arms over it:—

"Siste; properes licet, quisquis es;
Et qualis hic quantusq. tumuletur Vir
Pausisper contemplare."

[On a large marble lower down:—]

"Is est Honorabilis CONSTANTINUS PHIPPS Miles, Regni Hiberniæ aliquot per annos, Imperante optima Principe Anna Regina, Summus Cancellarius, ejusdemq. Justiciarum Regentium alter. Juris Angliæ peritissimus; præcipue vero in Curia Scaccarii versatus; Ubi inter Advocatos primus obtinuit, dignus certè ejus fama posteris tradatur; Si quid habent honesti multifaria eruditio, eloquentia pressa ac nervosa, in maximis honoribus eximia humilitas atq. modestia; simplex morum candor, politissima urbanitate exornatus, sapientia ac calliditate abhorrens, placidissima indoles, inconcussa fortitudo, probitas antiqua, pietas verè Christiana. Infinito tandem Forensium rerum labore fractus obiit Londini Oct. 9, 1723, ætat. 68. Uxorem duxit Catherinam filiam natu maximam Georgii Sawyer Armig; filii natu maximi Edmundi Sawyer Militis de Heywood in comitatu Berks; ex quâ undenos suscepit liberos, Robertum, Constantinum, Franciscum, Thomam, Annam, qui infantes mortui sunt; Catherinam nuptam Henrico Ingoldesby armig; e regno Hiberniæ adhuc superstitem; Thomam et Janam defunctas; Gulielmum Phipps armig. qui uxorem duxit Honoratissimæ Dnæ Catherinæ Annesley Jacobi Comitissæ de Anglesey filiam unicam, quique obiit Feb. 1. 1729, æt. 31; Mariam et Franciscam nunc etiam superstes. Eodem tumulo deposita est dicta Dnæ Catherina Phipps dicti Constantini vidua, quæ in supremis tabulis hoc monumentum dilectissimo marito suis sumptibus poni curavit. Obiit Oct. 30, 1728, ætat. 68.

The Henry Ingoldesby mentioned on the monument was son of Sir Richard Ingoldesby, Commander of the Forces, and one of the Lords Justices in Ireland. So much for the particulars unrecorded in peerage books respecting Sir Constantine. These go to negative Warburton's assertion at p. 115 of his *London and Middlesex Illustrated*, where, writing about the trefoil split between eight mullets argent, he says, "these arms apper-

tain to the descendants of the late Sir Constantine Phipps, Knt., who was of Irish extraction, as by a pedigree produced with references to the Office of Arms in Dublin, now in their possession, may appear." If any such pedigree had been in possession of the family it would have been communicated to some of the various authors of peerages since Warburton's time, who we know wrote his book under compulsion; and the words "who was of Irish extraction" have probably no other foundation than the Chancellorship of Sir Constantine, and intermarriages in that country subsequent to his time. As he was a native of Reading, some connection may possibly exist between him and a certain James Phipps, of Swallowfield, not far from Reading, who married the eldest daughter of Sir Giles Brydges, first Baronet, of Wilton Castle, Herefordshire, ancestor of the Dukes of Chandos.

Next, as to Sir William: the particulars I have of him are these. His father was James Phips (one *p*) of Bristol, gunsmith, who emigrated to New England, and settled at a plantation on the river Kennebec, in the eastern portion of that country. By his wife, who was living in 1697, James Phips had twenty sons and five daughters. His younger son was William Phips, who was born at his father's plantation on the 2nd of February, 1650, and, being therefore only five years old at the birth of Sir Constantine, the theory of paternity is demolished. William was baptised at North Boston, 23rd March, 1690, being then forty years of age. In early life he was apprenticed to a ship carpenter, with whom he stayed four years. His proceedings in relation to the treasure are to be found in Biographical Dictionaries, and need no repetition here. I will therefore pass on to his knighthood, which took place at

Windsor, 28 June, 1687. Sir William was appointed captain-general and governor-in-chief of Massachusetts Bay in 1690; but he died in London, 18 February, 1694, and was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth, *leaving no issue*. Lady Phips was the daughter of Captain Roger Spencer, and widow of John Hull of Boston, merchant, which Roger Spencer is stated to have been a man "of good family." Sir William bequeathed all his possessions to his wife, and a nephew of hers assumed the name of Phipps or Phips. This, I conclude, was the son of her brother, that is to say, a certain Colonel Spencer-Phips, a native of New England, who was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts Bay in May, 1732, *vice* William Tailer, esq. deceased, and who died in that capacity in June, 1757.* Spencer's widow survived till 1764. The inscription on the monument of Sir William will be found in Maitland's London, ii. 1145. A "Life of his Excellency Sir William Phips, knt." with the motto "*Pietas in Patriam*," was printed in London in 1697, and bears internal evidence of having been written by the Rev. H. Mather, a particular friend of his, and a joint agitator for the charter granted to New England. In some lines at the end of this volume, the following allusion is made to Sir William being without issue:—

True to his mate, from whom though often flown,
A stranger yet to every love but one;
Write him *not* childless whose whole people were
Sons—orphans now—of his parental care.

The foregoing items of intelligence in reply to X. Z. would have appeared less disjointed if filled up by conjecture, but he will probably prefer the naked facts.

Yours, &c. ROBERT PHIPPS DOB,
Associate of King's College, London.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE MS. DIARIES OF DR. STUKELEY.

MR. URBAN,—Having made a few more copies of Stukeley's Notes, I forward them for your periodical, and think some of your readers will be amused with the matter and the manner of the industrious antiquary in these records.

Yours, &c. J. BRITTON.
Burton-street, London,
Dec. 21, 1853.

17 Sept. 1762—I saw an almanac in 8vo, on vellum, well wrote, finely illuminated, of the time of Hen. VI.; in it a long account of the births, christning, marriages, of the FAMILY of FAIRFAX, of Depyngate, by Maxsey, near Stamford. Margaret, wife of William Brown, an emi-

nent merchant of the staple, there mentioned, and many religious and secular persons thereabouts. This family of the Fairfaxes lived at Depyngate, in the parish of Maxsey.

21 Jan. 1763—By *Richborow*, in Kent, dug up a barrow, found 2 elegant fibulæ made in gold, and glass work, and a string of beads, evidently British.

20 May, 1763—I wrote some memoirs of the life of *Dr. Stephen Hale*, for the elogium of the French Academicians.

1 June, 1763—I saw in Mr. Lewis's hands, in North-street, the original *plan of the Bedford School* estate, in my parish, surveyed by Rowney, the king's surveyor.

* His successor was gazetted 27 Jan. 1758.

June 9—At the Antiquarian, I exhibited my pack of cards of Rich. II.'s time, and read upon them.

30 Oct. 1763—I preached in spectacles; near 76, the age of Augustus, and of my great friend Thomas Earl of Pembroke. My sermon was against too much study; and text hapned to be "*We see but through a glass darkly.*"

I received from my friend Dr. Bertram, 3 coppers of the designs of the Danish Military, colored; one for the king.

28 March, 1764—The Dean of Exeter, Dr. Milles, tells me 100 brass celts were found in a tumulus in Devonshire.

15 Nov. 1764—I planted a large quantity of flowering shrubs in my long Druid walk, Kentish town.

3 May, 1765—At the Royal Society a motion was made to alter the hour of meeting to 6 o'clock; and three hours debating arose upon it. Mr. Burrows, James White, Carl Webb, Sir T. Robinson, Mr. Baker, spoke chiefly in regard to the effect it would have on the *Antiquary Society*. Lastly, I spoke to the following effect:

"My Lord President Morton,—By the goodness of Providence, I have lived to see five Presidents of the Royal Society in that chair which your lordship so well fills and adorns; being admitted by Sir Isaac Newton ten years before his death. I shall not concern myself whether the dispute belongs to the Council alone, or to the Society at large, but remark the consequences, wherein wisdom chiefly consists. It is advanced, that, as Parliament hours, Courts of Judicatory, of dining in general, were become later than formerly, we ought to meet later; but this, in my opinion, is not wisely done, nor to be imitated by a Philosophical Society, made up of the grave, *not* the gay, part of the world.

"This is at once answered, by observing, that our meetings are always full, both of members and of strangers, curious to hear what is read and shown; to alter the hour would not answer the design, because there is no end of it. They began their meetings at three o'clock; then, in *Sir Isaac Newton's* time, constantly

kept to four; in *Sir Hans Sloane's* time lowered it to five; now to quarter to half after. The *vis inertia* in agents is gravitation, going downwards, like a clock-weight, and need not be precipitated.

"Consider, in winter time, at six, we should see the court filled with candles in lanterns coming to the Society; but the principal object of my attention in this debate respects the *Antiquarian Society*, which will be greatly affected by this alteration.

"I was a founder of that Society, and am the only survivor of the founders; though I have it at heart, yet now, in winter time especially, I can be present there but seldom; meeting late, and late before the President takes the chair, I frequently am obliged to go away before any business is done; to that, perhaps, may be owing, in some measure, that I am the survivor in that Society, in this, in the College of Physicians; thereby avoiding the damps, the dews of the night, the rains, and other inconveniences, according to the laudable customs of our ancestors. But it is apparent enough, if the Royal Society lowers their hour of meeting, the Antiquaries must do the same, and then I can very seldom have the pleasure of meeting them.

"Lastly, my Lord, it is injudicious to thrust both philosophy and antiquity into the obscurities of night, on which it is our business to throw all the light we can."

It was moved by Lord Cavendish, and seconded by Dr. Stukeley, "Whether it be convenient to alter the hour of meeting?" when nineteen ballotted for it and thirty-two against it.

7 May, 1764. At Mr. White's, Newgate Street, I saw an immense quantity of *Letters* of Henry VII. Henry VIII. King Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. Charles II. James II. Princess Sophia, and very many other ancient writings of great persons concerned in matters of state. Many letters of Cromwell, before and after Protector; of the Princes of Orange, King William, Queen Anne, &c. I advised Mr. White to give them to the public library at Cambridge.

[What became of this collection? J. B.]

COUNSELS' FEES.

MR. URBAN,—In the interesting article in your number of November last, under the head of Counsels' Fees, your correspondent has evidently fallen into a misapprehension in regarding the persons mentioned in the document first cited by him as legal counsel, in the ordinary acceptance of the term. In 1525, the Duke of Richmond, then a mere boy, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Warden—
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General of the North, with a *Council* to assist him. This council was both a judicial and executive one, and, with their president, the Duke of Richmond, exercised exactly the same functions as the Lord-Deputy and *Council* of Calais, the Lord-Deputy and *Council* of Ireland, the Lord - President and *Council* of the Marches of Wales.

The majority of these councils were
H

composed of the most influential noblemen and gentlemen of the vicinity, and were not lawyers; but acted as councillors, and not as *counsel* in the legal sense of the word.

I am quite sure your intelligent correspondent will thank me for pointing out

this error into which he has inadvertently fallen; and I trust he will still further excuse me if I trespass upon his patience by doubting the word "joring;" a doubt that can only be resolved by inspection of the original paper from whence he has taken it.—Yours, &c. R. L.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

New Statutes of the Society of Antiquaries—Anniversary of the Royal Society—University Reform—International Copyright—Sale of Copyrights and Stereotype Plates—Mr. H. Stevens's "English Library"—Athenæum at Bury and Working-Man's Library at Prescott, co. Lancaster—Dr. Faust's Coins and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities—Roman Statue found at Lillebonne—Memorial Windows at Ipswich and Ashton-under-Lyne—Sepulchral Brasses by the Messrs. Waller—Restoration of the Effigy of Sir Marmaduke Constable in Nuneaton Church—Scientific and Literary Intelligence at Home and Abroad.

The revised Statutes of the *Society of Antiquaries*, having been almost unanimously approved at the meeting of the 8th Dec. are now in force, and have just passed the press for the guidance of the present Fellows and of candidates for admission. They confirm the alteration of last year, whereby the annual subscription was lowered to Two Guineas, and the admission-fee to Five; and the provision for the re-admission of former Fellows who have retired: both of which measures have already been attended with results which completely justify the anticipations of their projector, the Treasurer. The most material reforms now introduced are,—the institution of an Executive Committee, the duties of which will consist in superintending the correspondence of the Society on all subjects relating to literature and antiquities, and in directing any antiquarian operations or excavations carried on by the Society; the appointment of Local Secretaries in the provinces or in foreign countries; the reduction of the two Secretaries to one, from whom a more undivided attention will be required; and the reduction of the four Presidents to three, by which alteration, and the exclusion of the Secretary from the Council, altogether room will be made for the re-election of three non-official members of the Council who may have been found the most active and efficient in the execution of their duties. Hitherto, since out of the eleven re-elected pursuant to the Charter nine were always perpetual officers, only *two* other members of the Society could be re-elected; now every Council will consist of *four* old members besides the President and six other officers, and of ten chosen from the Society at large. The senior Vice-President will retire every year.

The anniversary of the *Royal Society*

was held on the 30th Nov. when the Earl of Rosse, President, delivered his annual address. The Copley medal was conferred on Professor Dove, of Berlin, for his work on the Distribution of Heat over the Surface of the Earth; and the Royal Medal on Mr. Charles Darwin, the eminent naturalist and traveller, for his works on natural history and geology.

Lord Palmerston, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, has addressed a letter to the Earl of Derby, Chancellor of the *University of Oxford*, announcing that Her Majesty's Government are preparing a measure of University Reform, and that an intimation to that effect will appear in the Speech from the Throne. The Hebdomadal Board, composed of Heads of Houses, and a voluntary Association of Tutors, have each been busily engaged to the same purpose: but this announcement from the Crown is likely to give a greater impetus to the prospective changes than might have attended their more deliberate councils.

The London Gazette of the 16th Dec. contains the convention between this country and the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg for the establishment of *International Copyright*. By this convention it is provided that the authors of works of literature or of art shall be so protected, that the republication or piracy in either State shall be dealt with in the same manner as the republication or piracy of a work first published in such other State. The protection is to be extended to dramatic works, musical compositions, painting, sculpture, engraving, and lithography. The duties on works published in Hamburg and imported into this country are to be reduced. Protection is also given to translations, and pirated works may be seized or destroyed. By an order in

Council, dated Windsor, Nov. 25, Her Majesty has been pleased to direct, that in lieu of the duties of Customs hitherto payable, the following duties shall be paid:—Works re-published in Hamburg, 2*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.; if not originally produced in the United Kingdom, 15*s.* per cwt.; single prints, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; bound or sown, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* the dozen.—By another order of Council, of the same date, an international copyright is also established with the State of Hanover.

On the 6th Dec. Mr. Hodgson, the auctioneer, concluded an extensive *Sale of Literary Property*, comprising nearly half a million volumes, and the copyrights and stereotype plates of numerous illustrated and other popular works. Among the more important sales effected were the following:—Knight's Pictorial Museum of Animated Nature, 2 vols. folio, 4,000 parts and 11,000 numbers, with copyright and stereotype plates, which sold for 600*l.* The Pictorial Gallery of Arts, also Knight's, 2 vols. folio, stock, copyright, and plates, brought 850*l.* The stock, copyright, and plates of Kitto's Pictorial Sunday Book were knocked down at 560*l.*; ditto of Pictorial Half-Hours, 4 vols, 105*l.* The stereotype plates of Mr. Knight's Shakspeare sold for 320*l.* and those of South's Household Surgery for 210*l.* The copyright and plates of some of the most popular of Knight's Shilling Volumes were disposed of at the same sale, and realized a good market price.

Mr. Henry Stevens, the Literary Agent in London of the Smithsonian Institution, has printed in *usum H. Stephani et amicorum*, a pretty little tome entitled a "Catalogue of my English Library." He remarks that "There is at present in the United States a great rage for splendid private libraries." To assist his book-loving countrymen he has prepared this Catalogue, comprising a few thousand volumes of the best editions of the principal standard English authors; selecting from the multitude of poets, dramatists, historians, philosophers, metaphysicians, essayists, &c. from the earliest to the present time, such as may form the basis of a good miscellaneous library. It was at first his intention not to exceed four thousand volumes, but little by little the list has increased to 5751; but when we find that these are properly described in 105 pages, we are again tempted to ask—Why should there be any long delay in providing a manual catalogue to the books in the British Museum? We say properly described, for Mr. Stevens has added the contents of the several volumes of the chief polygraphic works, and the dates of birth and death of most of the deceased

authors. Hence this little volume is a most convenient manual of reference, especially in respect to our recent literature, for which we do not possess any other so convenient.

The public inauguration of a new Athenæum at *Bury*, co. Lancaster, took place on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, when Lord Stanley, M.P. the Bishop of Manchester, and several gentlemen of standing and influence, took part in the proceedings. The foundation of the building was laid three years ago, by the Earl of Derby. The building has been erected at a cost of 4,875*l.*

Another literary institution, promoted principally by the Derby family, was inaugurated at *Prescot* on the 9th Dec. It is a Working-Man's Library, to which the Earl of Derby and Lord Stanley have each given 100*l.* and Sir Thomas Birch 50*l.* The sum raised is large enough to purchase about 2,000 volumes, which are to be lent to subscribers of 5*s.* per annum.

The late *Dr. Faussett's Coins* were sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on Dec. 3, and realized but a very small sum. They were in general in very poor condition, and most of the rare specimens were forgeries. The best coin was a second-brass of Alexander the Usurper in Africa, and which appears to be unpublished. The obverse reads IMP. ALEXANDER. P. P. AVG.; a diademed head, to the right: on the reverse, AFRICA. AVG. N.; the province personified standing and holding in her right hand a labarum, in her left an elephant's horn; at her feet, a captive; in the exergue, P. K. The British coin, presumed (in the sale catalogue) to be *unique*, is precisely similar to one in Mr. Rolfe's cabinet, engraved in vol. i. pl. xxiii. fig. 1, of Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*. Dr. Faussett's specimen, however, bears letters on the obverse, T C V N, which seem to warrant its appropriation to Cunobelin. A coin in silver, with the letters E P, for Epilius, who is supposed to have been a British prince in Kent, was secured for the British Museum. This is, we believe, the fourth or fifth specimen known, all having been found in Kent. The coins, as well as the entire collection of antiquities, were collected by the grandfather of the late Dr. Faussett, nearly, or quite, a century ago. This collection, up to the present time, has been lost to science, from being deposited in a country mansion; but we trust it will now be rendered accessible to those who do not value such things merely as choice and hidden relics, imperfectly understood, and in no way appreciated as capable of being applied to antiquarian and historical objects. When

the Archaeological Institute met at Canterbury, Dr. Faussett signified his willingness to allow his grandfather's manuscripts to be published by the Society, but it seems that neither this nor any other antiquarian body ever made use of the privilege then granted. This present year has witnessed the entire collection, and MSS. waiting upwards of two months on the Trustees of the British Museum, and twice subjected to a refusal of purchase!

The superb bronze gilt statue, upwards of six feet high, which was discovered at Lillebonne, some twenty or thirty years ago, and brought into England by the Messrs. Woodburn, the picture dealers, has recently been restored to France, the Government having commissioned M. Adrien Longpérier to visit London to purchase it, if possible. He procured it, it is said, for the comparatively small sum of 500*l*. The Trustees of the British Museum, it is reported, refused to buy it at a somewhat higher price; but there is no doubt, had they shown a disposition or wish to secure it, that the Messrs. Woodburn would have given them the preference. There is a very excellent engraving (by Mr. Waller) of this fine but almost unknown work of Roman art, in the last part of Mr. Roach Smith's "*Collectanea Antiqua*."

A memorial window has been inserted at the east end of the south aisle of the church of St. Matthew, *Ipswich*, in memory of the wife of the respected Rector of that parish, from a design by the well-known artist Mr. Frank Howard, brother of the deceased. It is in three compartments, the centre light being occupied by canopy work of exceedingly rich character, containing within a niche the patron saint, St. Matthew; beneath which is a kneeling female figure in the act of devotion. In the two side lights are groups of figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the Cardinal Virtues, surmounted by tabernacle work, while above, on either side, are two angels, one holding a wreath and the other a palm branch. The small upper lights are principally filled by cherubs, holding a pendant wreath of foliage. The drawing and shadowing of the whole is in every respect admirable, and reflects great credit both on the designer and artist who executed the work, Mr. Hedgeland, of St. John's Wood, who is now engaged on the large west window of Norwich Cathedral. The style of the design is of a late period, after the manner of Albert Dürer and Louis Cranach. On two bands at the foot of the window is the following inscription:—"In memory of Jane Trimmer

wife of Charles Hicks Gaye, M.A,

rector of this parish. She died 23rd Dec. 1852, aged 45, respected and beloved, as witness this window and her gravestone, both erected out of the free-will offerings of her husband's flock."

The eastern window of St. Peter's Church, *Ashton-under-Lyne*, has been filled with a fine collection of stained glass. The window is of the Katharine wheel or marigold design, fourteen feet in diameter, and divided into sixteen cinquefoiled compartments, the tracery of which terminates on an inner circle, or star of eight points, the whole being surrounded by a border of small quatre-foils. The principal openings contain elegantly designed full-length figures of The Saviour, St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James the Great, St. Philip, St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas, St. Paul, St. James the Less, St. Jude, St. Simon, and St. Matthias. Each of these is habited in a rich cloak or mantle, and they bear their respective emblems. In the horizontal divisions of the tracery are placed figures of the four Evangelists, in a reclining posture, with their usual symbols, and as in the act of writing their gospels. The back-ground is diapered, and alternates in red, blue, purple, and green colouring. Within the divisions of the inner circle is displayed, on a radiant ground, the Hebrew word *Jehovah*, the Dove, the Lamb, the celestial Crown, the Book with the Seven Seals, the monogram *IHS*, the Alpha and Omega, and the Sacramental Cup. The trefoil interstices of the arches contain a foliated device, and the outer quatrefoil border is varied by rich tints. In one of the lower compartments is inscribed, "*The Gift of George Heginbottom, Esq., 1853.*" The window was executed by Mr. David Evans, of Shrewsbury, and is effective both as regards the representation of the several figures and the brilliant and harmonious arrangement of colour displayed throughout the whole, which was completed from a design, the production of his son, Mr. Charles Evans.

Messrs. Waller have recently executed *Monumental Brasses* to the following individuals:—In Lichfield Cathedral, to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel Peter John Petit, C.B. of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment, erected by his brother officers as a mark of esteem. It consists of a full-length figure, the size of life, in regimentals, and is a portrait of the deceased. There is a diaper background, composed of a species of clematis native to India, and a border to the whole of Indian corn, in part of which, on a scroll, are the names of the principal battles in which he was engaged, viz. Punniar, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and So-

braon. At the foot of the memorial is, on one side, the regimental device, on the other the armorial bearings of the Petit family. It is placed in one of the arched recesses of the south transept. The inscription is as follows:

Sacred to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel PETER JOHN PETIT, C.B. 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment, who died at Lichfield, on the 13th day of February, 1852. This monument is erected by the officers of the 50th Regiment, as a small mark of the feeling of esteem and regard in which he was held by them, and in remembrance of his gallant and distinguished service at the battles of Punniar, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sohraon.

In Sandon Church, Staffordshire, to the memory of Dudley, first Earl of Harrowby. It consists of a tablet of brass, with an inscription to the deceased, and his armorial bearings above it. The whole being enclosed with a richly-decorated border, and ornamented with diaper work. It forms the back of an arched recess, to which it is fitted.

In memory of DUDLEY, first EARL OF HARROWBY, who gave, for forty years, the energies of an acute and accomplished mind, ill sustained by health, to the public service, having, among other offices, filled that of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1807, and that of President of the Council from 1812 to 1827.

The friend of William Pitt, and inheriting his principles, while he abhorred all abuse of power, and desired, as widely as the public safety permitted, to communicate every privilege, he was firm in resistance to disorder within and aggressions from without.

The last twenty years of his life, still not altogether a stranger to public affairs, he spent much at this place, which he had always loved and adorned, surrounded by his family and rejoicing in doing good. To advance the best interests of the Church, and of religion generally, had throughout been his special study.

Trusting for acceptance to his Saviour's merits only, he died, aged eighty-five years and four days, December 26, 1847.

In the church of Norton Bavant, near Salisbury, to the memory of John Benet, esq. of Pythouse, thirty-two years Member for Wiltshire, &c. This monument consists of an arched recess of the early-English style, composed of alabaster, and the columns of dark variegated marble. The inscription is on a panel of brass, with the arms of Benet and family alliances, and the whole is surrounded with an ornamental border designed from the ivy-leaf.

In memory of JOHN BENET, esq. of Pythouse. He was eldest surviving son and heir of Thomas Benet, esq. of Pythouse and Norton Bavant, by Catherine his wife, daughter of John Darell, esq. He married Lucy, daughter of Edmund Lambert, esq. of Boyton, and died 1 October, 1852, aged 79 years. He was Member of Parliament for the county of Wilts thirty-two years, also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the same county.

Mr. Edward Richardson, the sculptor, the restorer of the Temple effigies and of those at Elford in Staffordshire, has recently made a very satisfactory restoration of an alabaster effigy of the 16th century in Nuneaton church, Warwickshire, being

that of Sir Marmaduke Constable, to whom the lands of the nunnery there were granted at the Dissolution. Extensive repairs being in progress in that church under the superintendence of Mr. Ewan Christian, architect, it was considered desirable that this effigy should be restored, as an historical record of the past, and replaced in its original situation. The reverend the Vicar accordingly applied to a college in one of the universities, where Sir Marmaduke founded certain fellowships; but the funds not being adequate for any grant, application was made to Lady Strickland, a descendant of the Constable family, who, after visiting the church and tomb, liberally furnished the necessary expenses. An etching representing the monument will be found in Dugdale's Warwickshire. It has a bold moulded plinth, and on the front and end are four shields of arms. The effigy was almost reduced to a trunk, which was covered with initials and dates, and, but for the singularly fine proportions and relief it presented, its restoration would have been questionable. Except, however, in obliterating the initials, &c. Mr. Richardson has left the trunk of the effigy as it was. The parts entirely gone, and which he has supplied, are the head, neck, hands, part of one arm, the crest (a ship) on the tilting-helmet, the sword, right leg to middle of shin, the left leg to middle of thigh, the feet and three-fourths of the lion on which they rest, besides various minor details. The gauntlets also, which lie by the right leg, were partly broken; and the dagger-handle, which formerly appeared at the right waist, was wholly knocked away. The whole of these parts were remodelled and worked anew in Chollerton alabaster, which was found an exact match to that quarried three centuries ago; so that, except for the account we now give, detection would be impossible. The armour, chiefly of plate, is less elaborately ornamented than usual. A sketch of Sir Marmaduke's portrait furnished by Lady Strickland, and casts of contemporary works, gave all the authorities required; the general details being supplied especially by the effigy of Sir John Peché, at Lullingstone, in Kent, and by one in Hereford cathedral, which is so exactly similar in date and details that it may be regarded as having come from the same workshop. Sir Marmaduke wears a chain-collared, and a rose-jewel pendant. This and the borders of the armour throughout had been gilt; but very little trace of colouring remained, except on the shields of arms. Sir Marmaduke's shield of arms is quarterly of four:—1. Quarterly gules and vair, a bend or; 2. Chequy or and gules, on a chief argent a lion passant sable,

Cumberworth; 3. Argent, two bars engrailed sable, Staines; 4. Argent, a chevron between three martlets sable, Argham. This, surmounted with the crest of a three-masted ship, is placed both at the head of the tomb and also in the centre of its front, where it stands between two other shields, one bearing two bars engrailed, and the other, Vaire, and a bend or. (the last apparently inaccurate.)

In the cornice of the table of the tomb is the following inscription cut in raised letters in the alabaster:

"✠ Here lythe S^r Marmaduke Constable knyght, y^e w^b dyed y^e xxviii. of Aprell, 1 y^e yere of o^r Lord M.^c.d. & thre score. Sone & Heyre to S^r Robart Constable knyght, Lord of Flambourgh & Home upon Spaldingmore. And the seyd S^r Marmaduke hadde too wyff Elizabeth the dowght^r to the Lord Darsse, by hyr he hadde too sonnes, Robart and Marmaduke, and viii. daughters. Y^e second wyff, Margarete Boothe, dawght^r of Willim Boothe, gent^r."

In Dugdale's copy of this inscription, besides other inaccuracies of less importance, are these,—“the xx day of Aprill” for xxviii.; and “Boothir” as the name of his second wife instead of Boothe.

Sir William Dugdale, in his History of Warwickshire, relates that the religious house of Nuneaton, the possessions of which in the 28th Henry VIII. were valued at 290*l.* 15*s.* were, by letters patent dated the 29th May, 32 Hen. VIII. about eight months after their surrender by the nuns, granted unto Sir Marmaduke Constable junior, of London, knight, then the king's servant, son of Sir Robert Constable of Flamborough in Yorkshire; who sold part thereof, but died seized of the site, as also of the manor and greatest proportion of the lands so given him, on the 28th April, 2 Eliz. leaving Robert his son and heir thirty years of age, unto whom the said Queen in the 6th of her reign for 435*l.* 13*s.* granted the reversion of the premises to him and his heirs general; of which Sir Robert they were soon after purchased by Sir Ambrose Cave.

Sir Marmaduke Constable, as we have seen, chose to be buried at Nuneaton, far away from his family and kin, and at a place which was so soon to pass away from his posterity. The tomb of his grandfather Sir Marmaduke remains in Flamborough church, and has a remarkable inscription in English verse, which is printed in Prickett's History of Bridlington, 8vo. 1831, p. 122. It records his fighting at Flodden, or “Brankiston felde” as the epitaph terms it, when seventy years of age, together with his sons, servants, and kinsmen,

The result of this highly successful restoration has been to render what was before an unsightly wreck, an interesting and fine feature in the now restored and lengthened chancel of Nuneaton church.

Mr. Richardson was also entrusted by Mr. Dugdale to cleanse and reletter two large alabaster tablets of the commencement of the last century, which, in consequence of the repairs, were, with various others, taken down from the chancel of the church, but are now refixed.

On the 8th Nov. Mr. Hind discovered at Mr. Bishop's observatory, in the Regent's Park, another asteroid planet, to which he gives the name Euterpe. Its period of revolution, so far as can be ascertained by observations up to this time, is about 1315 days, and its mean distance from the sun rather less than 224,000,000 miles. Another new comet has been announced as discovered by M. Klinkerfues, of Göttingen, on the 2nd Dec. It has since been noticed by several observers in this country.

Pensions of 100*l.* each have been conferred on the literary veteran, Mr. A. A. Watts; on Mrs. Hogg, the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd; and on the family of the late Mr. James Simpson, of Edinburgh, in consideration of his unwearied services for the advancement of the cause of national education, and his exertions in aid of every movement of a philanthropic character.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul, D.D. Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London, has been appointed to the chair of Ecclesiastical History, vacant by the dismissal of Professor Maurice; and Mr. G. W. Dasent, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Doctor of Civil Law, to the chair of English Literature and Modern History.

The Rev. C. A. Swainston, M.A. has been appointed by the Bishop of Chichester Principal of the Theological College in that city. Mr. Swainston was 6th Wrangler in 1841, and one of the preachers of the chapel.

The Congregational Board of Education have become purchasers of Homerton College, so long under the superintendence of the late Dr. Pye Smith.

Mr. R. Burford has opened, in Leicester Square, a new panoramic view of Constantinople.

Mr. T. Jones Barker's picture of Nelson on the Quarter-deck of the Spanish admiral's ship San José receiving the swords of the vanquished officers, Feb. 14, 1797, is to be engraved in the finest manner by Mr. C. G. Lewis, as a companion to “The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher at La Belle Alliance,” and other prints of that class.

At the sale of the late Earl of Ducie's effects, *Mulready's Interior of a Barber's Shop*, which was originally purchased, it is stated, for 70*l.* was carried off by a dealer for 750*l.*—it may be presumed to be sold again at a profit.

Notice has been given to subscribers of one guinea and upwards for the statue of *Lord George Bentinck* (now erected in Cavendish Square), informing them that they are each entitled to a bronze medal of that distinguished statesman, and that upon application to Mr. Wyon, in Regent-street, they may receive it.

Dr. Pertz, the head librarian of the Royal Library at Berlin, has returned from a tour in England, undertaken for the purpose of examining if the principal libraries contained any materials that might assist him in the further prosecution of his great work, "*Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*." The most valuable result of *Dr. Pertz's* inquiries in England consists, we understand, in his having obtained from the British Museum a transcript of the "*Chronicon Placentinum*," which is of great importance for the times of the Emperors Frederick I. and II.

The valuable collection of fossils and minerals belonging to the late eminent German geologist, *Louis von Buch*, have been purchased, by order of the King of Prussia, for the Museum of Natural History at Berlin. His extensive library, chiefly on the natural sciences, has also been purchased by His Majesty.

A collection of not fewer than 352 sonnets, by *Baron W. Humboldt*, one of the most eminent statesmen of Prussia, has been published at Berlin under the auspices of the king. They are on all imaginable subjects, and were written by the baron after his retirement from public life.

M. l'Abbé Cochet, Inspector of Historical Monuments of the Seine Inferieure, announces for publication a volume on *Roman and Frankish Cemeteries*, the result of ten years of archaeological research, and upwards of twenty excavations in that department, made under an annual grant for the purpose by the authorities. *M. Cochet* is known as the author of several valuable papers on the antiquities of the Pays de Caux. The title of his volume is "*La Normandie Souterraine*."

The Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland have, at the request of the magistrates, agreed to open their valuable and interesting museum for the gratuitous admission of the working classes and others on Saturday afternoons.

The Monument just erected to the late *Dr. Moir*, at Musselburgh, consists of a statue eight and a-half feet high, upon a pedestal of twenty feet, the work of Mr.

A. Handyside Ritchie. The pedestal is a plain square pillar, exhibiting near the top the letter "Delta," encircled by a wreath. At the base is the following:—"In memory of David Macbeth Moir. Beloved as a man, honoured as a citizen, esteemed as a physician, and celebrated as a poet. Born 5th January, 1798, died 6th July, 1851."

The *Renfrew Athenæum* was inaugurated on the 1st inst. The principal speakers were Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. Colonel Mure of Caldwell, M.P. and the Rev. George Alexander.

The Assyrian Excavation Society announces that Mr. Loftus, formerly of the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission, has proceeded to Assyria for the purpose of commencing excavations, accompanied by an architectural draughtsman and photographer.

The King of Bavaria, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birth, has created a new order of chivalry, the insignia of which will be awarded to men distinguished in sciences and fine arts. It is called the order of Maximilian II. The decoration is composed of a gothic cross in gold, enamelled in dark blue, with a white edge. It is surrounded by a garland of laurel and oak, and surmounted by a royal crown; at each of the corners are four rays, and in the centre in a crowned escutcheon is the effigy of the King, with the motto, "Maximilian II. King of Bavaria." The King has already named forty chevaliers of this order, taken from the most distinguished men which Germany possesses in science, letters, and the arts, without regard to nationality or religion.

Discoveries of Coins.—On the 11th Nov. while Mr. Boughton was ploughing in one of his fields south-east of the village of Evenley, near Brackley, the foot of one of the horses slipped into the earth, and on examination of the spot Mr. Boughton found an earthen vessel containing upwards of 3000 pieces of copper coin in excellent preservation, chiefly of the date of Diocletian: The vessel was placed upon the rock—but a little below the surface it was surrounded with bones. It is estimated that the coins weighed more than 1 cwt.

The Rev. Edward Hartopp Cradock, M.A. Canon of Worcester and Rector of Tedstone-de-la-Mere, in the county of Hereford, was elected on the 27th of December Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, in the room of the late Dr. Harrington. The new Principal was born in 1810, and is a son of Edward Grove, esq. of Shenstone Park, county of Stafford. He assumed the name of Cradock on succeeding to the property of his maternal

uncle. He was educated at Shrewsbury, whence he gained a scholarship at Balliol College, took a second class in honours in 1831; and was afterwards elected fellow of Brasenose, where he has since filled the offices of Bursar and Vice-Principal. In

1844 he was presented to the college living of Tedstone-de-la-Mere, and married in the same year Miss Lister, a Maid of Honour to the Queen, and sister to the first wife of Lord John Russell.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Pilgrim Fathers; or, The Founders of New England in the Reign of James the First. By W. H. Bartlett, Author of "Forty Days in the Desert." Super-royal 8vo.—Whilst it is admitted that there is but little original matter in this book, its contents are highly interesting, and they are presented in a most attractive and beautiful form. It is, in fact, one of the successors to the *Annals* of former years, devoted to a more rational purpose, and not the first of the class for which readers who prefer subjects of a serious complexion are indebted to Mr. Bartlett. His "Walks about Jerusalem and its Environs," his "Forty Days in the Desert, on the track of the Israelites," and his "Footsteps of Our Lord and his Apostles in Syria, Greece, and Italy," are among his former illustrated works, and have evidently proved, by their repeated editions, that what is sometimes invidiously called "the religious world," is not insensible to the attractions of the fine arts. There is a sunshiny splendour in the landscapes which illustrate this volume which could only be produced by the most delicate steel-engraving, and the numerous woodcuts are generally interesting. The story of the Pilgrim Fathers is told in three chapters, the first of which was it seems laid in England, the second in Holland, and the third in the New World. The first will be not the least interesting to our American cousins, who have of late years evinced so much curiosity in investigating the cradles of their forefathers. From one of the historical essays of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, the historian of South Yorkshire, and from the researches of the Rev. John Waddington, of Southwark, the author has derived many interesting particulars respecting those early Puritan families from which the first settlement on the American continent originated; whilst several publications issued in America, the original chronicles of the Pilgrims, collected by Mr. Young of Boston, the researches of Mr. Sumner at Leyden, printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and an excellent "Guide to Plymouth," prepared by Mr. W. S. Russell,

Keeper of the Old Colony Records, have furnished the remainder of the historical materials of the work. Mr. Bartlett has himself pursued the wanderings of the Pilgrim Fathers, and he describes both the scenery and the relics of their dwelling-places in a very agreeable manner. We transcribe a slight but characteristic anecdote from his visit to Cape Cod, the spot in which the pilgrims' ship first found shelter from the storms of the Atlantic:

"The Cape is divided into townships, one of which bears the honoured name of Brewster. A small village with an inn serves as the centre of these districts. At one of these, where we stopped to dine, I noticed a hale, ruddy-looking man, who turned out to be the brother of the landlord, and after dinner unrolled—of all things—a family tree, in which the descent of the various branches of his house were traced with all the accuracy of the Herald's College. This family I found had emigrated from England, and were not a little proud of their derivation from the Old Country. They had thriven too, for the innkeeper, on learning that I was an Englishman, took me over a large house not far off, very handsomely furnished, which he said was his private residence, and in which hung up the portrait of his progenitor. Not long after I saw a paragraph in the newspaper, stating that the brother of this gentleman had presented a chalice to the church of that town in England from whence his ancestors were originally derived."

With sentiments such as these so generally diffused, we can imagine what the popularity of this charming book must be in New England. It is gratifying at the same time to reflect, that, in consequence of the inimitable quality of its beautiful illustrations, no pirate can divert its due proceeds from their legitimate proprietors.

The Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom. By the Rev. A. Hume, LL.D. F.S.A. With a Supplement containing all the recently-established Societies and Printing Clubs,

and their Publications to the present time, by A. I. Evans. Post 8vo.—This very useful work, which was compiled by Dr. Hume nearly eight years ago, contains in its original form some account of ninety-five Societies, of which thirty-one are classed as metropolitan (thirteen being chartered); one (the British Association for the Advancement of Science,) as national; twenty-six as provincial in England; twenty as belonging to Scotland; and seventeen to Ireland. In addition, Dr. Hume described the constitution and productions of twenty-two Printing Clubs. The Introduction to his work reviewed the general characteristics of the learned societies, their uses, history, modes of admitting members and transacting business, accompanied by some elaborate analyses and judicious reflections and suggestions: the whole forming a very interesting and very useful work, though now exceedingly imperfect, partly from an original deficiency of information, and partly from the changes which in the lapse of time are continually occurring. If Dr. Hume would undertake the pains of preparing a revised edition, enlarged to the present time, we are sure it would be very acceptable; but meantime this issue of the former book, with a Supplement, will be useful in all public and other large libraries. The Supplement consists of 72 pages, almost entirely filled with the titles of the works of these teeming literary hives: it furnishes also the dates of foundation, terms of subscription, and names of the directing officers of most of the new Societies founded since 1847: including some that Dr. Hume had overlooked. Among the latter are the English Historical, the Berkshire Ashmolean, the Wiltshire Topographical, and the Wodrow Societies; and among the former the Arundel Society for works of art, the Calvin Translation Society, the Caxton Society for chronicles and mediæval literature, the Celtic Society, the notoriously mismanaged Ecclesiastical History Society, the Palæontological Society, the Welsh MSS. Society, and many devoted to the illustration of provincial antiquities and natural history. Dr. Hume's original design included "an account of the origin, history, objects, and constitution of every Society, with full details respecting membership, fees, their published Works and Transactions, notices of their periods and places of meeting, &c." and if that design were now carried out and (to use a French word) perfectionated, we should indeed have to thank the industry of the Editor who accomplished it. The task is one well suited to the leisure hours of the librarian of a large public institution.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XL1.

Handbook to the Library of the British Museum. By Richard Sims. Small 8vo. pp. 400.—It has often been remarked that some such manual as this was a desideratum; for, whilst other departments of the national collections have long been supplied with popular catalogues and synopses, none has hitherto been provided for its literary stores: the various classes and divisions of which are now so multifarious that, except to the *habitués* of the Reading Rooms, there is some danger of starvation even in the midst of plenty. The deficiency was pointed out during the investigations of the late Commission, and recommended to be remedied by authority. Although the present is not an official publication, it comes from a trustworthy quarter, Mr. Sims being one of the assistants in the Department of Manuscripts, and one who has already done some good service by his laborious Index to its Heraldic Visitations and genealogical volumes. After a brief history of the National library, and of the various collections of which it is composed, the present manual explains the regulations respecting Readers, and describes the catalogues at present in use. There are now eleven several collections of Manuscripts, each of which has its respective catalogue: 1. Sloane; 2. Cottonian; 3. Harleian; 4. Royal; 5. Lansdowne; 6. Hargrave; 7. Burney; 8. King's; 9. Egerton; 10. Arundel; 11. Additional. The collections of Charters and Rolls are as many in number. As for the volumes of Catalogues of Books their name is Legion. But when shall we see a rational summary catalogue of reference, such as an auctioneer would get up in a few weeks? Never, we fear, under the present administration of the Printed Book department. Mr. Sims's manual is chiefly valuable for his synoptical review of the treasures of the department with which he is most familiar. He has briefly described them in classes, specifying the most remarkable, on a plan which is suggestive of many valuable hints to the inquirer. The catalogue of the books kept for ready reference in the Reading-Rooms is also useful.

The Comedies of Terence, and the Fables of Phædrus. Translated with Notes. By H. T. Riley, B.A. Post 8vo. pp. 535 (*Bohn's Classical Library*.) This plan of uniting authors, who have only language in common, is inconvenient, but as it only regards arrangement, and not execution, we shall not stop to discuss it. The translator, in rendering Terence, has followed the text of Volbehr (Kiel, 1846), with a few exceptions. Although "not

rigorously literal," he has avoided the freedoms of Ehard, Cooke, Patrick, and Gordon. The first of these is criticised in Tytler's *Essay on Translation* (c. xi.) as exhibiting a strain of vulgar petulance, very opposite to the chastened simplicity of the original, though not without merit as a whole; and, notwithstanding its faults, it is said to have gone through seven editions. For the others, the reader may consult Mr. Moss's "Classical Bibliography." No notice is here taken of Colman, concerning whom Harles briefly says, "Laudatur Anglica versio," but he is referred to in the notes. We have chosen the soliloquy of Phormio (*Andria*, A. IV. s. 9) as a specimen, and are satisfied. Mr. Riley occasionally alludes to parallel passages and expressions in Plautus, for a collection of which we would refer the student to the "Imitatio Plautina," compiled by the elder Schalbruch, in the Amsterdam edition of 1709, and Huyghens' preface. Of Terence, Scheller says, "Terentius creberrime legi meretur, ob præclaras sententias et ob latinæ præcepta Styli Latini, 1797, p. 778." Harles, in his larger "Literatura Romana," (1781, vol. i. p. 228—30) has given an elaborate essay on the merits of Terence, without dissembling his faults, though he does the utmost to extenuate them. Scheller observes, "Qui Terentium edere vult, debet esse rei dramaticæ peritissimus," a text from which Mr. Riley need not shrink. 2. In the translation of Phædrus, the critical edition of Orelli (Zurich, 1831) has been used. The additional "Æsopian Fables," attributed to Phædrus by the Italian editors, are given from the text of Gail (Paris, 1826), but as the Leipzig edition of Dressler has lately come into our hands, we shall defer speaking of them for the present. The metrical translation by Christopher Smart is added. It has merit, but bears some marks of haste. The style of Gay, which it obviously adopts, appears less suitable to translation than to original composition. His Muse requires a wide space to move in, and seems uneasy when following in the track of another.

The Fasti, Tristia, Pontic Epistles, Ibis, and Halieuticon of Ovid. Translated into English Prose, with Notes, by H. T. Riley, B.A. post 8vo. pp. xxiv. 503 (Bohn's Classical Library.)—This is the first volume of a complete translation of Ovid; the second contains the *Metamorphoses*; and the third the *Heroides*, the *Amatory Works*, and the rest of the minor ones. Whether the *Amatory Works* were worth exposing to English readers, without larger omissions than have been made, is a question; at all events they did not

deserve the additional attraction of an *Aphrodisiac frontispiece*.

Our concern, however, is with the first volume, which, (as they can be had separately,) may be considered apart, for its contents are the most important. Some account of former translations of the *Fasti*, &c. a brief memoir of Ovid (rather too indulgent to his moral character), and a chronological introduction to the *Fasti*, are prefixed. The translator's professed object is "to express the meaning of the author with fidelity and tolerable neatness of diction," and this we think he has attained. In the *Fasti* he has followed the text of Krebs; in the *Tristia* and *Pontic Epistles*, that of Valpy's *Classics*. The *History of Roman Literature*, lately republished from the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, mentions Merkel's edition of the *Fasti* (Berlin, 1841), and Oberlin's of the *Tristia*, *De Ponto*, and *Ibis* (Strasbourg, 1778), as the best. That elegant volume, which combines the "fæbles Nasonis libellos," as its editor happily terms them, is however rather a tutor's than a learner's edition.* The *Tristia* and *Ibis* were edited by Merkel in 1837 (Berlin), with a vast array of criticism, and little explanation. He has added a long "Prolusio in Ibin," and the ancient *Scholia* on that remarkable poem, which sometimes require annotation themselves.

Niebuhr, who scatters many valuable literary notices throughout his histories, says of Ovid, "Next to Catullus, he is the most poetical among the Roman poets. . . . None can have a greater talent or a greater facility for writing poetry than Ovid had; and in this respect he may take rank among the very greatest poets. . . . Ovid's *facilitas* is manifest everywhere. The faults of his poetry are well understood, and do not require to be mentioned here." (*Lect. on Roman Hist.* ii. 166-7.) Of the works which compose this volume, Crinitus calls the *Fasti* "Opus quidem eruditum; et plenum magnâ et copiosâ rerum scientiâ." On the *Tristia* and *Pontic Epistles* we have the opinion of Gibbon, that they "possess, besides the merit of elegance, a double value. They exhibit a picture of the human mind under very singular circumstances; and they contain many curious observations, which no Roman, except Ovid, could have the opportunity of making." (*Chap. xviii. note rr.*) He terms the poet's lamentations "pathetic, but sometimes unmanly;" yet Niebuhr says, "I cannot help, on the

* There is an awkward misprint, *pro-jicere* for *pro-jicere* (*Ibis*, l. 166), which affects both the metre and the sense.

contrary, admiring him for the freshness and activity which he preserved in his fearful exile among barbarians." * Of the Ibis, "the obscure Callimachean poem," Niebuhr says, "Let any one, imagining that he understands mythology, try his hand at this poem. I do not believe that there is any man who comprehends the whole of it." (Lect. on Anc. Hist. iii. 311.) Chaudon calls it "poème satirique, sans finesse, et où le sel est trop délayé." Mr. Riley terms it a "shocking poem, which combines a chapter of horrors with a vocabulary of abuse." But as we have no pity for the culprit whom it lashes, we merely regard it, with the aid of Oberlin's *Clavis*, as a rich mythological epitome.

There are two questions affecting the poems in this volume, viz. the cause of Ovid's banishment; and the subject of the Ibis. Of the first, Niebuhr says, "the cause of his unfortunate exile is a mystery, which no human ingenuity will ever clear up; and concerning which an endless variety of absurd opinions are abroad." As he himself is avowedly *au secret* (to use a French expression), we cannot hope to get an insight of a casket, which is double-locked against us. Those who fancy that by shaking it they can guess at the contents, may satisfy themselves, but can hardly expect to convince others. He tells Græcinius, his sympathising friend, that it would not be safe to mention the cause, and forbids him to inquire farther. (Pont. l. vi. 21.) To his Thracian patron, King Cotys, whom it was doubtless an object not to alienate by ill-timed taciturnity, he is equally inaccessible, and desires him to ask no questions, beyond the mere fact of his having written the Art of Love; that is to say, he tells only part, and this the least material. (P. 2. ix. 75.) But he does express a wish to Fabius, that he could defend himself in all respects, by representing Cupid as refusing to do so, beyond the charge of authorship. (3. iii. 71.) To Brutus he professes repentance, which is very different from innocence; and hardly agrees with involuntary error (1. i. 59.) He positively forbids his wife to defend his conduct, owning that silence is best in a bad cause, "*Mala causa silenda est*," and bids her confine herself to prayers and tears (3. i. 147.) That the cause was one of just offence to Augustus is plain, from the words, "*renovem tua vulnera*" (Tr. ii. 209); and his wife must have been in danger, from his thanking the Emperor for sparing it (5. ii. 55.) Yet his disclaimer of any *facinus* seems to have

been accepted (5. xi. 17); and he protests to the shades of his parents, in that Elegy which is meant to serve as a biography, that error, not crime, was the cause of his banishment (T. 4, x. 90.) He even uses the expressions *deceptæ culpæ*, "My fault, committed through deception," as Mr. Riley translates it (P. 4, vi. 15), thus shifting the blame, while he appears to admit it. But when he comes to the point, he is enigmatic, and if the Sibyls had predicted his fall, they could hardly have done so more obscurely. The "*hæsi principis ira*" is the substance (T. 4, x. 98.) Coming somewhat closer, he says he is punished because he witnessed a crime, and that his only fault was having eyes (T. 3, v. 49); on which account he compares himself to Actæon (ii. 105.) Of all this, the reader may make what he thinks best. Crevier inclines to his being implicated in the misconduct of the younger Julia. Ouwens, in his "*Noctes Hagane*," 1780, argues at some length that he was privy to it. Schirach (*cel. Schirachius*, Oberlin) has a curious conjecture in his "*Clavis Poetarum Classicorum*," part ii. p. 146. "*Suspicio propter verba erroris imago* (Pont. 2, ii. 57.) Ovidium forte nescisse, forte dissimulasse se nescisse esse Juliam, quam forte in quodam loco inhonesto inventam ratus erat aliam longe feminam esse."* The harmony of his married life, and his being now a grandfather, rather militate against this supposition. Mr. Riley thinks the reason was a political one, with which the idea of Merkel agrees, viz., that he was involved in the fall of Agrippa Posthumus (p. 395); nor is the difference of a year a serious objection, as the discovery of his complicity might not have been made at once. We have sometimes thought that his disgrace may have been connected with the superstitious practice of Augustus, of personating a beggar once a year. (Suet. in Oct. 91.) Such an act was likely to have caused him some mortifications, from persons who did not recognise him, or affected not to do so; nor was he of a character to forbear resenting it afterwards. If any of Ovid's associates thus misdeemed themselves, he may have shared the blame. But, as Oberlin sometimes says of conflicting notes on the Ibis, "*Incerta omnia*." He aimed at concealment, and has succeeded; nor can the most elaborate investigation get beyond what Millot has simply said: "*Sa mauvaise conduite lui attirera une disgrâce; il mourut en exil*" (Hist. Anc. ii. 352.) The Emperor had begun to relent, when his death

* It was a happy idea, to regard his own reverse as an addition to the *Metamorphoses*. (Trist. l. i. 120.)—REV.

* The case of Messalina, and the words of Juvenal, "*Titulum mentita Lyciscæ*," are applicable here. (Sat. vi. 123.)

occurred, to blast the hopes of the poet, for Tiberius was inexorable. The *Fasti* display more than one attempt to propitiate Germanicus, but without any known result.

Another question is, whom did he mean by the satirical appellation of Ibis? That Egyptian bird, whose habits have obtained for it the epithet of foul-mouthed, was chosen by Callimachus as an emblem of his adversary, and retained as such by his avowed imitator Ovid. Besides, such a mode of writing was exactly to his taste,—“positis pro nomine signis,” as he says to a faithful friend, whom he has forborne to name. (T. i. v. 7.) As the expression “Cynipiam pressit humum” (l. 224.) denotes African birth, the grammarian Hyginus, whom “nonnulli Alexandrinum putant,” (Suet. Gramm. 20) has been supposed to be meant. But Merkel infers, from the cognomen of *Pænus*, that Manilius the astronomical poet, was intended, and that the *verba canina* (denounced in l. 234) answer to the Stoic philosophy which exhibits itself in his poem (p. 400). He also thinks that the subject was hushed up, through fear of the *Ibis* himself, as an informer, or of Tiberius; an argument which applies more forcibly to his silence concerning the cause of banishment. Properly speaking, this poem is not a satire, but an invective. It is interesting, as Ovid's first attempt of the kind, at the age of 50 (see l. 1-5); but so much of it is occupied with historical references, that the author seldom appears. To the imprecations with which it abounds, the horrid fate of Sotades might have been added. That the oppressor hoped to obtain a confiscation of Ovid's property, in which, however, he was disappointed, appears to be inferrible (*Ibis*, l. 18; *Trist.* ii. 129).

Those who are curious on the subject of the bird which has given a name to two satires, the one Greek and the other Roman, will find an essay on the subject in Cuvier's “Theory of the Earth,” pp. 299-329, of Professor Jameson's translation, 5th edition, illustrated by three engravings. There is also a communication on the “Mummy of the Egyptian Ibis,” in *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1836, p. 145, from Mr. W. H. Rosser, who had lately unwrapped one, and obtained a fine and perfect specimen. Neither, however, notices the poetical claims of the bird to distinction. But after Oberlin's note on the word *Ibis*, in his *Clavis*, the student will be glad to know, where he can find the zoological part of the subject more copiously treated.

We have left ourselves little room to notice peculiarities of translation or editorship, and fortunately there is little to say. The version appears to be generally correct, without severity; for instance, at

l. 2 of the *Ibis*, the word *inermis* is well translated *inoffensive*. But at *Tristia*, ii. 19, *Teuthrantes* should be *Teuthras*. Mr. Riley retains l. 131-2 of the *Ibis*, which Oberlin has bracketed, and Merkel rejects. At *Tristia* ii. 148, he reads *fata*, where Merkel prefers *facta*. He has ably avoided some of the dangers by which a translator of the *Fasti* is beset. Of the fragment of the *Halieuticon* he has made as much as its mutilated state allows.

Theology.—The demand in this department must be great, when the supply is so ample of minor publications, to say nothing of the larger ones. We must therefore be brief in our miscellaneous notices. 1. *Christian Titles*, by S. H. Syng, D.D. 12mo. pp. 207. The author is rector of St. George's Church, New York, and well known in this country as the biographer of *Bedell*, a worthy American namesake of the celebrated Bishop, whose excellencies Burnet has so well portrayed. This volume contains a series of “Practical Meditations on Christian appellations, such as Heirs of God, Little Flock, Salt of the Earth, &c.” The idea appears new, and it is certainly well executed; and, for its size, the work is one of some importance.—2. *The Faithful Promiser*. Square 32mo. pp. 127. This is a series of comments on various Scriptural Promises. The style reminds us of Quarles's “Judgment and Mercy,” which Dr. Dibdin revived by reprinting it after being long forgotten. The preface briefly recommends their use “in the hour of meditation, or the season of sorrow.”—3. *Sunday Readings*. By T. Sworde, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. 381. These are Sermons on the first Lessons; that on “The Egyptian Taskmaster” is excellent, and the subject is well applied, by way of contrast, to Christian obedience. The last sermon, “On the hardening of Pharaoh's heart,” ends too abruptly, but contains some striking remarks.—4. *A Treatise on the Peculiarities of the Bible*. By E. D. Rendell. Post 8vo. pp. 552. Many parts of this work have formed public discourses, which several friends of the author have desired to see in print. He mentions, that they have been useful in preventing scepticism. But to us, some of the professed solutions rather seem to shift the difficulties than to remove them.—5. *Sermons by the late Archdeacon Vickers*. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 334. It is a trite observation, that preaching and publishing sermons are very different things, and the difference is increased in the case of posthumous ones, which are selected, not by the author, but by friends. We have no wish to call the judgment of the editors in question, but the nineteenth sermon (on Regeneration)

suggests one remark. The author appears embarrassed by his subject, and being avowedly unable to render it plain, takes refuge in mysteriousness. This shows the necessity of forbearance in disputation; and a suitable lesson may be learned from one of Sallust's fragments: "Castris collatis, pugna tamen ingenio loci prohibebatur."—6. *Scenes in the Life of Christ.* By the Rev. H. Christmas, M.A. 8vo. pp. 191. These discourses are animated, but at p. 84-5 the author goes too much into detail, we think, on the attributes of our Lord's humanity, and treads a step or two beyond the point where we conceive it fittest to stop. There is a good remark of Bishop Watson's, not inapplicable to the subject, on Luke, x. 22, "That no one but the Father and the Son is capable of comprehending the *sonship* of the one, or the *paternity* of the other." (Life, vol. ii. p. 353.) We need hardly add, that many will be surprised at finding Watson recede so far from the opinions of Gilbert Wakefield, against which he was then contending.

Sir Philip Sidney, and other Stars of the Sixteenth Century. By S. S. S., author of "Life, and other Poems," &c., 12mo.—This "Life and Times," though a small volume, is very richly fraught with the history, biography, and literature of the period selected, accompanied by reflections well suited for juvenile readers. The author, who is a lady, does not cite her authorities; but she has evidently drawn upon the reservoirs of Hallam, and Warton, and Disraeli, and such others as are best able to supply the most substantial information, though possibly it has been derived in some measure through the more ordinary conduit-pipes of the Pictorial History of England, &c. There are a few mistakes, such as in pp. 90, 91, that "The see of Winchester was reduced to little more than a title; the Bishopric of Durham dissolved; the public library at Oxford stripped of all its books and MSS."—statements which, however partially founded in fact, are calculated to convey false ideas without further information, since all these institutions not only recovered from their spoliation, but became perhaps richer than before in comparison with their fellows. We are sorry also to see many typographical errors, not only in Latin quotations, &c., but particularly in proper names. With these drawbacks, we consider the book a very pleasing introduction to the literature and manners of the Elizabethan age.

The Child's In-Door Companion; or, Stories for Rainy Days. By S. S. S.—This is a book by the same author of still smaller size, and for children of a smaller growth.

It is full of short stories, chiefly in rhyme, and well suited for the comprehension and instruction of the denizens of the nursery.

Obsolete Words and Phrases in the Bible and Apocrypha (including those in the Contents of Chapters and Marginal Readings), and also in the Prayer Book, familiarly explained. By the Rev. John Booker, A.M. Vicar of Killurin, Diocese of Ferns, Wexford. 12mo.—A good design, and reasonably well executed. Though the changes in the English language have been far fewer since the era of the Authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, and the compilation of the Book of Common Prayer, than in earlier periods of its career, and though it is certain that these standards have themselves contributed to its permanent condition, they still contain some words and many forms of expression which are nearly if not entirely obsolete, except as they may occur in the performance of divine worship; and whilst the greater part of these may be generally understood, they are obviously subject to partial misapprehension. A manual helping to explain them must therefore be serviceable. We think, however, that Mr. Booker has included several which are neither unintelligible nor even unusual: possibly this may arise from his residence in a remote district of the sister island; whilst perhaps there are still some obscure expressions that he has overlooked.

The Birth of the War-God: a Poem by Kalidasa. Translated from the Sanskrit into English Verse, by Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, Boden Sanskrit Scholar, author of "Specimens of Old Indian Poetry." 8vo.—The poet Kalidasa lived at the court of the King of Oujein about the time when Virgil and Horace were shedding an undying lustre on the court of Augustus. His drama of Sakontala was translated by Sir William Jones, and has long enjoyed a European celebrity; and that of "The Hero and the Nymph" is one of the best in the Hindu Theatre of Professor Wilson. The present is an unfinished or imperfect poem, it is said once consisting of twenty-two cantos, of which only seven remain. An edition was published by the Oriental Translation Fund, under the care of Prof. Stenzler. Mr. Griffith's translation is elegant and graceful; yet it will scarcely have attractions for any other readers but those who already take an interest in the language and mythology of the original.

Mr. Rutherford's Children. By the Authors of "The Wide, Wide World," and "Glen Luna."—Fathers and mothers may

look long before they find a prettier, gayer, more unexceptionable book than this. To our fancies it is about the pleasantest child's book we have opened for many a day. Sinning against grammar, we are sorry to say, very often—abounding in the ineffably vulgar slip-slop of words and phrases, which is almost as indigenously American as the nasal twang with which its men, women, and children deliver themselves—it has merit and beauty enough to conquer every disadvantage, and to make us—old people as we are—the better and happier for our fireside reading. What a charm there is in the sweet, childish, unselfish character of Chryssa! how carefully discriminated from that of Sybil, yet with how little appearance of art! Women who can write thus are blessings to mothers. We know not which to admire most—the light, hearty, innocent gaiety of the whole, the loving joyousness which seems to come from minds at peace with themselves, or the thoughtful acknowledgment throughout of claims, serious and manifold, which no one may evade—of first duties, never to be forgotten, never to be dispensed with. How nearly allied may be the sources of the grave and the gay—how harmoniously the gifts of both may be blended—let such a book as this shew!

Louisa von Plettenhaus, or the Journal of a Poor Young Lady. Translated from the German. Edinburgh.—A very touching little sketch of the troubles and humiliations of a proud and poor family. In style it resembles Miss Bremer. It is really worth both the pains of translating and the handsome style of its printing.

Work: plenty to do, and how to do it. Second series.—Equally good with the first.

Saturday and Sunday, Thoughts for both. Glasgow.—These are short sermons or essays on many subjects. They are published in three separate parts also: 1. Aims and Ends; 2. Spare Moments; 3. Green Leaves; but are here collected into one very pleasing and sensible volume, impressive without exaggeration. They have already had a circulation of many thousands, not undeserved, nor likely to be diminished by the present elegant edition.

Charles Roussel. 18mo. pp. 185.—This tale, which is meant to show the advantages of industry and honesty, is "adapted from the French" of M. Porchat, author of "Three Months under the Snow." (See May, p. 524.) It is edited by the Rev. T. T. Haverfield, Rector of Goddington, Oxon, formerly (as we remember) Fellow

of Corpus Christi college, whose name is a sufficient passport to any volume that bears it on the title-page. In condescending to superintend publications for the instruction of youth, he has abdicated a loftier position of authorship for one of extensive usefulness.

The Monthly Volume. Successful Men of Modern Times. 18mo. pp. 192.—This is an interesting compendium of biography in various departments, mercantile, artistic, scientific, literary, &c. It contains, among others, an account of the late Dr. Lee, whose recent death has drawn attention to his meritorious career. We would particularly refer juvenile readers to the fact, that his first decided inducement to study, to which his subsequent advancement may be traced, arose out of following an uncongenial occupation, on account of his mother's poverty (p. 116). Let the clerk "who pens a stanza when he should engross," attentively consider this.

The Happy Resolute. 18mo. pp. 52.—This little book professes to be "a tale from real life," and therefore has its importance, on Johnson's principle, that every life if written would be useful. It exemplifies the insufficiency of inadequate motives even for good conduct, and the disappointment which they eventually cause, till replaced by higher and better inducements.

Avillion and other Tales. By the Author of "The Head of the Family," in 3 vols.—If Miss Mulock disappoints the public by the present compilation, she does not deceive them; and she has the means of putting them into good temper with her by writing one of her most effective novels. We are glad to believe these tales to be no novelties, as there are few things less agreeable than to witness the decline of power in one as yet so young in years and mind.

Ailteford. By the Author of "John Drayton and the Melvilles." 3 vols.—This is a highly wrought and very beautiful fiction. We have seldom read one calling out so deep an interest. The characters are well drawn and the tone high.

Fly Leaves; or, Scraps and Sketches, Literary, Biographical, and Miscellaneous. (John Miller.) 12mo.—Mr. Miller, who is a bookseller in Chandos-street, Trafalgar-square, has for some time past added a value to his Catalogues (which he publishes periodically, under the title of Miller's London Librarian and Book-Buyers' Gazette), by appending notes on anti-

quarian and historical subjects, specimens of old poetry, bibliographical notices of scarce books, memorials of old London, and miscellaneous scraps of curious information, which are now collected in this pleasant series of "Fly Leaves." Among so many matters new and old, it is impossible for us to say what proportion of the

book is original. There is enough, however, we see, to give a permanent value to this nice little tome, which is very neatly edited, with a classified table of contents and an index. We hope that Mr. Miller will continue to avail himself of his literary advantages to the same good purpose.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 24. J. P. Collier, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: James James, esq. solicitor, of Aylesbury; Hugh Edmonstone Montgomerie, esq.; Matthew Digby Wyatt, esq. architect; Herbert Ingram, esq. of Loudwater, Herts; and George James John Mair, esq. architect, of Upper Bedford-place.

Thomas Chapman, esq. F.S.A. exhibited some beautiful examples of flint spear-heads, arrow-heads, and implements of the primeval period, found by Mr. Samuel Anderson, of Whitby, in British tumuli in Yorkshire. Some of them resembled rude combs, and were probably made for that use; but it had been suggested that they were instruments used for tattooing, although it is not recorded of the Britons that they punctured their skins to effect that object.

Mr. Akerman read extracts from a letter addressed to him by Monsieur Troyon, of Bel Air, giving an account of the discovery at Torny, near Puyerne, of a stone sepulchre containing several skeletons, one of which had on the arms enormous jet bracelets. M. Troyon observed that the only bracelets of a similar description had been found in the counties of Bâle and Berne, in tumuli of the late Helvetic period, prior to the Roman conquest. He was desirous of ascertaining whether bracelets of the same kind had ever been found in England.

W. M. Wylie, esq. communicated an account of his visit, in the autumn of the present year, to the Frank cemetery at Envermeue, in company with the Abbé Cochet, the government inspector of arts and monuments for the department of the Seine Inférieure. Many skeletons were exhumed, and found to be accompanied by the usual relics deposited with the dead. Mr. Wylie observed on the very cognate character of the Frank and Anglo-Saxon interments, which differ simply as different tribes of the great Germanic

population, and urged, in conclusion, the importance of a diligent comparison of the sepulchral usages of the two nations.

J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P. presented to the Society eighteen additional fac-similes of leaves from his annotated folio *Shakespeare*, executed by Mr. Netherclift in his most careful manner.

Dec. 1. The Viscount Mahon, President, in the chair.

Augustus Stafford Jerningham, esq. of the 17th Lancers, William Batchelor Diamond, esq. of Henley-in-Arden, Thomas Love Duncombe Jones Parry, esq. of Madryn, co. Carnarvon, and Wm. Chapman Harnett, esq. of Russell-square, were elected Fellows. Other business was set aside for the purpose of discussing the Revised Statutes, the new clauses of which are described in our Magazine for July last, p. 69, and are further noticed in the Notes of the Month of our present number. On the ballot being taken, there appeared for their adoption—Ayes, 101; Noes, 4.

Sir Henry Ellis was then elected Director, in the place of Lord Viscount Strangford resigned, and the following Resolution was passed unanimously:—"Resolved, That the Society desire to return their warm and cordial thanks to Sir Henry Ellis for his forty years of most valuable and able co-operation in the business and superintendence of their publications; in the confidence that he will carry the same zeal and ability to the office of Director, and the hope that health and strength may be vouchsafed to him in that office for many years to come."

Dec. 8. John Bruce, esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Octavius Morgan, esq., M.P., presented an impression from an engraved plate of the signs of the Zodiac, forming a portion of the Astronomical Dial of a magnificent clock, made in 1589, by Isaac Habrecht, a celebrated machinist of Strasbourg, in imitation of his great work the famous clock in the cathedral of that city. The clock from which the impression was taken was made for Pope Sixtus V., and has

recently been purchased by Mr. Morgan. The engravings upon it are supposed to be the work of Virgil Solis.

Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A. presented, as a contribution to the Society's collection of Proclamations, one for the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, dated 1 June, 1787; also a transcript of a manifesto of the Pretender, dated from Plombiers, the 29th Aug. 1714.

Benjamin Williams, esq. F.S.A., communicated tracings of some notaries' marks of the fourteenth century, which he had found affixed to legal instruments in Britany.

George Steinman Steinman, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of Charles the Second's sojourn at Bruges from April 1656 to Feb. 1658, during his exile, extracted from the archives of that city. This included a list of noblemen and gentlemen in the suite of Charles, and the rations allowed them. Also some particulars relating to Charles's admission into the fraternity of archers and great cross-bow-men, a society which exists to the present day. The book containing the monarch's signature, and that of his brother Henry, Duke of Gloucester, is still preserved at Bruges, and on the visit of our Queen Victoria, with the Prince Albert and King Leopold, in 1843, their names were added as members of the ancient archer fraternity of Saint George.

A description of the field of the Battle of Blore-heath, by Richard Brooke, esq., F.S.A., was then read. Mr. Brooke had explored the spot more than once in the hope of acquiring some information of a local character, but failed to learn whether any relics had ever been dug up on the site of this memorable battle, which has become greatly changed, the locality being now inclosed and cultivated, though still bearing the name of Blore-heath. The only existing memorial of the battle is a square pedestal, surmounted by a cross, marking the spot on which Lord Audley is said to have fallen.

Dec. 15. Sir Rob. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P. Augustus Woollaston Franks, of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum, and George Henry Vertue, esq., publisher, of Finsbury Square, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Sir Henry Ellis, Director, exhibited a cast from the golden seal of Henry VIII., appended to the counterpart of the treaty made with Francis I. in 1527, now in the Archives du Soubise at Paris. The corresponding golden seal of Francis I. in the Chappelle at Westminster, has been engraved in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. xiv. p. 27. Henry's seal presents the King seated on his throne, with this legend—

Henric. 8. D.G. Angliæ et Fraciæ R. Fidei Defensor et D'n's Hib. On the reverse, the arms of England, surrounded by the order of the Garter, a border round the whole, containing this motto—

Ordine Junguntur et perstant fœdere cuncta, corresponding to that on the seal of Francis—

Plurima servantur fœdere, cuncta fide.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Sec. communicated a drawing of a skull which had been forwarded to him by M. Troyon, of Belair. This skull had been found in the ancient tombs of that locality, of which an account has been communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich. It is remarkable for the depression of the frontal bone, evidently by artificial means. M. Troyon states that crania of similar form were found some years ago in Hungary, and that Dr. Gosse, of Geneva, had discovered one or two of the same description near the mountain of the Salve. Professor Retzius, of Stockholm, had given his opinion that the depression had been produced by artificial means; a practice, according to Herodotus, observed by the ancient Scythians. As these discoveries are extremely rare in Europe, and as they very clearly belong to a period of invasion, M. Troyon was led to conclude that these remarkable skulls may be ascribed to Scythians brought to the locality where they were discovered as prisoners by the Burgundian settlers and conquerors. Mr. Akerman observed that the inquiry might be assisted by our ascertaining, by means of the relics found with the remains, the probable status of the individual interred, and that he had written to M. Troyon with that object.

Mr. J. Byles exhibited a fibula of the late Roman or Anglo-Saxon period, found at Boxmoor, Herts. It is of circular form, and bears a device resembling a coin.

Aug. W. Franks, esq., also exhibited a fibula of circular form, bearing the sedent figure of Rome, as on the coins of the Lower Empire, with an unintelligible arrangement of letters around the figure, but evidently an attempt to imitate the legend INVICTA. ROMA. AETERNA. This device, and the size of the fibula, which measures $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter, will remind the numismatist of the large silver medallion of Priscus Attalus (A.D. 409), preserved in the British Museum.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated transcripts of four letters written by Nehemia Wharton, a subaltern officer of the Earl of Essex's army, in the autumn of 1642, detailing the movements of a portion of that army in the counties of Warwick and Northampton, shortly before the battle

of Edge Hill. The originals are preserved in the State Paper Office.

Dec. 22. J. Payne Collier, esq., V.P.

M. Prosper Mérimée and the Comte Leon de Laborde, both members of the Institute of France, were elected Foreign Members of the Society; and the following were elected Fellows—Richard Davis, esq. of St. Helen's, merchant; Mr. Samuel Tyms, of Bury Saint Edmund's, Treasurer and Secretary of the East Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Nat. History; Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, Bart. of Merstham Hatch, Kent; the Rev. Robert Rashleigh Duke, of Cheltenham; the Rev. Octavius Freire Owen, M.A. Rector of Burstow, Surrey, translator of the Organon of Aristotle; and the Rev. George Wallace, of Canterbury.

Mr. Akerman exhibited a leaf of a small triptych of ivory, containing in an upper compartment the Saviour crucified, between Mary and John, and in the Lower the Virgin seated, holding the Infant Jesus; date, about the end of the 13th century.

Benjamin Williams, esq. of Hillingdon, exhibited some duplicates of a very complete collection of charters relating to the Channel Islands, which have been copied from the originals by John Metivier, esq. of Guernsey, and also impressions in gutta percha of some very interesting seals. Among them those of—1. William de Chayne, 1153 (on a shield, four fusils, each charged with an escallop?); 2. Edmond de Chaenii, 1365 (the same arms); 3. Johannes de Pratellis (Priault), circ. 1200 (a half-length figure of a knight with a shield of arms, a spread eagle); 4. Thomas de Pratellis, 1276 (a spread eagle); 5. Mace, or Masse, de la Court, 1315, 1329; 6. Philip de Albigneo (d'Aubigny), 1218 (four fusils on the field of the seal, without a shield); 7. Hugo de Turberville, (bailiff of the Isles), 1270; 8. Sire Othes de Grandsson (Grandison), 1316, (a shield, Paly, surmounted by a bend); 9. Henry de St. Martin (the king's bailiff in Jersey), 1317; and several of the bailiffs of Guernsey (the three lions of England).

Mr. Metivier's collection comprises many charters dated before the Norman conquest, and of these he has placed copies in the Bodleian Library. One of them has Edward the Confessor among its witnesses. Another contains probably the earliest notice extant of the proceedings and constitution of the ducal court of Normandy. A charter from the Abbey aux Dames, at Caen, dated 1203, is sealed with the privy signet of Prince John, who received the Channel Islands in appanage from his father, Henry II. Other charters prove how private rights were established

by *enquête*, and how the barons laid down *la coutume*, the only law then known.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited a pair of highly ornamented gloves, found behind a wainscot at Worcester, supposed to be of the period of Charles I.

M. Leopold De Lisle communicated the letter of Louis VII. preserved in the National Library of France, whereby, at the request of Joscin of London, when on his way from Jerusalem, permission was granted to William of London, his son, and Osbert of Colchester, his kinsman and foster-child, "to remain in our land and under our dominion," and they and their heirs were released "from all demands of tribute, forced contributions, and exactions, and from all claims of military service, so long as they remain in our territories." The grant is dated at Paris in 1175. M. De Lisle supposes that the two personages mentioned in this grant were traders or merchants, but a friend suggests that they had probably become possessed of land in France.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 24. W. B. Dickinson, esq. of Leamington communicated an elaborate defence of "Ring-Money as a Medium of Exchange," in reply to certain strictures on former papers of Mr. Dickinson, published by Mr. Vaux in the last number of the Numismatic Chronicle. Mr. Dickinson commenced his paper by a definition of "money," which he considered to be "every article which is generally accepted in a community as a representative of property and a medium of exchange," whether this be bullion, jewels, cowrie shells, cloth of certain known lengths (as in Iceland), or masses of salt of a fixed weight; while by barter he understands "the exchange of one article for another, such articles being used or required for the necessities of life, and not laid by in store for the purchase of other commodities." At the same time he did not think it needful to constitute the character of money that articles should be adjusted to a certain definite and unchanging weight, or should consist of several sizes, as these are refinements and improvements, but do not affect the principle. Mr. Dickinson noticed next the form in which the earlier nations kept their money, which he judges must have been "of such a character that it could be looped together like rings," a view which he deduced from the account of the money found in Benjamin's sack, from a picture in Sir Gardner Wilkinson's "Egypt," copied from the walls of one of the catacombs in that country, from the story of Rebecca in Gen. xxiv. 22, and from that of the Midianites in Judges viii. 24.

The same object of "looping together," Mr. Dickinson traces in the ancient gold rings of Ireland, the internal apertures of which are too small to have been used as finger, ear, or nose rings; while the same practice is still in vogue in China and Japan, and may be traced in the former country (if Mr. Williams is correct in his estimation of the dates of the Chinese dynasties) as early as B.C. 1118. The use of rings (at the present day) for money, Mr. Dickinson showed from an anecdote, mentioned by Mr. Bonomi, of the purchase of a slave from a Jelab dealer; while he stated that Lieut. Cruttenden, now Assistant Political Agent at Aden, made use of ear-rings of silver when trading with the Bedouins of Socotra. Mr. Denton, also, a missionary at Regent, near Sierra Leone, affirms that the gold rings, common in that part of Africa, are rarely used as ornaments, but generally as money in trading. In the conclusion of his paper, Mr. Dickinson stated that he was equally at variance with Mr. Vaux on the subject of that species of coin termed "Fish-hook money," which he, Mr. Vaux, had affirmed to belong to Laristan, in Persia, and not, as Mr. Dickinson had, in former papers, asserted, to the Island of Ceylon. Mr. Dickinson said, that in the island itself this coin was known by the names of "Coco-reedi" and "dudu-masu," both of which mean "hook-money;" that it is proved from Knox's "Account of Ceylon" to have been current there more than two centuries ago; and that, though rarely, instances have been found of such money bearing a stamp upon them, resembling the characters of the *Devanagari* alphabet.

Mr. John Evans read a paper, "On the attribution of a new type in silver to Dubnovellaunus," in which he expressed a doubt as to the correctness of the former attribution, by Taylor Combe, of the coin which he calls that of Dumnorix, a chief of the *Æduans*, who is mentioned by Cæsar. On the contrary, Mr. Evans believes that the coin in question is not of Gaulish but of British origin, chiefly because in the vast collection of Gaulish coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, which has been carefully catalogued by M. Duchalais, no similar specimen is found, while there is a considerable resemblance in type and workmanship, both of the obverse and reverse, to coins of acknowledged British fabric.

Mr. Webster sent some impressions in wax of unpublished varieties of rare coins. One was of Vetrano, — the peculiarity being that it is spelt "Vertanio;" another of a very rare coin of Alexander Ty-

nnus, struck in Africa; a third, an unique type of the *Gens Cosconia*, on which Hercules is represented capturing the stag from Eurystheus; and the fourth, a halfpenny of Edward the Fourth, which has not yet been published.

Dec. 22. Professor Wilson (in the Chair) read a paper, "On the Fish-hook Money of Ceylon." He described a hoard which had been found in that island and was now in the East India House. He sufficiently proved it was currency by stating the name of the issuer which was stamped upon it, as well as the date 1071 of the Hegira, equivalent to A.D. 1679.

Mr. Fairholt read a notice of a discovery of rudely-formed Celtic Coins in the Isle of Thanet, some of which, collected by Mr. Rolfe, he exhibited.

Mr. Roberts read a note on a Coin of Edred which he attributed to a king of Northumbria, A.D. 955.

Dr. Lee presented to the Society 50 small-brass coins of Alexandria, obtained by him at Cairo. Dr. Lee then read from a local paper an account of a discovery of Roman Coins at Banbury. Mr. Vaux stated that they were all in the British Museum, where they were being examined and classified, and that the result would be laid before the Society.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited an impression from a Coin of Pepin of France, said to have been found recently at Richborough; and Mr. Bööcke exhibited a bronze die for the reverse of a Coin of Queen Berenice. It is in excellent preservation, and of great rarity.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 4. James Yates, esq. F.R.S. in the chair.

Mr. Yates, in opening the proceedings of another Session, offered some observations on the success which had attended the undertaking carried out with so much spirit and good taste by their noble President, in connexion with the Industrial Exhibition at Dublin. Many members of the Institute had, in common with himself, viewed with the highest interest the remarkable assemblage of ancient relics arranged under Lord Talbot's direction in the "Archæological Court;" and they would long remember with gratification, not only the occasion thus presented to English antiquaries of becoming acquainted with the singular antiquities of the sister kingdom, but the advantage which had accrued on this occasion, by bringing us into friendly communication with many persons of congenial tastes and pursuits. It might be hoped that Lord Talbot's energetic efforts in the formation of this collection would tend to clear away the obscurities in which the antiquities of

Ireland are still merged, and that the vestiges of all periods might ere long be brought into some more scientific classification. It was much to be regretted that no detailed catalogue of the collection had been published, such as had been proposed by Mr. Fairholt, but abandoned for want of sufficient encouragement. Mr. Yates wished, however, to call attention to the Photographic representations of some of the most curious productions of early Irish art exhibited at Dublin, such as the Cross of Cong, the shrine of St. Manchan, the bell of St. Patrick, and other richly decorated works in metal. These Photographs had been produced with admirable skill by Mr. P. Delamotte, who had brought them for the inspection of the meeting; and it may be hoped that their publication will be carried out by Mr. Cundall, who had secured the valuable aid of the Rev. Charles Graves, one of the most able and accurate of Irish Archaeologists, to supply the descriptive text of this interesting work.

Mr. Greville Chester communicated an account of Wangford, near Brandon, in Suffolk, and of numerous ancient relics obtained by him from that locality. He described a singular sandy tract which is thickly strewn with bones of men and animals, fragments of Roman pottery in profusion, broken querns, and relics of metal. Numerous coins, beads, and other personal ornaments, have been picked up at various times, and amongst these some objects of gold; but they have been dispersed, with the exception of the collections formed by Mr. Chester and by Mr. Eagle, of Lakenheath, of which a description was given. The site must have been occupied in early times by a considerable population. Mr. Chester had sought in vain for any relics of the Anglo-Saxon age, but he described another locality, about a mile distant from Wangford, where several Saxon urns had been disinterred.

Some observations were read on the proposed "Restorations" of Sompting Church, Sussex, and the apprehension that the curious architectural features of that early fabric might suffer injury. In the conversation which ensued, the Rev. J. L. Petit stated his opinion of the very interesting character of this relic of Saxon, or very early Norman architecture, and how desirable it were to guard against any risk of such results as too frequently arise from injudicious renovation and repairs.

A communication was received relating to the monumental effigies at Chenies, Bucks, described by the Rev. J. H. Kelke, at a previous meeting, as noticed in this Magazine, Nov. 1852. The writer of

these remarks inclined to assign the memorials to the De Couci family, and not to the Cheneys, as had been shewn in Mr. Kelke's memoir.

Mr. Augustus Franks gave an account of a valuable astrolabe, bearing date 1342, probably of English workmanship, engraved with Arabic numerals, and calculated for the meridian of London. Mr. Franks had noticed it in the museum of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A. at Liverpool; and it had been liberally presented by that gentleman to the British Museum, to be placed with the astrolabe described by Mr. Franks at a former meeting. He gave some interesting particulars regarding the various uses of the astrolabe, and the ancient treatises on that instrument, of which that written by Chaucer is the most worthy of attention. Major Rawlinson had informed Mr. Franks that he had found the astrolabe very serviceable in parts of Africa, and in Eastern countries, where the natives look with suspicion upon astronomical or other scientific instruments used by Europeans. The facility with which the astrolabe may be employed had frequently obviated the impediments caused by such a feeling.

Mr. Birch sent for examination numerous objects of the Roman period, found at St. Alban's, accompanied by an account of the remains of a building recently broken up at that place, with vestiges of a hypocaust, &c. Mr. Birch considers it to have been a villa; and he sent several portions of mural decorations, the walls of the chambers having been painted internally with various colours. The remains of pottery were curious, as presenting examples of a very great variety of wares, from the most elaborate to those of rudest fabrication. Part of a tessellated pavement had been also disinterred.

A letter was read, from the Hon. Richard Neville, communicating the latest particulars connected with the examination of a Roman villa of considerable extent, at Wenden, near Audley End, which he had recently undertaken. Numerous coins, fibulae, &c., had been collected amongst the foundations already laid open to view. Mr. Neville gave also a report of his recent excavations near the Bartlow Hills.

The Rev. Dr. Jenkins sent, through Mr. Birch, the description of certain ancient embankments in St. Margaret's Park, south of Hereford, as described in our Magazine for October, p. 387.

Mr. Nesbitt exhibited a facsimile of a very singular sepulchral effigy, engraved upon a marble slab lately brought from Cyprus, and placed in the Hotel de Cluny

at Paris. It represents a knight, *Brocardus de Charpigny*, of a noble family in the *Mores*. The costume is very singular. Numerous other monuments of a similar character exist in Cyprus. Mr. Nesbitt produced also an incised memorial, found at *Ledbury*, Herefordshire. It is the portrait of *Edward Cooper*, Archdeacon of Hereford, who died 1596.

Amongst antiquities exhibited, were two stone axe-heads found near Bournemouth, and a numerous series of "coal-money" from Dorsetshire; in the collection of the Rev. H. Austin. Two arrow-heads of silex, found in N. Britain, showing the greatest perfection in their fabrication, and presented to the Institute by the Duke of Richmond. An ancient chalice, brought from Italy, a roundel and triptych of ivory, beautifully sculptured; these were contributed by Mr. Farrer. Two richly coloured plates of enamelled work, probably Venetian, with Christian symbols, were brought by Mr. Franks; who produced also certain relics discovered in the early British tumuli on Bow Hill near Chichester, opened during the meeting of the Institute in that town. Mr. Forrest sent a fine enamelled crucifix of the twelfth century, enriched with jewels; also an unique specimen of Venetian glass, a large covered cup of most skilful workmanship, and delicately enriched with colour. It came from a choice collection lately dispersed at Cologne. Mr. Fairless, of Hexham, sent a notice of the discovery of a beautiful gold ring, near that place, apparently of early Norman if not of Saxon work. It had been partially enamelled. Mr. Chester produced a fac-simile of a stone mould for casting tokens; it was found in Norfolk. Mr. W. Bernhard Smith exhibited several ancient weapons; the pomel of a knight's sword, formed of red jasper, beautifully polished; a diminutive steel arrow, or "sprite," intended apparently to be fired from a pistol or other fire-arm. Mr. Bright brought for examination the rich Saxon fibula, of which a representation was given, *Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1800. It was discovered near Welford, in Northamptonshire; it is of circular form, enriched with gold filagree and gems, supposed to be pearls. This superb example had been in the museum of the late George Baker, Esq., the county historian. Mr. Bright exhibited also a Gnostic talisman, a silver plate bearing a long inscription, which had been connected with the mysticism of the Basilidian heresy. Mr. H. Milman exhibited a reliquary of latten metal, curiously engraved apparently with the first fleet. It had been found

in a cottage in Somersetshire: the date is early in the fifteenth century. Mr. Edward Richardson produced a fac-simile of a richly ornamented pavement tile, found at Nuneston church, Warwickshire, and bearing a crosier and mitre, with the name A. Wyttynton, possibly that of the superior of a neighbouring monastery.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
Nov. 23. Ralph Bernal, esq. M.A., President.

Mr. Pettigrew laid before the meeting some Saxon remains found during an excavation made at Rochester, including various fibulae, brooches, buckles, armillae, beads, spear-heads, and some human bones. Twenty skeletons had been exhumed, and the place was clearly ascertained to have been a Saxon burial-ground. Two of the brooches, also an armilla, and a buckle of singular form, were ordered to be engraved.

The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited a rose noble of Edward II., one of the finest examples of the gold coinage of England. It was found in September last, in the progress of some excavations made in Bury-street in the City. A communication was read from the Rev. Thomas Rankin, "On a Sacrificial Tumulus on the Yorkshire Wolds." The remains of the bones of animals were found in considerable quantity. Mr. F. J. Baigent exhibited a leaden token of the date of 1531, found at Hyde-street, Winchester. It appeared to be a religious token, and the letters I. S. upon it referable to John Saulteot, the last abbot of the abbey on the site of which it was dug up. Mr. Baigent also made communications of numerals obtained from painted glass in the Hospital of St. Cross, and from a scroll over the fireplace of the master's room, together with initials. Mr. Harland sent a copy of an inscription upon a leaden plate brought from Smyrna. The letters are in relief, and appear to be Greek characters, but not readily distinguishable. Mr. Pettigrew read a paper "On the various MS. Versions of the Old and New Testament attributed to John Wycliffe," and exhibited a very fine MS. about A.D. 1390, the property of Thomas Banister, esq. of the Inner Temple, and which has been in his family for many generations. It has on the bottom of the first page the autograph of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. *A vous me ly, GLOUCESTRE*, resembling a similar inscription in a MS. at the British Museum, engraved in Mr. J. G. Nichols's *Fac-similes of Autographs*, in which his motto is *Loyaultie me ly*.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Dec. 7. Mr. W. H. Longstaffe read a short paper upon the "Account of Alan de Strother, Sheriff of Northumberland, for divers disbursements made on the repair of divers houses within the King's Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," between Nov. 4, 31 Edward III. (1357), and March 6 following. The works were done under the superintendence of Robert de Tyndan, deputy of Gilbert de Whitley, the master and overseer of the king's works in the castle. The account opens with "the reparation of a certain prison called the Great Pit in a certain tower." By "the putrefaction of the joists" a floor "suddenly fell," and "almost killed those incarcerated within." The workmen, when making their repairs, consumed four pounds of candles, *per obscurationem prisonis*. In connection with the reparation of the Heron Pit (traced by Mr. L. step by step), we read of four great trees, brought from the Gaolegrip, for conversion into joists. The timber was landed there by John Wodseller, the vendor. The sawyer employed is called John Sawyer. The carpenters, perhaps from their form and comeliness, present themselves under the name of Pratyman. Adam le Lymleder occurs as the conveyancer of the requisite sand (which was brought from the Sandgate); and it may be inferred from his name that he also brought the lime got from the lymekilns of Robert Cook or Koc, described as being a mile distant. "Sparres of fyr" were bought of Thomas de Kelsoe on the Keysyde. Mr. Longstaffe notes that a fall in wages had occurred beyond November and March. In the former month the carpenters and masons had 5*d.* a day or half-a-crown a week; in the latter 4*d.* a day, or 2*s.* 1*d.* per week. The labourers suffered a reduction from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* The slater was paid by the rood—18*s.* per rood. The blacksmith was paid by weight, receiving 6*d.* per stone. The masons paid 2*d.* a pair for gloves, and the candles consumed cost 1½*d.* per pound.

A letter from Mr. Henry Pidcock, of Woodfield, near Droitwich, addressed to Mr. G. B. Richardson, stated that some of the descendants of the Hennezes, who brought the manufacture of glass to Newcastle in 1562 (see the abstract of Mr. Richardson's paper in our November Magazine, p. 508), had settled in the vicinity of Stourbridge, where, though now extinct in the male line, they are represented by the Brettells, Dixons, Homfrays, and the Pidcocks of the Platts. A portrait of Joshua Henzey, born in 1600, is in the possession of the brother of the writer.

The family came from the village of Darnieulle in Lorraine.

YORKSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN CLUB.

Nov. 23. At a meeting of the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, held on Wednesday last, at the house of Professor Phillips, Mr. W. H. Dykes read a paper on some mural paintings found in Pickering Church. These paintings were discovered during some recent repairs, concealed beneath many coats of plaster and whitewash. They covered the whole walls of the nave, from the pillars to the roof. Beginning on the south side from the east end, they represented, first, a series of events from the history of St. Katharine, comprising the full legend of that saint; and then, after an interval, various scenes from the life of our Lord,—the healing of the ear of the high priest's servant, the trial before Pilate, the scourging, the bearing of the cross, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, the entombment, the descent into hell, the tradition of the keys to St. Peter; and two or three other subjects, the intention of which was not perfectly intelligible. The paintings upon this side were arranged into three rows, divided from one another by ornamental borders; the first series occupying the spandrels of the arches; the next filling the space between the crown of the arches and the clerestory; and the third placed between the windows of the clerestory; whilst the splays of these windows themselves exhibited single figures, with their names written above. On one of them, St. Matthias was visible; and on another St. Anne, instructing the blessed Virgin. On the north side of the church, a similar arrangement was not to be found. Beginning at the west end was, first, a very fine representation of St. George and the Dragon, occupying the whole height of the wall, from the spandrel of the arch to the roof; next came a colossal figure of St. Christopher; then, on a smaller scale, followed Herod's banquet, and the presentation of St. John Baptist's head to Herodias; and above, the coronation of the blessed Virgin: beyond these were the martyrdom of St. Edmund, and above it the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury. These paintings appear generally to have been executed in a very artistic manner, and seem to have been both greater in extent, and in a more perfect state, than any which have recently been brought to light. They had been, however, much injured during the removal of the coating which concealed them, and mutilated in various places by monumental slabs having been placed upon them. They had been drawn in distemper on a thick coat of plaster,

laid on the ashlar walls. Their date appeared to be coeval with the clerestory of the church, probably about the year 1450. Traces of painting of earlier date were, however, in one or two places to be seen, particularly upon the arches on the north side, which are of Norman character, and of perfectly square sections. These have had their soffits ornamented with figures of saints on either side, under trefoil-headed canopies, immediately above the capitals of the pillars, and the crown of the arch filled in with a flowing pattern above. Portions of ornamental borders appeared also round one or two of the arches. The whole of this interesting series of paintings has been again covered over by the orders of the Archbishop.

Mr. Cook exhibited some remains which he considered to be Saxon, recently discovered in Colliergate, York. They consisted of two earthenware jugs and a bronze figure, which, it was thought, might be a representation of St. Loy, the patron saint of Smiths.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF COLCHESTER.

Mr. C. Roach Smith, having recently visited Colchester, has addressed a letter to the *Essex Standard*, from which we make the following extracts:—

"When I was last at Colchester I saw a large inscribed stone [found on the site of the Roman cemetery at West Lodge] which had obviously formed part of the face of a sepulchral monument of considerable dimensions, such as we have found fragments of contiguous to the site of the wall of Roman London, and such as have been discovered more plentifully in France and in other parts of the Continent. To one of these superior tombs it is probable the Sphinx now in the Hospital [engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb. 1822, p. 107] appertained. This is the opinion of one of your most zealous antiquaries, the Rev. H. Jenkins, and I quite agree with him. So late as last July I saw a figure of a sphinx in stone at Lillebonne, on the Seine, which had been found with many other sculptures, chiefly of a sepulchral kind; it is, however, inferior in workmanship to that at Colchester. The stone at West Lodge induced a hope that others would be found to complete, at least, the inscription. This anticipation has not yet been realised. The recent discoveries are mostly very similar to those made in former years. There is, however, an interesting exception, on which I offer a few remarks. It is that of an urn ornamented with figures, over some of which

—criptions.

† urn is about 9 inches in height, at 6 inches in diameter at the

mouth. It is filled with burnt human bones, which were carefully covered with an inverted vessel of the class known to archaeologists by the term *mortaria*. Several other vessels stood around the urn. On one side of it are representations of stags, a hare, and a dog in chase. The other contains two different groups, one of which is composed of two men and a bear; the second of two gladiators. The first of these is evidently intended to represent a sport very closely allied to the modern pastime of dancing bears. The chief actor in the scene bears a concave buckler on his left arm, and holds in his right hand a whip with a long thong, which falls over the head of the animal, the distended jaws of which and up-turned head seem to show it is not altogether reconciled to its situation. The other of the keepers, who is almost naked, approaches it with a stick in each hand to render assistance to his companion. Over the head of the man with the shield and whip is inscribed *SECUNDVS MARIO*.

"The second compartment is occupied by a scene between two gladiators—a *secutor* and a *retiarius*. The latter has been vanquished; he has dropped his trident, and is in the attitude of imploring mercy of the spectators. The former, armed with an helmet, oblong shield, and a sword, is advancing upon his conquered adversary to strike the final blow. The costume of the combatants is in correct keeping with the well-known equipments of the classes of gladiators to which they belong; and the details, worked with as much care as the material would admit, are evidently not wanting in fidelity. On the line of the head of the *secutor* is inscribed *MEMN.N.SAC. VIII.*; the first word of which may be *Memnius* or *Memnon*. Should the letter *A* be an error for *E* (which is not unlikely), there can be no difficulty in interpreting the *N.SAC.* to signify that this gladiator belonged to the *numerus* or band *secutores*; and the numerals may be supposed to indicate that he had previously triumphed nine times. The defeated combatant bears above his head *VALENTINVS. LEGIONIS. XXX.*—*Valentinus of the 30th Legion*.

"The inscriptions are cut with the point of a style, or some sharp instrument, and are therefore posterior in date to the manufacture of the urn. They would seem to have been so placed by the owner, who may merely have humoured his fancy in thus applying the names of some popular persons who assisted in the games of the theatre of the town where he resided. That this town was *Camulodunum* is possible; and although the 30th Legion was quartered in Germany, and not in Britain,

Valentinus may have left and settled in the latter province.

"The urn belongs to that peculiar kind of pottery which we know for certain was manufactured on the banks of the Nen, in Northamptonshire. It is very rarely met with decorated with human figures, or with other ornaments than foliage and animals; and in the latter case its manufacture does not appear to have been restricted to Britain, as it has been found in abundance in Flanders, and I have also seen specimens in France. With figures of men and deities I have as yet seen no examples but such as have been found in England. All the ornaments on this ware appear to have been laid on after the vessels were formed, in what is technically called *slip*, the application of which was performed with much skill, and, considering the material

and the process, the figures are usually very spirited and characteristic.

"May I venture, Sir, to take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Town Council of Colchester to the general state of the more important ancient remains which render your town so attractive to the antiquary and to the historian? Some of them,—for instance, the Town Walls and the Castle, might be increased in interest by excavations judiciously conducted. A small grant of money, placed under the control of one or two of the many active and intelligent antiquaries of the locality, could but be productive of discoveries, which, while they would especially gratify the archaeologist, would doubtless be advantageous to the town at large, and increase its prosperity."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The war between *Russia* and *Turkey* is continued with undiminished vigour, but hitherto with uncertain results. On the 30th Nov. a Russian fleet, commanded by Admiral Nachimoff, consisting of three ships of the line, four frigates, six corvettes, and six armed steamers, having the wind in their favour, suddenly attacked seven Turkish frigates and two steamers, anchored in the roadstead at Sinope, in Anatolia, on the southern shore of the Black Sea. This place was inefficiently fortified, and a battery beside the dockyard could not be brought into play, the Turkish vessels lying between it and the Russians. The Turks resisted gallantly the unequal attack, but in a few hours their fleet was completely destroyed, with the exception of one steamer, the *Taif*, which succeeded in breaking through the Russian line and escaped to Constantinople. The Russian ships sustained serious damage, but it is uncertain whether any were lost. It appears that out of 4,500 men forming the crews of the Turkish vessels, more than 2,800 perished in the battle; they fired first, and are said to have behaved with great bravery—the Russians with great cruelty. The town was bombarded, and much injured by fire.

An unsuccessful attack has been made by the Russians on the fort of Matschia, opposite Brailow, near the mouth of the

Danube. The Porte has requested that the combined fleets should enter the Black Sea. The fleets however, at the time of the last advices, remained in the Bosphorus, with the exception of two vessels, one French and one English, which were despatched to Sinope with assistance for the wounded and to obtain intelligence respecting the engagement.

The Turks advanced early in November to Alexandropol in Georgia. Their attack upon that fortress was repulsed by Prince Beboutoff about the 14th of that month. They next took the town of Akal-Tsiche and blockaded its citadel. At this place they were attacked on the 26th of November by a Russian force, under Gen. Andronnikoff, and according to Russian accounts are said to have been totally defeated with the loss of 1000 men. On the 17th of Nov. the Russians were repulsed in an attempt to land 18,000 men near Fort St. Nicholas (or Chevketil). The Mussulman population of Georgia has joined the Turks in considerable numbers. On the 2nd of Dec. Prince Beboutoff gained another victory over the Turks near Kars in Georgia, and took 22 guns. In the Caucasus, Schlamlý has taken several Russian fortresses, and is said to have also defeated 15,000 Russians under Gen. Orlianoff. Russian influence at the court of Teheran has

induced Persia to declare war against Turkey; and the British minister has, consequently, withdrawn. Persia has sent 30,000 auxiliaries to assist the Russians in Georgia, who are to be placed under the command of Gen. Yermoloff.

Efforts are still made by the western powers to restore peace. By a joint protocol, signed at Vienna on the 5th of December by the representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, the four powers declare their unanimity on the subject of the differences between Russia and Turkey, their resolution to maintain the existing territorial divisions of Europe, and offer their mediation between the contending parties. Little hope, however, seems to be now entertained by any persons of a satisfactory result of their exertions.

Spain.—A conflict between the Ministry and the Opposition in the Spanish Senate, on the railway question, has terminated unfavourably to the Cabinet. On the division they only mustered 69 votes against 105. The consequence is, that the Cortes have been suspended, no period being fixed for their re-assembling, which is tantamount to a dissolution.

Two duels have taken place in Madrid, arising out of a joke made at a ball at the French ambassador's, by the Duke of Alba on the dress of Madame Soulé, the wife of the American minister at the Spanish Court. The first duel was fought with small swords between the Duke of Alba and Mr. Soulé, jun. Mr. Soulé was wounded, and the Duke, with the point of his sword to his breast, forced him to retract. The principals in the second duel were M. de Turgot, French ambassador, and Mr. Soulé. One of the seconds of the former was Lord Howden. The duel took place on the 17th, with pistols, at Chamartin, a league from Madrid. On the second fire, M. de Turgot was shot through the leg, near the knee. Mr. Soulé was not wounded.

United States.—The President's Message, among other matters, announces that the negotiations with Great Britain on the subject of the fisheries are progressing; that a new arrangement is likely to be made between the two Governments with respect to Central America; that a treaty of commerce is being negotiated with France; and that the authorities will prevent any expedition against the Spanish colonies. The excess in the treasury amounts to thirty-two million dollars, and modifications of the tariff are proposed with the view of bringing down the revenue to the requirements of the State.

arty of Adventurers have invaded California. On the 3rd of Nov.

a party of 45 men in a small vessel, under a Col. Walker, anchored opposite the town of La Par. In less than half an hour a party had landed, secured the person of the Mexican Governor Espirouza, hauled down the Mexican flag, and proclaimed the independence of the Republic of Lower California. On the 6th of Nov. some of the adventurers were fired upon by the citizens. This brought on a general fight, in which the inhabitants lost six or seven men, and their opponents not one. A government has been formed with Col. Walker at its head as President. The seat of government is proposed to be established at Magdalena Bay.

India.—The latest accounts from Burmah are of a more satisfactory nature. Pegu is tranquil, and most of the bands of robbers which infested that country have been put down. Famine no longer prevails.

Cape of Good Hope.—Her Majesty has been pleased to re-constitute the bishopric of Cape Town, and to direct that the same shall comprise the western districts of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and also the Island of St. Helena, and be called "The Bishopric of Cape Town." The eastern districts of the Cape colony and the territories called British Caffraria are to be a diocese, called "The Bishopric of Graham's Town;" and so much of the present diocese of Cape Town as comprises the district of Natal is to be a third diocese, to be called "The Bishopric of Natal." Her Majesty has further appointed that the Bishops of Graham's Town and of Natal shall be suffragan bishops to the Bishop of Cape Town. The Rev. John Armstrong, D.D., is the first Bishop of Graham's Town, and the Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., the first Bishop of Natal; Dr. Gray, appointed in 1847, continuing Bishop of Cape Town.

Van Diemen's Land rejoices in the abolition of transportation, which has been celebrated by festivities all over the island. This colony is represented as being very prosperous and having plenty of capital to employ a large additional stock of labour, if it can be obtained.

Australia.—The following extraordinary intelligence has been received from Hobart Town:—"September 8, 1853. A great discovery has again been made on the Geelong side, about fifty-six miles from the town. They have been digging very deep, and have come on a table of gold about 100 feet from the surface, apparently inexhaustible. Every tubful of earth they raise from these holes contains pounds weight of gold; 18,000 ounces have been taken out in three days by a

few persons, and one person has got a lump weighing 190 pounds in one solid piece. At Geelong a tumult has broken out among the diggers. The Government has sent up all the military to quell the disturbances, and the marines of Her

Majesty's ship *Electra* are mounting guard at the Treasury, and the sailors of the above steamer of war mount sentry at the banks. The military from Van Diemen's Land are about to be despatched to Melbourne to aid the military already there."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the 15th Dec. the nation was surprised by the intelligence that Lord Viscount Palmerston had thought proper to resign the seals of the Home Department. His resignation was attributed by the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle* to his non-accordance in the measure of Parliamentary Reform prepared by the Cabinet; but opponents of the Ministry were more inclined to attribute it to his dissatisfaction with the present state of our foreign policy, or to personal difference with Lord John Russell. However, on the 26th, it was announced that his Lordship had been induced to resume his former position in office.

Intramural Interment.—The following are the results of the movement for terminating the practice of burying in London:—1. Nearly every vault under churches and chapels has been or is under order for closing. 2. Burials have been prohibited within every church and chapel where they are known to have taken place. 3. 181 burial-grounds have been closed, or are under order for closing immediately. 4. 61 burial-grounds are under notice or order for closing within a limited period, almost all within a few months. 5. 16 burial-grounds are partially closed, all the interments, except those in private vaults and graves, being prohibited. 6. 13 burial-grounds are closed under conditions for the protection of the public health. Lastly. Nearly all the remaining grounds within the metropolitan districts are now under inquiry. The regulations to be observed in the new burial-grounds to be established under the Metropolitan Act were issued by the Home Secretary on the 14th. Only one body is to be buried in a grave (except purchased vaults and graves), but after a period of from 10 to 24 years, according to the age of the person, another interment will be permitted. The cemeteries are to be surrounded by plantations of shrubs 10 yards in width, in which no interments will be allowed. Provision is also made for proper drainage, roads, pathways, &c.

The strikes in the manufacturing towns of Lancashire still continue. On Monday, GENT. MAG. VOL. XLI.

Dec. 19, the factory owners at Wigan threw open their mills for such of the operatives as would return at old prices, and 1,000, or about a sixth of the whole, availed themselves of the opportunity. Many more would probably have returned to work, but trades' delegates, attended by a large crowd, were in the streets at an early hour in the morning, to intercept, persuade, and intimidate all they could out of going to work. The system of intimidation does not apply to those alone who go to work at old prices, but in other towns it applies to persons refusing or neglecting to subscribe funds to the Preston and other strikes. At Stockport, on Monday, and at Ashton on the same day, men were brought before the magistrates for acts of intimidation, and it is to be feared that a wide-spread system of tyranny prevails throughout the whole manufacturing districts to extort money from the operatives in work at the mills to support those out of employment through the strikes. The state of things at Preston remains unchanged. Lord Palmerston has replied to a request of government interference on behalf of the workpeople on strike by a very able letter which appeared in the *Times* of Dec. 27, in which he points out the impossibility of controlling the natural laws which regulate the remuneration of labour, and the injurious consequences that are likely to result to all classes connected with the manufacturing interests of this country from the present disputes.

A conference on the subject of the reformation of juvenile criminals was held at Birmingham on the 20th. Sir J. Pakington was in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Adderley, M.P., and resolutions passed in favour of the legislative establishment of reformatory schools. In the evening another meeting took place at the Town Hall, at which Lord Shaftesbury presided and spoke at great length. Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Adderley, and the Rev. J. Clay also addressed the meeting, which consisted of above 3000 persons. Petitions were adopted to both houses of Parliament.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Nov. 2. Frederick Glennie, esq. to be Consul at Mexico.

Nov. 15. William Thomas Napier Champ, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for Van Diemen's Land.—Thomas Birley, esq. to be First Writer in the office of the Colonial Secretary for the settlements in the Gambia.—Rear-Adm. Houston Stewart, C.B. to be a Member of the Council of Government of Malta.—Edward Joseph Darley, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.—George Price, esq. to be a Member of the Council of Jamaica.—Charles Girdlestone, esq. to be a Member of the Council of the Virgin Islands.—John Work, esq. to be a Member of the Council of Vancouver's Island.—Ernest Bandot, esq. to be a Member of the Council of Government in Mauritius during the temporary absence of Wm. Forster, esq.

Nov. 16. James Hannen, esq. to be agent on the part of Great Britain in the Mixed Commission established under the convention, Feb. 8, 1853, between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the settlement of outstanding claims.

Nov. 22. The Hon. George S. Stafford-Jerningham (now Secretary of Embassy at Paris) to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway.

Nov. 25. Knighted, Capt. Stephen Bartlett Lakeman, late Commander of Lakeman's Waterkloof Rangers.

Nov. 26. William Lonsdale, esq. to be Colonial Treasurer for the colony of Victoria.—Edward Stephens, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the colony of South Australia.—Henry Cadogan Rothery, esq. M.A. (Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty), to be Registrar of Her Majesty in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes, *vice* Swabey, resigned.

Nov. 28. David Mure, esq. advocate, to be Sheriff of Perthshire, *vice* James Cranford, esq. Her Majesty's Solicitor-Gen. for Scotland.

Nov. 29. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Jervis, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Charles Hay Cameron, esq., John M'Pherson M'Leod, esq., John Abraham Francis Hawkins, esq., Thomas Flower Ellis, esq., and Robert Lowe, esq., to be Commissioners in England, to examine and consider the reform of the Judicial Establishments, Judicial Procedure, and Laws of India.

Nov. 30. The Hon. Henry George Howard (now Secretary of Legation at Vienna) to be Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, Major William Deedes to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant; Capt. Sir Edw. C. Dering, Bart. to be Major.

Dec. 2. 13th Foot, Surgeon Thomas D'Arcy, M.D., from 30th Foot, to be Surgeon, *vice* Surgeon R. R. Dowse, who exchanges.—53d Foot, Capt. John M'Neill Walter to be Major.

Dec. 6. Rear-Adm. Sir William Edward Farry, Knt. to be Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.—Capt. Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of the colony of Victoria.

Dec. 7. Hercules James Robertson, esq. advocate, to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.—Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles W. Pasley, K.C.B. to be Colonel-Com-

Robert Campbell, esq. (now Consul to be Consul at Rhodes and the Islands in the Archipelago.—

Niven Kerr, esq. (now Consul at Rhodes) to be Consul at Dunkirk.

Dec. 9. Major-Gen. Henry Godwin, C.B., Brig.-Gen. Scudamore Winde Steel, C.B., of the Madras Army, and Commodore George Robert Lambert, R.N., to be Knights Commanders of the Bath; and Lieut.-Col. Edward Alan Holdich, 80th Foot, Capt. John Walter Tarleton, R.N., and Capt. Charles Fred. Shadwell, R.N., to be Companions of the said Order; Lieut.-Col. James Colley Tudor, Bengal Fusiliers, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Fraser, Bengal Engineers, and Capt. Henry Blosse Lynch, of the Indian Navy, to be extra Companions of the same.—Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Bogle, of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Commissioner in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, knighted by patent.—20th Foot, Major-Gen. Henry Godwin, C.B. to be Colonel.—Brevet, Col. Sir John Chespe, K.C.B., of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army: Majors Francis Wigston, 18th Foot, A. C. Errington, 51st Foot, C. A. Edwards, 18th Foot, and A. T. Rice, 51st Foot.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. A. N. Campbell, 18th Foot, and Capt. W. T. Bruce, 18th Foot.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army in the East Indies: Majors Joseph Turton, Bengal Art., John Welchman, 10th Bengal N. Inf., William Hill, 1st Madras Fusiliers, J. G. Neill, 1st Madras Fusiliers, J. C. Boulderson, 35th Madras N. Inf., Hugh Fraser, Bengal Eng., G. C. Armstrong, 47th Bengal N. Inf., Henry Cotton, 67th Bengal N. Inf., and C. S. Reid, Bengal Art.—To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Captains W. A. J. Mayhew, 8th Bengal N. Inf., S. G. C. Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers, Grant Allan, 3d Madras N. Inf., A. R. Dallas, 1st Madras N. Inf., W. F. Nuthall, 18th Bengal N. Inf., and Albert Fytche, 70th Bengal N. Inf.

Dec. 13. Coldstream Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. William Mark Wood to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Paget.—48th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Henry McManus, Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in the Ionian Islands, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* brevet Col. Hon. A. Dalzell, who exchanges; Major Benjamin Riky to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* McManus; Capt. Andrew Green to be Major.

Dec. 13. William Brande Pollard, esq. to be Financial Accountant for British Guiana.

Dec. 16. Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B. (now serving as Lieut.-Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope), to be Adjutant-General to the Forces, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, K.C.B. resigned.—27th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Edward St. Maur, from 51st Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—30th Foot, Major W. F. Hoey to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. B. Pavullo to be Major.—46th Foot, Capt. David Fyffe to be Major.

Mr. Temple, Mr. Edward James, Mr. Grove, and Mr. Montague Smith, all of the common law bar, appointed Queen's Counsel.

To be a Committee appointed to inquire into the establishment of the Post Office: Lord Elcho, M.P., one of the Lords of the Treasury; Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.; Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., Assistant Secretary to the Treasury; and E. A. Hoffy, esq., Inspector of Naval and Military Accounts at the Audit Office.

W. P. Adam, esq., of Blair Adam, to be Secre-

tary to Lord Elphinstone, the newly-appointed Governor of Bombay.

John J. Dyer, esq. to be Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.

Joseph Rolfs, esq. to be Surveyor-General of Customs in the Port of London.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cloanel.—John O'Connell, esq.

Warricksh. (S.)—Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 5. Capt. the Hon. Montagu Stopford to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Capt. William Hotham, K.H. to be retired Rear-Admiral on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846.

Rear-Adm. Arthur Fanshawe, C.B. Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, to succeed Sir George Seymour, K.C.B. in the Command-in-Chief in the West Indies.—Rear-Adm. William Fanshawe Martin to succeed his uncle Rear-Adm. Fanshawe as Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Atkinson, (R. of Gateshead Fell), *Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. W. F. Kaye, Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

Rev. W. Procter (P.C. of Doddington), Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. W. Sherrard, Prebend and Rectory of Inalskeny, dio. Cork.

Rev. W. C. Williamson, Chancellorship of the Cathedral Church of Cloyne.

Rev. H. Alford, Quebec Chapel, Marylebone.

Rev. C. A. Alington, Burwell R. W. Walsgate C. Lincolnshire.

Rev. F. Bachelor, Calstock R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Bartlett, St. Blazey V. Cornwall.

Rev. F. H. Bishop, Grazeley P.C. Berks.

Rev. E. Brumell, Holt R. Norfolk.

Rev. S. Churchill, Boughton R. Norfolk.

Rev. B. M. Clissold, Wrentham R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Conolly, Holy Trinity (or Christ Church) P.C. Cork.

Rev. J. H. Croft, Timberscombe V. Somerset.

Rev. J. Davies, Smallwood P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. T. Davies, Llanychaeron P.C. and Dilhewyd P.C. Cardiganshire.

Rev. T. H. F. P. Davies, Christ Church P.C. Ramsgate, Kent.

Rev. W. Dawson, St. John the Evangelist P.C. Moor-Allerton, Yorkshire.

Rev. J. C. D'Evelyn, East Dean P.C. Haats.

Rev. C. W. Dew, Evening Lectureship of St. Cathbert, Carlisle.

Rev. N. C. Dunscombe, St. Nicholas R. and the Chancellorship of the Cathedral, Cork.

Rev. T. E. Espin, Hadleigh R. Essex.

Rev. H. E. Ffolkes, Hillington R. (by Castle-Riding) Norfolk.

Rev. J. Ford, Somerton R. Suffolk.

Rev. R. E. Formby, Hythe P.C. Kent.

Rev. J. S. Gilmore, Carrogh R. and V. dio. Kildare.

Rev. J. C. Graves, Stonton-Wyville R. Leic.

Rev. T. Gloster, Quivvy P.C. dio. Kilmore.

Rev. F. R. Gorton, Gunthorpe C. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Grant, Temple Michael de Duagh R. dio. Cork.

Rev. R. P. Greaves, St. Peter P.C. Oldham Road, Manchester (New Church).

Hon. and Rev. A. A. B. Hanbury, Shobdon R. Herefordshire.

Rev. W. Herbert, Llanycrwys P.C. Carmarthenshire.

Rev. S. Hosegood, Wayford R. Somerset.

Rev. C. E. Hosken, Luxullian V. Cornwall.

Rev. H. S. M. Hubert, Santon House R. Norf.

Rev. J. W. Hull, North Muskham V. w. Holme V. Notts.

Rev. A. E. Hulton, Ivegill, or Highead P.C. Camb.

Rev. R. P. Mate, Wimeswold V. Leic.

Rev. A. Matthews, Gumley R. Leicestershire.

Rev. J. M. Maxfield, Norwell V. w. Carlton-on-Trent C. Notts.

Rev. T. Miles, Tough R. and V. dio. Emly.

Rev. W. T. Newenham, St. John P.C. West Derby, Lancashire.

Rev. W. A. Ormsby, Smallburgh R. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Phillips, Penmorva R. w. Dölbeamaen C. Carnarvonshire.

Rev. W. J. Pinwill, Horley V. w. Hornton V. Oxfordshire.

Rev. E. R. Pitman, Pipe-Ridware P.C. Staff.

Rev. T. Rees, Rumney V. Monmouthshire.

Rev. J. D. Ridout, Bourn V. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. T. Saulez, All Saints' P.C. Islington.

Rev. W. Sayors, St. Paul P.C. Castlewellan, dio. Down.

Rev. F. T. Scott, Sibbertswold V. w. Coldred V. Kent.

Rev. G. W. Spooner, St. Mary P.C. Tunstall, Staffordshire.

Rev. M. W. F. St. John, Frampton-upon-Severn V. Gloucestershire.

Rev. L. Thomas, Merthyr-Mawr P.C. Glam.

Rev. J. T. Walters, Stradishall R. Suffolk.

Rev. A. M. Wilson, Ainstable V. Cumberland.

Rev. B. Wright, Flockton P.C. Yorkshire.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. A. Browne, H.M.S. Arrogant.

Rev. J. J. Cort, St. Michael's Church, in the Cemetery, Birmingham.

Rev. S. V. Edwards, to the Central London District School, Westow Hill, Norwood, Surrey.

Rev. F. J. M. Evans, H.M.S. Boscawen.

Rev. J. Gurney, H.M.S. Cressy.

Rev. C. Hare, to the Bishop of Limerick.

Rev. J. J. Harrison, H.M.S. Leopard.

Rev. J. Rigaud, Servants, Magdalene College, Oxford.

Rev. J. Wightwick, the Union Workhouse, Penrith, Cumberland.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. E. B. Chalmer, jun. (Senior Curate of Tintwistle), Association Secretary for the Northern District to the Colonial Church and School Society.

G. W. Dasent, M.A. Professorship of English Literature and Modern History, King's College, London.

Rev. A. McCaul, D.D. Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, King's College, London.

Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, Mastership of St. Mary Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Rev. W. B. Smith, Head-Mastership of the City of London Freeman's Orphan School.

Rev. C. A. Swainson, Principal of the Theological College, Chichester.

Rev. R. Whittington, Assistant-Mastership, Merchant Taylors' School, London.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 9. At Muree, Punjab, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wellesley, H.M.'s 10th Regt. a dau.—

26. At Havanah, Mrs. George Canning Backhouse, a son.—

29. At Fourah-bay, West Africa, the wife of the Bishop of Sierra Leone, a dau.

Nov. 10. At the Deanery, Windsor, the wife of Ralph Neville, esq. a dau.—

11. At Charlton Barrow, Dorset, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Dillon Browne, a dau.—

19. At Hawswell

hall, the wife of Major Wade, C.B. a son.—At Edinburgh, Lady Alicia Hay, a (posthumous) son.—21. At East hall, Middleton Tyas, the Hon. Mrs. Amias Charles Orde Powlett, a dau.—At Kilkenny, the wife of the Bishop of Ossory, a son.—23. At Brighton, the wife of Comm. the Hon. Mark Kerr, R.N. a dau.—At Gracedieu manor, Leic. the wife of Ambrose Lisle Phillips, esq. a son.—24. At Chorley wood, Herts. the wife of Wm. Longman, esq. a dau.—26. At Barnes, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Grove, a son.—27. At Hollybank, Hants, the wife of Major R. M. Mundy, a dau.—28. At the Rectory, Welwyn, Herts, Lady Boothby, a dau.—At Farnham hall, near Bury St. Edmund's, Lady Manners, a dau.—29. At Manchester, Mrs. R. Gladstone, a son.—At Hyde park gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, a dau.

Dec. 2. At Grosvenor-sq. the wife of William Brougham, esq. a son.—At Neasham hall, Darlington, the wife of James Cookson, esq. a son.—4. The wife of John Bourne, esq. of Hilderstone hall, Staffordshire, a dau.—5. The Viscountess Cranley, a dau.—7. In St. James's sq. the wife of the Rev. George T. Blomfield, a son.—8. At Canon Froome Court, the wife of Charles Guy Trafford, esq. a son.—At Walwyns castle, Pemb. the wife of W. F. Syngé, esq. a son.—At Methven castle, the wife of Wm. Synthe, esq. of Methven, a son.—10. At Upper Grosvenor st. London, Lady Buxton, a dau.—At Edinburgh, the wife of F. L. S. Wedderburn, esq. of Wedderburn and Birkhill, a dau.—At Wimbledon, the wife of George F. Pollock, esq. a dau.—At Frickley hall, near Doncaster, the wife of W. Aidam, jun. esq. a son.—11. At Brighton, the Viscountess Downe, a son.—In Grosvenor-pl. the wife of R. B. Sheridan, esq. M.P. a son.—12. At Kilkea castle, co. Kildare, the Marchioness of Kildare, a dau.—At Bottesham hall, Camb. the wife of John Dunn Gardner, esq. a son.—13. At Caldecote hall, Warw. the wife of Kirkby Fenton, esq. a dau.—At Chawton house, Hants, the wife of Edw. Knight, esq. a dau.—14. At Asfordby grange, Leic. the wife of Capt. Cheslyn, a son.—18. In St. James's sq. Lady Alfred Harvey, a dau.—In Stamford st. the wife of Thos. Somers Cocks, jun. esq. M.P. a dau.—At Torquay, the wife of Sir Paul Hunter, Bart. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 7. At Richmond, Australia, Septimus, younger son of the Rev. Joseph William Martin, Rector of Keston, Kent, to Alice-Mackillop, youngest dau. of James Smith, esq. J.P. Melbourne.

Aug. 24. At Mussoorie, E.I. Julius James Greene, esq. 36th Regt. B.N.I. eldest son of the late Rev. Cecil Greene, M.A. Rector of Fishbourne, Sussex, to Eleanor-Hope, only dau. of the late Capt. W. H. Hall, 6th Bengal Light Cav.

Sept. 1. At Peshawur, Henry Metcalf, esq. 7th Bengal Light Cav. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of C. S. Curling, esq. Superintending Surgeon, Peshawur Division.—At Cape Town, Robert Kindersley, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Emma, third dau. of the Hon. Ewan Christian, of Cape Town.

12. At Nynee Tal, E.I. Jocelyn Pickard Cambridge, Lieut. 2nd Grenadiers, third son of the Rev. G. P. Cambridge, of Bloxworth, Dorset, to Adeline-Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Capt. J. C. Lumsdaine, 38th B.N.I. and granddau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Richards, K.C.B.

15. Geo. Sherman Nunn, esq. Royal County

Down Regt. eldest son of the late Capt. Nunn, to Helen, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Aplin, 86th Regt.—At Poona, Ingram Francis Chapman, esq. Quartermaster and Interpreter of the 3d Bombay Native Inf. to Louisa, youngest dau. of Col. Aplin, commanding H.M.'s 86th Regt.—At Kurrachee, Scinde, W. L. Merewether, esq. second in command of 1st Scinde Irregular Horse, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late J. Dale, esq. of Colleshill.

21. Richard Edmonds, esq. son of the late Rev. R. Edmonds, Rector of Woodleigh, Devonshire, to Fanny-Caroline, third dau. of John Arnold, esq. of Toronto.

29. At Edinburgh, Capt. the Hon. Montague Stopford, R.N. to Lucy, youngest dau. of John Cay, esq. of North Charlton, Sheriff of Linlithgowshire.—At Paris, Henry Flood, esq. of Viewmount, co. of Kilkenny, Ireland, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Henry Flood, esq. of Paulstown castle.—At St. George's Bloomsbury square, John Mathew, esq. co. of Tipperary, to Janette, only dau. of Colonel Marsack, late Gren. Guards.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Wiloughby Marshall Burslem, M.D. to Caroline-Belinda, eldest dau. of Capt. Browne, Staff Officer, Shrewsbury.

Oct. 1. At Longdon, Staff. the Rev. Matthew Anstis, M.A. Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, to Maria-Elizabeth, relict of Henry Grimes, jun. esq. and dau. of the late Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.—At St. Peter's, Eaton sq. John Barthorp, esq. late of 17th Regt. eldest son of John Barthorp, esq. of Hollesley, Suffolk, to Agnes-Adelaide, youngest dau. of Richard Loftus Knight, esq. late of 75th Regt.—At St. Giles's, Camberwell, the Rev. N. G. Harrington, M.A. youngest son of N. Harrington, esq. of Ley Spring house, Leytonstone, to Mary-Ashmore, second dau. of Joseph Daw, esq. of Camberwell grove.—At Tiverton, Sir Robert Augustus Fulford Graves Colleton, Bart. to Mary, youngest dau. of William Comins, esq. of Witheridge.—At Ozleworth, Glouc. James Howard Rolt, esq. to his cousin, Katherine-Brunsdon, dau. of John Rolt, esq. Q.C.

3. At Clapham, Henry Jeffery, esq. of Pimlico, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Marven Everett, esq. of Heytesbury.—At All Saints', St. John's wood, Marylebone, Carlo C. Ricketts, R.N. to Eliza, dau. of Sir Augustus West.

4. At St. George's Hanover sq. Richard P. Long, esq. eldest son of Walter Long, esq. of Rood Ashton, M.P. for North Wilts, to Charlotte-Anna, only child of W. F. Hume, esq. of Hume Wood, M.P. for co. of Wicklow.—

At St. James's, Westbourne terrace, Charles Otter, esq. M.A. late Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, to Elinor-Shirecliffe, eldest dau. of K. S. Parker, esq. Q.C.—At Harwich, Dr. Henry Arnol, R.N. to Georgiana-Elizabeth, dau. of the late George Deane, esq. of Harwich.—At Earl's Croome, John Gaspard Fanshawe, esq. eldest son of the Rev. T. L. Fanshawe, of Parsloes, Essex, and Vicar of Dagenham, to Barbara-Frederica-Beaujolois, third dau. of the Hon. William Coventry.—At Wilbraham, Camb. John Godfrey Phipps, esq. of Cheltenham, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Henry King, esq. of Bottisham.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Charles-George, son of the Rev. Thomas Sparkes Griffinherg, Vicar of Aikesden, Essex, to Susanna, dau. of the late F. Hunter, esq. of Wye.—At St. John's, Nottingham hill, the Rev. Dr. Temple, Rector of Gayton, Northamptonshire, to Sarah, widow of the Rev. E. Whitehurst, late Vicar of Dervynock.—At Hanley, Capt. Babington, of 7th Hussars, to Augusta-Mary, eldest dau. of James Moncrieff Melville, esq. of Hanley.—At Newnham, Glouc. the Rev. Thomas Law Montefiore, Curate of Westbury-on-Severn, to Catharine,

dan. of the Rev. E. C. Brice, Incumbent of Newnham.—At Greenwich, the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, M.A. third son of the late Rev. W. Metcalfe, Rector of Foulmire, Cambridge, to Harriet-Jane, dau. of John Kynaston, esq. of Croom's hill, Blackheath.—At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Dugald Stewart Miller, esq. 7th Royal Fusiliers, only son of the late Matthew Miller, esq. of Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Gen. P. Carey.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles Roberts, esq. of Dulwich common, youngest son of the late William Roberts, esq. M.D. of Gloucester, to Louisa-Harriet, eldest dau. of Sir William Leeson, of Kingstown, Dublin.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Anthony Perrier, esq. son of the late Sir Anthony Perrier, Cork, to Mrs. Charlotte Hickman, of Lotabeg, only dau. of the late Major-Gen. Henry Roome, H.E.I.C.S.—At Little Willbraham, John Godfrey Phipps, esq. of Cheltenham, nephew of the late Henry Godfrey, D.D. President of Queen's college, Cambridge, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Henry King, esq. of Bottisham.—At Richmond, Surrey, George Dean Wood, esq. of Grantham, Lincolnshire, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Robert Gosling, esq.—At Brixton, John Montague Hayes, esq. Comm. R.N. youngest son of the late Rear-Adm. John Hayes, C.B. to Julia, second dau. of R. A. Coward, esq.

5. At Dedham, the Rev. Robert Lancaster Watson, Head-Master of Kimbolton Grammar School, Hunts, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Whitmore Baker, esq. Dedham hall.—At Ilkley, Yorkshire, T. Maylin Theed, esq. youngest son of William Theed, esq. of Hilton house, co. Huntingdon, to Charlotte-Alice, dau. of the late Thos. Dykes, esq. of Kingston-upon-Hull.—At West Moulsey, Surrey, the Rev. Matthew Woodard, Incumbent of Folkestone, to Rosamond, eldest dau. of Sir George Barrow, Bart.—At Liverpool, Leyson, only son of Israel H. Lewis, esq. of East Farleigh, Kent, to Isabella, dau. of the Rev. James Martineau, of Liverpool.—At Aghadoey, Wm. Ryan, esq. of Lacken, co. Tipperary, barrister-at-law, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late R. J. Fenwick, esq. Capt. Royal Engineers.

6. At Hampstead, George Robert Carter, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex, youngest son of the late Frederick William Carter, esq. of Southwark, to Christina, youngest dau. of the late Charles L. Robson, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—At Paddington, Heathcote, eldest son of the Rev. Thos. H. Harding, Rector of Ashley, Staffordshire, to Emily-Bayly, dau. of Henry William Marriott, esq. of Grove house, Bayswater.—At South Hackney, Fleetwood John Richards, esq. Capt. R.M. to Emily-Alicia, dau. of the late Major Cameron, R. Art.—Arthur Anderson, esq. M.D. surgeon of the Rifle Brigade, to Juliana-Margaret, only dsu. of the late Alexander Renny, esq. of Riga.—At Lillington, the Rev. John Vernon, Rector of Shrawley, Worc. to Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Harris, esq. of Sandown, I.W. dau. of the late Thomas Harris, esq. of Llanstephan.—At Clifton, Herbert Francis Mackworth, esq. eldest son of the late Herbert Mackworth, esq. of Wellingborough, to Julia-Henrietta, only dau. of the late Col. Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.—At Nettleham, Linc. the Rev. Watkin Homfray, M.A. Curate of Wecford, near Lichfield, to Elizabeth, third dau. of John Hood, esq. of Nettleham hall.—At St. George's Hanover sq. George Bradford Elicombe, esq. of Chester square, to Emily-Grace, youngest dau. of John Wood, esq. Chairman of Inland Revenue.—At Edinburgh, Josiah Oake, Capt. R.N. to Mary-Charlotte-Hendy, eldest dan. of the late John Erskine Risk, M.D., R.N.—At New Shoreham, Thomas

Fuller, esq. late house-surgeon to the County Hospital, Brighton, to Mary-Downing, only dau. of the late Lieut. Charles Webb, R.N.—At Braybrooke, Northampton, the Rev. William Henry Hughes, Rector of Kisingbury, to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. John Field, Rector of Braybrooke.—At East Retford, Samuel Marshall, esq. of East Retford, to Marian-Elizabeth, third dau. of J. Mee, esq.—At St. John's, Clapham rise, the Rev. Francis Arthur Baines, M.A. to Mary, dau. of the late M. Ashley, esq.—At St. John's Paddington, Major Robert Carmichael-Smyth, to Agnes-Rosina, youngest dau. of the late Henry Harvey, esq. of Cambridge square.—At Dublin, the Rev. H. Cottingham, Vicar of Ballymachue, Cavan, to Mary-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late J. R. Freeman, esq. formerly of Castlecor, Meath.

8. At Newberry, near Mallow, co. of Cork, Frederick Robinson, esq. M.D. of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to Alice, only dau. of the late Robert Yarde Foley, esq. of Kinsale.

11. At Oxford, the Rev. Charles Walter Payne Crawford, M.A. second son of Robert Crawford, esq. of Saint hill, to Mary, fourth dau. of James A. Ogle, M.D. Reginus Professor of Medicine.—At St. Anne's, Soho, Robert Greig, esq. 61st Regt. son of the late Dr. Greig, 22d Dragoons, to Julia-Dorothea, dau. of Harvey Combe, esq. late Madras Civil Serv.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Edward Barnett, esq. of Stoke Newington, to Jaquetta-Wright, youngest dau. of Maj. Sanders, K.C.S. of Chilton.—At Portsea, the Rev. Hargood B. Snook, M.A. Incumbent of All Saints', to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Morgan, D.D. Chaplain of Portsmouth Dockyard.—At Ilfracombe, Devon, Joseph Sheppard Draper, esq. Comm. Indian Navy, youngest son of the late J. S. Draper, esq. of Crewkerne, to Emma-Montagu, eldest dau. of the late John Naule, esq. of Bath.—At Gray's Thurrock, Essex, Henry Shaw, esq. of Bileicay, to Marion, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Selby Hele, M.A.—At St. Mary's Marylebone, Charles Ironside, esq. of Gloucester pl. to Elizabeth-Ann-Cossley, eldest dau. of Thos. James Hall, esq. Police Magistrate, and widow of Charles G. Hadfield, esq.

12. At Southrepps, Norfolk, Barzillai A. Harting, esq. of Stowmarket, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the Ven. George Glover, Archd. of Sudbury, and Rector of Southrepps.—At Brighton, George Whitlock Nicholl, esq. barrister-at-law, second son of Ilyd Nicholl, esq. of Uske, and the Ham, Glam. to Mary-Lewis, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Nicholl, esq. M.D. of Ryde, Isle of Wight.—At Prestwick, Lanc. the Hon Capt. Dudley de Roos, to the Lady Elizabeth Egerton, eldest dau. of the Earl of Wilton, of Heaton park, Manchester, and Egerton lodge, Melton Mowbray.—At Tenterden, Kent, Alfred Barry, fourth son of Charles Barry, esq. of London, to Ann-Lydia, only dau. of William Corteis, esq. of Eastwell house, Tenterden.—At Valletta, Malta, the Rev. Frederick Hockin, M.A. Rector of Philach, Cornwall, to Susan-Ann, only dau. of the late Thomas Petty, esq. of Ulverstone, Lanc.—At Norwich, James Gay, esq. of Alborough hall, to Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late John Parker, esq. of Bildeston.—At Ferbane, the Rev. Sir Wm. Vesey Ross Mahon, Bart. of Castlegan house, co. Galway, Ireland, and Rector of Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, to Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Henry King, of Ballyllyn house, King's co.

13. At Lee, Kent, Robert, eldest son of Robert Slater, esq. of Fore street, London, to Laura-Martyn, only dau. of John Sanders, esq. Commander R.N.—At Crediton, Samuel Baker Maclean, esq. of the Ordnance Department, Tower, London, to Elizabeth-Frances-

Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. Medland, solicitor.—At Doncaster, Capt. Henry William Barlow, R. Eng. third son of the late Robert Barlow, esq. and grandson of the late Adm. Sir Robert Barlow, G.C.B. to Harriette-Rebecca-Elizabeth, only child of John Wm. Sturges, esq. of Beechfield, Doncaster.—At St. Clement Danes, Lieut. A. S. Warden, 14th B.N.I. to Georgina, dau. of the Rev. Henry Hatch, Rector of Sutton, Surrey.—At Easby, Kent, John James Harvey, esq. of Harnden, Easby, Kent, to Roberta, only child of Capt. Geo. Sayer, R.N. of Statenborough house.—At Clifton, George S. Alnutt, esq. barrister-at-law, to Sarah-Emma, dau. of the Rev. P. Guillebaud.—At Wicken, Essex, George Duke, esq. of Drayton, Sussex, to Mary-Anne, relict of the Rev. John Greensall, Vicar of Wimbish, Essex.—At Godstone, the Rev. Arthur M. Hoare, A.M. Rector of Colbourne, in the Isle of Wight, third son of the Archd. of Surrey, to Maria-Faithful, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. B. Fanshawe, and niece of Rear-Adm. Fanshawe.—At Arndilly, Hampshire, Hamilton Forbes, esq. Bengal Cav. to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Hon. Wm. Fraser, and sister of the present Lord Saltoun.—At Littleton, Tipperary, Sampson Edwards, esq. R.N. of Durnmast hill, in the New Forest, to Jane-Elizabeth, only dau. of Capt. Edward Powell, late of 9th Regt.

14. At St. James's, Piccadilly, William-Thomas, eldest son of G. L. Graves, esq. of Brompton, to Lucretia, only dau. of the late Perry St. Quintin, esq. of Great Yarmouth.—

15. At Whippingham, the Rev. Edw. Stanley James, Vicar of Letcomb Regis, Berks, eldest son of the Rev. Canon James, of Winchester, to Sarah-Kennell, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Jolliffe, of Padmore, Isle of Wight.—At Stepney, Richard-Henry, third son of Lieut. Stephen Wilkinson, R.N. of Sydney, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late William Chapman, esq. Homerton.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, James A. Dyson, esq. to Maria, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Dyson, H.E.I.C.S.

17. At Bletchington, William Linshall, esq. of Tynemouth lodge, Northumberland, to the Hon. Frances Annesley, second dau. of the Viscount Valentia.

18. At Paddington, John-Edward, eldest son of John Buckle, esq. of Bedale, Yorkshire, to Frances-Boutine, widow of Wm. Harker, esq. of Theakston.—At Trinity church, Marylebone, William Henry Mangles, esq. 50th Regt. only son of Robert Mangles, esq. of Sunningdale, to Emily-Ellen, eldest dau. of Capt. Henry Mangles Denham, R.N.—At Plympton, Devon, Charles Ricketts Carter, Comm. R.N. eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. Carter, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Capt. M'Killop.—At Balvarron, in Strathardie, Perthshire, James Mackie, esq. only son of John Mackie, esq. of Bargaley, M.F. for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, to Jane-Wilson, only dau. of Archibald Horne, esq. of Inverchroskie and Whitefield.—At Edinburgh, William Gwynne Stedman Thomas, esq. of Carmarthen, to Julia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Hon. John Shafto Vanghan, of Liberton, Mid Lothian.—At New York, Robert Bunch, esq. British Consul for Carolina, eldest son of Robert H. Bunch, esq. of New Providence, to Charlotte-Amelia, dau. of the late Samuel Craig, esq. of New York.

19. At St. George's Hanover sq. Peter Gerhard Vander Byl, esq. of Cape Town, eldest son of the late Hon. Peter Vander Byl, to Celina-Euphemia, eldest dau. of Philip Patton Blyth, esq. of Upper Wimpole st.—At St. George's Hanover square, Alfred Smith, esq. of Clapham, youngest son of James Smith, esq. of Rochester, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Wm. M.P. of Holborough, Kent.—At

Guernsey, the Rev. John Edward Cooper, Rector of Fornett St. Mary, Norfolk, to Maria-Lydia, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Simons, E.I.Co.'s Service.—At Leamington, the Rev. Francis Wheeler Molony, second son of James Molony, esq. of Kiltancon, co. Clare, to Harriet, eldest dau. of Capt. George Baker, R.N.—At Askam Bryan, Yorkshire, the Rev. T. E. W. Blomefield, eldest son of Sir T. W. Blomefield, Bart. of Egremont lodge, Brighton, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. D'Arcy J. Preston, of Askam Bryan hall.

20. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. George Augustus Browne, son of the late Lord Kilmaine, to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of Charles Pridoux Brane, esq. of Pridoux place, Cornwall.—At Dublin, G. D. Pakenham, 4th B. L. C. to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Hume.—At Beckenham, Kent, James Lawrence Man, esq. to Annie, eldest dau. of Henry Desborough, esq. of Beckenham.—At St. James's Paddington, Henry, eldest son of Philip Cazenove, esq. of Clapham comm. to Barbara-Constantia, third dau. of John Robert Thomson, esq. of Sussex square, Hyde park.—At Papworth Everard, the Rev. William Keeling, Rector of Barrow, Suffolk, to Eliza, the youngest dau. of the late Charles Madryll, Cheere, esq. of Papworth hall, Camb.—At Lichfield, the Rev. Joseph Dickson Claxton, M.A. of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thos. Johnson, esq. of Lichfield.—At Gloucester, John Whitcombe, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eliza-Mary, eldest dau. of William Clark Loraine, esq. of Longford house, Glouc.—At All Saints', Prince's gate, the Rev. Edward Lawson, second son of William Lawson, esq. of Longhirst, Northumberland, to Mary, dau. of the late George Maule, esq. Solicitor of the Treasury.—At Carlton Colville, Suff. North Surridge, esq. solicitor, of Romford, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of William Andrews, esq. of Romford.—At Cally, Kirkcudbrightshire, Geo. Hamilton Whately, esq. to Annie, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Levinge, K.H.—At Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, John Gregson, esq. of Shotton hall, and Burdon, co. of Durham, to Mary-Jane-Forbes, only dau. of Robt. Grant, esq. of Tillyfour.—At Orbe, Switzerland, Capt. Brownlow Cole Bourdillon, late Bengal Cav. to Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. V. D. Jaques, of Montagny.

25. At St. John's, Oxford sq. the Rev. Thos. Lee, B.A. Curate of St. Mary's, Bilston, to Harriet-Ann, third dau. of the late James Ormond Norman, esq. of Bloomsbury sq. and Brookside, Sussex.—At Paddington, Williams Charles Lane Ryves, esq. 12th Bengal N.I. second son of the late Hugh Massy Ryves, esq. of Limerick, to Louisa-Anne, relict of George Widrington Pipon, esq. Capt. 16th Lancers.—At Putney, Capt. George G. Wellesley, R.N. youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, D.D. to Elizabeth-Doughty, youngest dau. of the late Robert Lukin, esq. of the War Office.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, William Brodrick, esq. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick, Rector of Bath, and nephew of Viscount Midleton, to Augusta-Mary, third dau. of the Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.—At Leeds, the Rev. Arthur John Empson, Rector of Eydon, Northamptonshire, to Anna-Delicia, second dau. of the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D. Vicar of Leeds.

Nov. 29. At Lesbury Church, Northumberland, by the Rev. William Proctor, assisted by the Rev. Court Granville, John-Atkinson, youngest son of George Wilson, esq. of Alwick, to Grace-Thorp, second dau. of Wm. Dickson, esq. of Alwick, Clerk of the Peace for the County.

OBITUARY.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Nov. 15. At Lisbon, in her 35th year, her Majesty Dona Maria II. Queen of Portugal.

Maria da Gloria, daughter of the late Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro I. (IV. in the series of the Kings of Portugal) by his first consort, the Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria, was born at Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1819. On the death of her grandfather, John VI. she was designated successor to the crown of Portugal, by virtue of the act of renunciation executed by Pedro, one of the provisions of which was that, upon coming of age, she should marry her father's brother, Dom Miguel, whom it was desired, as a dangerous competitor for the throne, to satisfy by such arrangement. Another condition was, that she and her future husband should acknowledge the new constitution. When Dom Miguel had accepted of the arrangement, had sworn to the constitution, been betrothed to the child Dona Maria, and received the regency, the young Queen left Brazil in 1828, to sail for Europe. Miguel had, meanwhile (June 30, 1828), declared himself absolute King of Portugal, and forbade the Queen to land. She was now compelled to come to England, where she was received by the court as lawful Queen of Portugal, but found no actual support, the ministry of the day secretly favouring the usurper. In 1829 she returned to Rio Janeiro, with Amelia of Leuchtenberg, her subsequent stepmother, and lived there until 1831, when her father found himself compelled to resign the crown of Brazil to his son, Pedro II. She then resided in Paris, while her father waged war for her rights in Portugal. After the taking of Lisbon, in September, 1833, she made her entry into that city. On the 29th of May, 1834, Miguel renounced his claims, and retired to Italy, where he recalled his renunciation, and was acknowledged by the Pope King of Portugal. Pedro now administered the government as regent and guardian of his daughter. His power, however, was soon exhausted; and when, on the 18th of September, 1834, he announced to the Cortes that he was no longer able to conduct the government, that assembly declared the Queen at full age, by which means the intrigues of the competitors for the Regency were defeated.

Maria now occupied herself with thoughts of marriage. Her choice fell upon Duke Charles - Augustus - Eugène-Napoleon, of

Leuchtenberg, who already had won her affections. On the 8th of Nov. 1834 she was married by proxy, at Munich, to this prince; and on January 27 of the following year in person. Dom Augustus, Prince of Portugal, as he was named, was made commander of the army, and was likely to become popular, when he died suddenly, March 28, 1835. On the 9th of April, 1836, she was married a second time to Ferdinand, son of Ferdinand Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Cohary, who, upon the birth of a Crown Prince, was named King. In the course of the next ten years the corruptions of the government, which had fallen into the hands of the Cabrais, the suppression of the liberty of the press, and the increase of taxes, irritated a large portion of the nation. In May, 1846, civil war broke out in the Upper Minho, and in a few weeks several districts were in arms against the Cabral ministry. The Cabrais resigned, and retired from the kingdom. The Chamber of Deputies was dissolved, the Grand Cortes extraordinarily convoked, and a number of concessions were made. The Duke de Palmella was called to power, and held office with Saldanha for four months, when his cabinet was succeeded by a new ministry under Saldanha's premiership. Civil war, meanwhile, continued. Das Antas, the commander nominated by the Juntas, and supported by Bandiera, Louli, and Fournos, gained several successes; and it was feared that the Queen and King would have to leave Portugal and seek safety in England. In November, however, the popular party were in turn defeated, and lost two whole regiments by desertion. In the ensuing year the mediation of the British government was offered, and accepted by the Queen, but declined by the Junta. Das Antas now prepared to evacuate Oporto. The British fleet, under Sir Thomas Maitland, was off that city. Steamers belonging to the Junta were permitted to enter and embark Das Antas' troops. On the 31st of May, 1847, a corvette and three armed steamers, one barque, one brig, two schooners, transports, containing in all about 3000 troops, left the port. On crossing the bar they were summoned to surrender to the British; and as resistance would have been useless, they did so, without firing a shot. As soon as he was on board the British ship, the Conde das Antas presented to the commander a protest in the name of the Portuguese nation against this act of hostility, without de-

claration of war, or any pretext for the same. By these means resistance to the royal authority was suppressed. The Queen, in return for services rendered by Great Britain, signed an agreement excluding the Cabrais from power; and this was all the opponents of the court gained by the insurrection. As soon, however, as quiet had been restored, the Conde de Thomar, the elder of the Cabrais, again became premier in the face of Great Britain, and continued a career of oppression and corruption until, in 1851, the Duke de Saldanha carried out a military revolution and reconstituted the government. Dona Maria yielded with a very bad grace to the necessities of her position. Her husband had been appointed commander-in-chief at the commencement of the outbreak, and actually advanced against Saldanha, but was forced to make a speedy and solitary retreat to Lisbon, his troops having deserted him on his march. The government has since been conducted under the presidency of Saldanha.

Her Majesty has left seven children; namely, Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, Duke of Braganza, who has now succeeded to the throne as Dom Pedro V. born Sept. 16, 1837; Dom Louis Philippe, Duke of Oporto, born Oct. 31, 1838; Dom Joao, Duke of Saxe and of Béja, born March 16, 1842; Dona Maria-Anne, born July 21, 1843; Dona Antonia, born Feb. 17, 1845; Dom Ferdinand, born July 23, 1846; and Dom Augusto, born 4, 1847.

From the very commencement of her late gestation, her Majesty, whose untimely end even her political adversaries deplore, felt, as she often expressed to those around her, a foreboding that its result would be fatal to her. This was no vague and groundless presentiment, for her two preceding labours, in both of which the infant perished, had been attended with great danger to herself, and her medical assistants had plainly intimated their fears that, in consequence of certain functional derangements of an irremediable nature, she could never again give birth to a living child. Fearing, however, on this last occasion, that the disquietude which agitated her mind would greatly increase the danger of the coming crisis, they advised her to divert her thoughts as much as possible from the subject of her apprehensions, which they endeavoured to persuade her were but the phantoms of a morbid imagination. But it was all in vain. She followed their advice, indeed, and frequently visited the different theatres, but no words of comfort could lay the spectre that incessantly haunted her soul. On the night of the 13th she went to the Italian Opera.

Monday night, the 14th, at about half-

past nine, the first indications of approaching labour manifested themselves, and, in accordance with the established custom on such occasions, the Councillors of State, the Ministers, and the great officers of the royal household, were summoned to the palace. The very first symptoms were so awfully alarming, that the medical men in attendance felt it their duty to advise the sufferer—with all the usual precautions of course—with assurances that there was no immediate danger—that all would soon be well got over—to fortify herself with the succours of religion. On receiving this announcement she drooped at once, and only said, "I see how it is; my last hour is at hand." The Sacraments having been administered to her hastily, the medical men began their work. There was a malpresentation of the infant at the very commencement, and after hours of fruitless endeavours to rectify it, forcible and piecemeal extraction was at last resolved upon, the baptism of the child having been previously effected *in utero matris*. At about ten o'clock on the following morning the extraction was completed, leaving the unfortunate lady in a state of exhaustion, under which she finally sank in less than two hours, after having bid a last and heart-rending farewell to her distracted husband and children.

Her Majesty was not distinguished for any brilliant qualities, but she possessed the quiet unobtrusive domestic virtues in a high degree. A good wife, a fond mother, and a kind mistress to her servants, she was beloved by all who knew her well; but the graces by which enthusiastic popularity is won she did not possess. She was, however, remarkable for her nice sense of propriety, and for that she was universally respected.

A Council of State was held immediately after the Queen's death, and the King Consort, Dom Fernando, sworn in as Regent. The Regent continues the Saldanha-Magalhaens Cabinet in power.

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

Nov. 17. At Badminton, co. Gloucester, in his 62nd year, the Most Noble Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort (1682), Marquess of Worcester (1642), Earl of Worcester (1514), Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, and Baron Beaufort of Calceot Castle (1644), Baron Bottetort (by writ 1308), Baron Herbert (by writ 1461), and Baron Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower (1506), K.G., Lieut.-Colonel Commander of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry, and High Steward of Bristol.

This lineal descendant of "old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster," was born on the 5th Feb. 1792, the eldest son

of Henry-Charles sixth Duke of Beaufort, K.G. by Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson-Gower, fifth daughter of Granville first Marquess of Stafford. He entered the army as an officer in the 10th Hussars, and served in the Peninsula on the staff of the Duke of Wellington. He was taken prisoner by Marshal Soult's army, but remained captive only a few months.

In 1813, on the attainment of his majority, the Marquess of Worcester was returned to parliament for the borough of Monmouth, for which he continued to sit until 1832. On May 24, 1816, he accepted office as one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, and he held that post until March 15, 1819.

In 1832, at the first election after the enactment of Reform, he was opposed at Monmouth by the present Sir Benjamin Hall, and defeated by 393 votes to 355. The Marquess of Worcester was not a member of that parliament; but at the next general election in Jan. 1835 he was returned, without a poll, in conjunction with the Hon. G. C. Grantley Berkeley (a Liberal), for the Western Division of Gloucestershire, for which his uncle Lord Robert Somerset had been an unsuccessful candidate in 1832.

On the 23rd November following the Marquess succeeded his father as seventh Duke of Beaufort.

He became Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry in April 1834.

Sir Robert Peel, after his accession to office in 1841, recommended his Grace for the second Garter that became vacant, and he was invested with that honour together with the Duke of Buckingham and the Marquess of Salisbury.

There was not, perhaps, amongst the aristocracy of England one whose manners and bearing were more truly noble than those of the late Duke. He looked every inch what he was—one of the most highly-born and illustriously-descended members of the British peerage. He was an excellent landlord, and a great patron of the sports of the field; was universally beloved and respected, and will be deeply regretted by all to whom he was generally known. It was impossible to have the slightest communication with his Grace without being struck with his inherent courtliness, which was enhanced by a fine port, a commanding figure, and a countenance whose features were cast in a truly noble mould. He was a consistent supporter of Conservative politics. As a Master of Hounds he has been immortalised on canvass in the paintings of "The Royal Hunt," and "The Badminton Hunt;" while, upon paper, "Nimrod"

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has perpetuated his character in terms no more eulogistic than it deserved. In the palmy days of Melton, when "The Old Club" flourished, a discussion arose as to who was the most popular sportsman in England, and it was at once unanimously conceded that the Marquess of Worcester was the man who held that enviable position. As a charioteer none could excel him, and when the Four-in-hand Club was started some twenty years back, his Grace's team of skewballs and well-appointed drag was always considered the crack "turn-out." As a racing man, the calendar shows that his stud, although never very extensive, was always well selected. To the professors of music and the drama he was ever a warm patron, as evidenced by the interest he took in the sons of the lamented Tyrone Power, and the strenuous exertions he used to preserve the falling fortunes of the Queen's Theatre.

The Duke of Beaufort was twice married, and his wives were sisters by their mother, Lady Anne Wellesley, daughter of Garrett first Earl of Mornington, and sister to the late Marquess Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington. His first wife, Georgiana-Frederica, who died when Marchioness of Worcester, was Lady Anne's only child by her first husband the Hon. Henry FitzRoy, a younger son of Charles first Lord Southampton. Her marriage took place on the 25th July, 1814, and her death on the 10th May, 1821. His second wife, to whom he was married on the 29th June, 1822, and who survives him, was Emily-Frances, daughter of the late Culling Charles Smith, esq. (of whom a memoir was given in the *Obituary* of our Magazine for July last). By his former marriage the Duke had issue two daughters: 1. Lady Charlotte-Augusta-Frederica, married in 1844 to the late Philip Baron Nieumann, sometime Austrian Minister in this country, and died Sept. 20, 1850 (her husband surviving her only to the 16th Jan. following); 2. Lady Georgiana-Charlotte-Anne, married in 1826 to Sir Christopher William Codrington, Bart. M.P. for Gloucestershire. By his second marriage the Duke had issue one son and six daughters, all of whom survive him: 3. Henry-Charles-FitzRoy, now Duke of Beaufort; 4. Emily-Blanche-Charlotte, married in 1848 to George Viscount Dupplin, son and heir apparent of the Earl of Kinnoull; 5. Lady Rose Caroline Mary, married in 1846 to Francis Frederick Lovell, esq.; 6. Lady Henrietta-Louisa-Priscilla; 7. Lady Geraldine-Harriet-Anne; 8. Lady Katharine-Emily-Mary; and 9. Lady Edith-Frances-Wilhelmine, born in 1838.

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The present Duke is Captain in the 7th Hussars, and Aide-de-Camp to the General Commanding in Chief; and has sat for East Gloucestershire in the present parliament. He was born in 1824, and married in 1845 Lady Georgiana Charlotte Curzon, eldest daughter of Earl Howe, by whom he has issue Henry-Adelbert-Wellington-FitzRoy now Marquess of Worcester, and two other sons.

The late Duke's funeral took place at Badminton on the 24th Nov. It was attended by the present Duke and the Marquess of Worcester, by his sons-in-law Viscount Dupplin and Mr. Lovell, by the Marquess of Cholmondeley, Earls Howe, Galloway, Granville, and Bathurst, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Raglan, and most of the junior members of the Somerset family.

THE COUNTESS OF NEWBURGH.

Nov. 22. At her seat, Hassop, co. Derby, aged 65, the Right Hon. Mary-Dorothea Eyre, Countess of Newburgh, Viscountess of Kinnaird, and Baroness Livingstone of Flacraig, in the peerage of Scotland (1660).

Her Ladyship was born on the 13th July, 1788, the eldest child of Francis the sixth Earl, by Dorothy, daughter and heir of John Gladwin, esq. She was married on the 19th July, 1836, to Colonel Charles Albert Leslie, K.H. of Ballybay, co. Monaghan, who died in 1838, without children.

On the death of her brother Francis, the eighth Earl, October 15, 1852, she succeeded to the peerage, which devolves on females in the absence of male heirs.

The mortal remains of the late Countess were deposited in the mausoleum in Hassop Park, having lain in state during the two preceding days in the great hall of the mansion, where a temporary altar was arranged for the occasion. At nine o'clock, a.m. a funeral mass was performed in the chapel at the hall, and at 12 the procession was formed to proceed to the chapel in the park, in the following order:—12 mutes with hatbands, two and two; 50 of the tenants in scarfs and hatbands, two and two; 12 mutes with muffled staves; the lid of feathers; the coronet of the deceased countess, borne on a cushion by a pursuivant, bareheaded; the body, in a hearse drawn by six horses, caparisoned in black velvet and plumes, and decorated with armorial bearings; a mourning coach, drawn by four horses, containing the pall-bearers—namely, the Hon. the Master of Lovat, the Hon. George Cavendish, the Count De La Feld, and Mr. Philip Howard, of Corby; a mourning coach, containing Colonel Les-

lie, as chief mourner, supported by his two nearest relatives—Lord Lovat and Mr. Charles Leslie. Four other mourning-coaches, each drawn by four horses, followed, containing members of the principal families in the neighbourhood. There was also a line of private carriages, which reached entirely from the hall to the chapel. On arriving at the chapel, the dirge was commenced with the organ from within; and, the service being completed, and a requiem performed, the mortal remains of the much-loved lady were consigned to their last home, amidst the tears and sincere regrets of the crowd who thronged the chapel, many of whom had come from a great distance to pay this mark of respect and affection. In compliance with an ancient custom, at the conclusion of the ceremonial a distribution of loaves of bread to the poor was made, according to the number of years that the deceased had lived.

LORD CLONCURRY.

Oct. 28. At his residence, Maretimo, Blackrock, near Dublin, aged 80, the Right Hon. Valentine Browne Lawless, second Baron Cloncurry, of Cloncurry, co. Kildare (1789), and a Baron of the United Kingdom by the same title (1831), a Baronet (1776), and a Privy Councillor of Ireland.

This venerable nobleman (who throughout his life was a man of some influence in respect of his political opinions,) was born in Merrion-square, Dublin, on the 19th Aug. 1773, the second but only surviving son of Nicholas Lawless, esq. who three years after, in 1776, was created a Baronet, and in 1789 was raised to the peerage in Ireland. He was originally a Roman Catholic, and in early life had settled in France, in pursuit of those immunities which were not awarded to his own community at home. The result, however, was different to his expectations: he was less satisfied with France than with Ireland; he returned in consequence to his native country, purchased large estates in the counties of Limerick, Kildare, and Dublin, and conformed to Protestantism. Lord Cloncurry's mother was Margaret, only daughter of Valentine Browne, esq. of Dublin.

Being then a younger son, he was at eight years of age sent to a public school at Portlirington, where he was treated roughly enough, and, having been pushed by another boy from a penthouse, dislocated his arm, an accident which, acting upon a constitution originally delicate, produced a weak state of health for many years. At twelve he was removed to a school at Blackrock, near his father's villa

of Maretimo, where the Rev. Dr. Burrows educated a large proportion of the young Irish nobility of that day; and at fourteen to the King's School at Chester, then presided over by Dr. Bancroft. He lived at Chester in the family of Dr. Cleaver, the Bishop of that see, and Principal of Brazenose college, Oxford. The Bishop, however, could not persuade him to go to Oxford; but, at his own solicitation, his father allowed him to enter the university of his native city, and he there graduated in arts in the year 1791. On the same day, as it happened, his father entertained the then Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Westmoreland, at Mornington House (which he had just purchased from the late Marquess Wellesley), and the late Duke of Wellington was of the party as Aide-de-camp to his Excellency. The house, for which his father paid 8000*l.* in 1791, was sold the year after the Union for 2500*l.*

Lord Cloncurry, when at college, took an active part in the Historical Society, "a nursery of genius and patriotism," which was at length suppressed by the bigotry of his tutor, Dr. Elrington, afterwards Bishop of Ferns. In 1792 he went to Switzerland, where he remained for two years, which were divided between Neuchâtel, Geneva, and Lausanne. Returning to Ireland in 1795 he took up house-keeping in Merrion-row, Dublin, in conjunction with his maternal grandfather. At that period his father was a peer of patriotic politics, but maintained a friendly and respectful intercourse with the viceregal court. With his sanction, Mr. Lawless was the chief promoter of the Rathdown Association, a voluntary organization of noblemen and gentlemen, established for the purpose of maintaining the public peace, and protecting property in the populous district lying between Dublin and Bray,—a purpose then but little served by the imperfect police of those days. He was also at the same time an officer in a corps of yeomanry cavalry, commanded by Colonel Corry, brother to the Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and acted with him at the time of the threatened French invasion, on which occasion his father advanced the sum of 45,000*l.* to government, by which timely aid it was enabled to break up the camp at Loughlinstown, and to march to meet the invaders at Bantry Bay.

Mr. Lawless went a further length in patriotism, by becoming a member of the Society of United Irishmen, which had been founded in 1791, in "the idea of uniting both sects (Catholics and Protestants) in pursuit of the same objects, a repeal of the penal laws, and a reform,

including in itself an extension of the right of suffrage to Catholics." He was not, however, a constant resident in Dublin; for, shortly after his return from Switzerland, he entered as a student of the Middle Temple, a step which rendered it necessary for him to pay frequent visits to London. During one of them, dining at the house of Mr. John Macnamara, in Baker-street, he met Mr. Pitt, and on that occasion heard, for the first time, of the contemplated project of a Union between Great Britain and Ireland. The news acted as a ferment upon his notions of patriotism and nationality, and induced him to publish (in 1797) a pamphlet under the title of "Thoughts on the Projected Union," which is reprinted at the close of his "Recollections," 1849. To this essay, which was honoured by a special reply from Mr. Edward Cooke, the Under-Secretary for Ireland, Lord Cloncurry attributed the motives of his subsequent prosecutions. At the same period he made the acquaintance of Horne Tooke, Sir Francis Burdett, and the unfortunate Colonel Despard; but formed a more intimate friendship with the Tory partisan, John Reeves. When in Dublin his time was spent in the society of the leaders of the popular movement—of his beloved friend Lord Edward Fitzgerald, of Arthur O'Connor, the elder Emmett, Sampson, Curran, Grattan, and George Ponsonby. He joined in the support of *The Press* newspaper, then the organ of reform and popular rights; and in the autumn of 1797 he was elected, though without his desire or even knowledge, a member of the Executive Directory of the United Irish Society, upon which occasion, for the first but only time, he attended a meeting of that body. Soon after he aided in preparing the Kildare petition against the Union and in favour of Reform and Catholic Emancipation, which was signed by his father, as well as by the Duke of Leinster, and several hundreds of the leading men of the country. It was followed up by a meeting held at the Royal Exchange, at which he presided: and he was one of a deputation, with Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Arthur O'Connor, appointed to carry an address to Messrs. Grattan, Curran, and George Ponsonby, requesting them to discontinue the "mockery" of attending parliament,—a request which was very unwisely complied with. At the dissolution, which soon after followed, he wrote the addresses of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Mr. Henry of Straffan, declining (in the same spirit) to offer themselves as candidates for the representation of Kildare. Such were the overt acts by which Mr. Lawless became an object of suspicion, and several intima-

tions were made to his father that the evil eye of the Government was upon him.

In Nov. 1797 Mr. Lawless returned to London, in order to keep his term at the Temple. At that time there were many of his poorer countrymen "refugees" in this country, in consequence of having offended the laws in their own; and in common with all other of his compatriots who had a few pounds in their pockets, he was subject to continual solicitations for their relief. In the course of this work of charity a club was formed, the members of which were chiefly young Templars, and which they called the United Irish. This name was unfortunate, as, though the club had no connection with the United Irish Society of Ireland, "and had the character rather of a debating and convivial than of a political body," yet it appears to have been represented to government as being of an illegal and mischievous complexion. Among their other transgressions they ventured to relieve Peter Finerty, the ex-printer of the Dublin Press. But Mr. Lawless did more than this: having been accidentally made acquainted with O'Coigly, or Quigley, who was shortly after arrested with Mr. Arthur O'Connor on his passage to France, and eventually hanged at Penenden Heath on the 7th of May, 1798, he headed the subscription for his defence, and became answerable for its cost. On this subject he wrote to Mr. Broughall, his father's agent in Dublin, and that gentleman being a suspected person, and shortly after arrested and his papers seized, Mr. Lawless's letter about O'Coigly was found among them. The immediate result was his arrest, at his lodgings in St. Alban's street, and at the same time and place were also captured the Duke of Leinster, John Philpot Curran, and Henry Grattan, who happened at the time to be visiting him. They were all, however, immediately liberated; but at the same time the Government also caused to be arrested Mr. Stewart of Acton, a gentleman of large fortune in the north of Ireland, Mr. Agar, a relative of the Archbishop of Dublin, Richard Curran, eldest son of the future Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Trenor, who was the secretary of Mr. Lawless, and had been formerly his tutor at Dr. Burrowes's school. All these persons (wrote Mr. Wickham, an under-secretary of state, to Lord Castlereagh,) were supposed to be "more or less deeply implicated in the treasonable conspiracy in Ireland; that they had all knowledge of the connection between the traitors in that county and the French Directory, or its ministers; and had given aid and countenance to the agents who have at different times been

sent over from one country to the other." (Despatch dated 8 June, 1798, in the Castlereagh Memoirs, i. 216.) Lord Cloncurry, in his "Recollections," denies that any of the party were engaged in correspondence with the French Directory or its ministers, and that the only aid and countenance they gave to any suspected persons were limited to the charitable assistance to their poor fellow-countrymen already described.

His restraint on this occasion lasted for about six weeks, during which he was confined at the house of a king's messenger in Pimlico. He was taken before the Privy Council several times, and questioned by Lord Loughborough, Mr. Pitt, and the Duke of Portland. At length he was released, the ministers declaring that they had a great regard for his father, and hoped hereafter to have the same esteem for him. His father was already alarmed at the progress of political events, and in a letter to Lord Loughborough regretted that his son had been influenced by persons entertaining opinions not only doubtful but dangerous, "and extremely opposite to the principles which I wish him to entertain." In truth, his father was highly displeased with him, and on his liberation Mr. Lawless did not return to Ireland, but made a tour on horseback in the north of England, remaining partly at Harrogate and Scarborough, at which latter place he formed a matrimonial engagement with the sister-in-law of an intimate friend, and not, apparently, with his father's approbation.

Lord Cloncurry does not plead guilty to any fresh political provocation, on his part, during his ensuing residence in London. He concludes, however, that he was considered a good subject for intimidation—"sufficiently known and loved among my fellow-countrymen to insure notoriety and fearful sympathy for my misfortunes, I was yet not sufficiently powerful for self-defence, or to cause anxiety in the minds of my oppressors, from the fear of a public reaction against their illegal conduct. I was also young and active; and, above all, enthusiastic and incorruptible enough to render my exertions in defence of the independence of Ireland in some degree formidable; and therefore it was thought advisable to remove me from the scene of conflict." On the 14th April, 1799, he was again arrested, under a warrant signed by the Duke of Portland, the Home-Secretary, issued under the authority of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act: the charge was merely "suspicion of treasonable practices." On his arraignment before the Council, he was questioned by Mr. Pitt, who said he had positive information that Mr. Lawless had been at

a meeting held a year before his former arrest when a plan was laid for making United Irish Societies in London. Mr. Lawless answered that it was not so, but that he would answer no questions whilst in custody. On the 8th May he was transferred from the charge of a King's Messenger to the Tower of London, in which prison he remained until the expiration of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act restored him to liberty in March, 1801. We have not space to describe the various efforts made by his friends for his enlargement, which are detailed in his Memoirs. He was himself too proud to make any concession or admission. In the mean time, on the 20th August, 1799, by the death of his father, he became Lord Cloncurry. Only nine days before his death, Lord Cloncurry had addressed another appeal to the Duke of Portland, urging his own loyalty and his support of the Duke's administration in Ireland, as well as his recent vote in favour of the Union, as claims for some indulgence on behalf of his son. Towards the close of his life, he altered his will, and left away from his son a sum of between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.* in fear it might become subject to confiscation. The following August (of 1800) brought to the new Lord news of the death of his affianced bride: whose failing state of health had been represented to the Duke of Portland, but without any effect in his favour.

After a confinement of twenty-two months he was released by the expiration of the act for suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, without the slightest alteration of circumstances, in reference to the charges or suspicions against him, having taken place between the time of his arrest and that of his discharge. A few days after he had a note from Lord Castlereagh, stating that there was no impediment to his return to Ireland. He commenced actions for false imprisonment against the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, but they were stopped by an act of indemnity passed in favour of those ministers. At a subsequent period (in 1817) the late Lord Holland gave his written opinion to Lord Cloncurry that the circumstance of his case, especially in the latter part of his imprisonment, "approached more nearly to those of the *lettres de cachet*, in old France, than any that occurred under Pitt's suspension of the Habeas Corpus."

After a short visit to Ireland, Lord Cloncurry determined to repair his health and spirits by foreign travel. Upon the peace of Amiens he immediately went abroad, accompanied by two of his sisters. At Paris he was presented to the First

Consul, who entered freely into conversation with him, and with Lord Holland, who was also present. He passed the winter at Nice, and then proceeded to Italy. Whilst at Rome he married the daughter of General Morgan; and his youngest sister became the wife of Colonel Edward Plunkett, afterwards fourteenth Lord Dunsany. Lord Cloncurry resided in Rome for more than two years, renting, in conjunction with this brother-in-law, the Palazzo Accaioli, close to the Quirinal. Whilst at Rome he formed, by purchase and by excavations, a valuable collection of antiquities, which is now at his country mansion at Lyons, in the county Kildare. He returned home through Germany and Denmark, and was again in Ireland at the close of 1805. At this period Lord Redesdale, who was then Lord Chancellor of Ireland, refused to place Lord Cloncurry's name on the commission of the peace for the counties of Kildare and Dublin; but the Whig administration, which shortly followed, corrected this grievance. He now passed his time entirely in the ordinary employments of a country gentleman and magistrate, until his quiet was painfully disturbed by occurrences that ended, in the year 1811, in a dissolution of his "hasty and imprudent" marriage. In the same year he formed a "more fortunate" alliance with Emily, widow of the Hon. Joseph Leeson, and mother of Joseph Earl of Milltown, with whom he lived in uninterrupted happiness and affection for thirty years. He describes his life at this period to have been as happy as it was busy. He made a fine place of Lyons, at the cost of at least 200,000*l.* employing a prosperous tenantry, and usually entertaining four or five friends from among those who sympathised, or bore with, his unfashionable national politics. In 1815 he received another mortification from the Tory government, in being refused, on account of his politics, a request that his step-children should be raised to that titular rank of which they had been accidentally deprived by the premature death of their father.

We have space very briefly to allude to Lord Cloncurry's subsequent political doings. Notwithstanding he had taken a prominent part in defeating a loyal address, proposed to have been sent from the county of Dublin to George the Fourth, he was included in the general peace-making which attended upon the King's visit to Ireland in 1821, when he was graciously invited to the royal table, and even asked his Majesty to his own house, an invitation which was declined in the most gracious terms, on the ground of the shortness of his Majesty's stay.

With Lord Wellesley, as Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cloncurry was on terms of intimacy, but still more so with the Marquess of Anglesey, during his two vice-royalties; with this representative of the sovereign Lord Cloncurry "was so far honoured by his confidence, as to be permitted to form a sort of private cabinet, to which he frequently referred for counsel and assistance." Whatever may be thought of this assertion upon its constitutional merits, it was certainly not an empty boast; many letters from the Marquess, which are printed in Lord Cloncurry's *Memoirs*, offer materials for the historian on the motives and policy of that administration. In 1828 Lord Anglesey was called to order by the Duke of Wellington for having, with the Lord Chancellor (Sir Anthony Hart), dined with Lord Cloncurry. His Excellency wrote in reply that he believed Lord Cloncurry "to be a loyal subject, a good man, and an exemplary magistrate; and I cannot consent to abandon the exercise of my own discretion in selecting those with whom I may deem it expedient and prudent to hold an intercourse." In 1831, shortly after the commencement of Lord Anglesey's second vice-royalty, Lord Cloncurry was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland; and in September of the same year, a few days before the coronation, he was raised to a peerage of Great Britain.

For the less important incidents of his career, such as his entertainment of Mr. O'Connell, his quarrel with the demagogue, who denounced him as essentially an aristocrat, and their subsequent reconciliation, we must now refer to the *Personal Recollections of his Life and Times*, a volume published in 1849, and which appears to have been suggested by the *Castlereagh Correspondence*, a series of papers which had then recently laid open the secret particulars of the state prosecutions which he had suffered in early life. The *Recollections* were criticised in the *Quarterly Review* by Mr. Wilson Croker; and very severely in *Fraser's Magazine*. The more cordial criticism in the *Dublin University Magazine* is supposed to have been written by the learned Mr. Butt, Q.C.; and the review in our own *Miscellany* (for July, 1849) was accompanied by some interesting comments communicated by the late Mr. James Roche of Cork.

In his introductory passages Lord Cloncurry remarked:—"I have lived during many years, seen many men, suffered and prevailed, been persecuted and honoured; and now, having laboured in my generation with, at least, a hearty desire to serve my fellow-man, I look at the past without even a passing feeling of unkindness, and

at the present with, I trust, a reverential gratitude for the large share vouchsafed to me by a beneficent Providence, of those three cardinal blessings of humanity,—health, competence, and respect of men." It is remarked in the *Dublin Evening Post*, that "few men who had mixed so much in the strife of politics had excited less of personal hostility, because he was gifted with a kind and generous disposition; and there was no one acquainted with the purity of his motives, and the benevolence of his nature, who could fail to esteem the man. At all times his charities, as well as his efforts to promote and reward merit in the arts, especially when the reputation of Ireland was to be advanced, were only limited by his resources. Particularly during the closing years of a long and honoured life, when age required repose and retirement, Lord Cloncurry devoted himself to works of benevolence with a sincerity which avoided all ostentation, and with a discrimination which selected the most fitting objects for his bounty."

By his first wife, Eliza-Georgiana, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. George Morgan (whose divorce took place in 1811 in consequence of proceedings in which Sir John Bennett Piers was defendant, and who was remarried in 1819 to the Rev. John Sanford), his Lordship had two children, 1. Mary-Margaret, married first in 1820 to John-Michael-Henry Baron de Robeck (which marriage was dissolved in 1828), and secondly to Lord Sussex Lennox; and 2. the Hon. Anna-Valentine, a son, who died in 1825, in his twelfth year. By his second marriage, with Emily, third daughter of Archibald Douglas, esq. of Darnock, and widow of Joseph Leeson, esq. (by whom she had issue the present Earl of Milltown and two other children, both now deceased), Lord Cloncurry had five other children, of whom the only present survivor is his successor. They were, 3. the Hon. Emily, who died in 1825, in her nineteenth year; 4. the Hon. Valentina Maria, who died young; 5. Edward, now Lord Cloncurry; 6. the Hon. Frederick-William, who died in 1824, in his fifth year; and 7. the Hon. Cecil-John Lawless, who is dead since his father (see p. 87). Lord Cloncurry became a second time a widower in 1841.

The present Lord was born in 1816, and married in 1839 Elizabeth, only daughter of John Kirwan, esq. of Castle Hacket, co. Galway, by whom he has a numerous family.

The remains of Lord Cloncurry were interred by torchlight, at half-past seven o'clock, p.m. with much solemnity, in the family-vault within the walls of the de-

meine at Lyons. It having been observed as a family custom that its deceased members should be interred by torchlight, his Lordship, previous to his decease, directed that a similar course should be adopted on the occasion of his interment.

HON. CECIL LAWLESS.

Nov. 5. Aged 33, the Hon. Cecil John Lawless, M.P. for Clonmel.

He was the younger son and youngest child of the late Lord Cloncurry (of whom a memoir is given in the preceding page), by his second wife, Emily, third daughter of Archibald Douglas, esq. of Darnoch, and widow of Joseph Leeson, esq. He was born on the 1st Aug. 1820.

He was first returned to Parliament for Clonmel in Sept. 1846, without a contest, on Mr. Pigot becoming Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer. At the general election of 1847 he was opposed by Mr. James K. Monahan, but defeated him by 298 votes to 23.

He married, Feb. 7, 1848, Frances-Georgiana, widow of John William Digby, esq. of Landenstown, co. Kildare, and daughter of Morris Townsend, esq. of Shepperton, co. Cork; but has died, we believe, without issue.

His death ensued after extreme nervous excitement. He had but just returned from the funeral obsequies of his excellent and patriotic father, and a sudden shock experienced on the journey, it is said, was the proximate cause of his illness.

LORD FULLERTON.

Dec. 3. At his residence in Edinburgh, having nearly completed his 78th year, John Fullerton, esq. late a Lord of Session.

This distinguished lawyer was born on the 16th Dec. 1775; and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1798. He was called to the bench in 1828 through the instrumentality of Sir Robert Peel, then Home Secretary, and, we believe, on the earnest representation of the present Lord Justice Clerk, then Solicitor General. Lord Fullerton well justified the choice. At the bar, and where he was surrounded by a phalanx of eminent men—Erskine, Clerk, Cranston, Thomson, Moncreiff, Jeffrey, Cockburn, Reay, Jamieson, and Skene—some being his seniors and some his juniors, it will be recollected by many that Lord Fullerton was still deemed one of the soundest, most learned, and accomplished lawyers; and, in the latter years of his practice, second to none as an authority in the feudal and higher branches of the law. He had retired from the bench only three weeks before his death.

SIR THOMAS JOHN CLAVERING, BART.

Nov. 18. At Clifton, in his 82d year, Sir Thomas John Clavering, the eighth Bart., of Axwell, co. Durham (1661).

He was the son of George Clavering, esq., of Greencroft, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Combe Raleigh, co. Devon, and widow of Sir John Pole, Bart. of Shute in the same county. He succeeded his uncle, Sir James Clavering, LL.D., Oct. 14, 1794. In 1798 he raised a troop of yeomanry at his own expense, for the defence of the country from invasion. He served the office of High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1817-18.

He married, in 1791, Clara, daughter of Jean de Gallais de la Bernardine, Comte de la Sable in Anjou, and had issue three sons and two daughters. His two elder sons have died before him, and he is succeeded by his youngest son, now Sir William Aloysius Clavering, born in 1830.

SIR CHARLES WITHAM, KNT.

Nov. 30. At Higham, Suffolk, aged 63, Sir Charles Witham, Knt. Lieut. R.N.

He was the third son of William Witham, esq. (a younger son of Thomas Witham, M.D. of Durham, second son of William Witham, esq. of Cliffe, co. York, by Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Langdale, esq.); and was born in London. He entered the Navy in 1808 as first-class volunteer on board the Gibraltar, stationed in the Channel; from June 1810 to March 1812 he was in the Baltic as midshipman in the *Courageux* 74; and he afterwards served in the *Cossack* 22, *Druid* 32, *Namur* 74, and *Newcastle* 60. In 1806 he was appointed acting Lieutenant of the *Phaeton* 46; he was confirmed March 6, 1812, and subsequently appointed to the *Camelion* 10, to the *Apollo Yacht* in 1821, to the *Britannia* flag-ship at Plymouth in 1824, and first of the *Philomel* 10 in 1825. He afterwards served in the same capacity in the *Semiramis* 24, the flag-ship at Cork. He had been on half-pay since 1831.

He married Nov. 18, 1829, Jane, third daughter of John Hoy, esq. of Stoke-by-Nayland, in Suffolk; and he was knighted in 1830 by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

REAR-ADMIRAL BELL, C.B.

Oct. 16. At Aigburth Ash, near Liverpool, aged 70, Rear-Admiral Christopher Bell, C.B. formerly of Oulton, near Lowestoft.

Rear-Admiral Bell was a son of the late J. Baker Bell, esq. of Gorleston, near Yarmouth.

He entered the navy in June 1793 as first-class volunteer on board the *Clyde* 38; and served in the Channel, North Sea,

and off the Western Islands for the space of six years. In 1799 he assisted at the capture, after a gallant engagement of nearly two hours, of the French frigate *La Vestale*, of 36 guns. He passed his examination in April 1802; and sailed in July following in the *Chichester* storeship for the Jamaica station, where he was promoted on the 20th Oct. following, from the *Leviathan* 74 into the *Shark* 18; and afterwards joined in Oct. 1803 the *Magnanime* 18, and in Sept. 1804 *La Pique* 36. In March 1806, when commanding the tender of the latter ship, he aided in taking the two French 16 gun-brigs *Phaeton* and *Voltigeur*; and on the 1st Nov. following, as first of *La Pique*, with her barge and two other boats under his orders, he succeeded, without the loss of a man, in cutting out from the harbour of Cabaret, Porto Rico, a fine new Spanish brig, pierced for 12 guns, completely destroying at the same time a 3-gun battery at the entrance of the harbour. While subsequently employed ashore on the south side of St. Domingo, he received a severe wound in an attack made by the natives on his party, and in consequence he received a gratuity from the Patriotic Fund.

On the 13th March, 1807, he was appointed to the acting command of the *Shark* receiving-ship at Port Royal; from which he was confirmed Commander April 1, 1808, into the 14-gun brig *Phipps*. On the 16th Nov. 1810 he boarded and sunk *Le Barbier de Seville*, a lugger of 16 guns, off Calais; and received the approbation of the Admiralty. He removed in June 1811 to the command of the *Mosquito*, a first-class ship; but was superseded on advancement to post rank, Feb. 7, 1812; and not subsequently employed.

He was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the 4th July, 1840; and raised to the rank of a retired Rear-Admiral, Oct. 1, 1846.

REAR-ADMIRAL PASCO.

Nov. ... At East Stonehouse, near Devonport, aged nearly 79, Rear-Admiral John Pasco.

Rear-Admiral Pasco was born Dec. 20, 1774. He entered the navy, June 4, 1784, on board the *Druid* 32, lying at Plymouth. In 1786 he joined the *Pegasus* 28, commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, with whom he served for about twelve months in the West Indies and on the coast of North America. He then became attached to the *Impregnable* 98, flag-ship at Plymouth of Adm. Graves, and to the *Penelope* 32, on the Halifax station. Between 1790 and 1795 he was employed as midshipman and master's mate, principally in the Channel and West Indies, on board the *Syren* 32, *Orion* 74, *London* 98, *Cæsar* 80, *Minotaur* 74, *Aimable* 32, and *Beaulieu* 38. Attaining the rank of Lieutenant July 15, 1795, he was appointed to the *Majestic* 74, flag-ship of Sir J. Laforey; again to the *Beaulieu*, and to the *Minotaur* 74, all in the West Indies; Sept. 27, 1796, to the *Raisonné* 64, employed at the Cape of Good Hope and in the Channel; Dec. 27, 1799, as first, to the *Immortalité* 36, on the latter station; and April 7, 1803 (after six months of half-pay), to the *Victory* 100, flag-ship of Lord Nelson. When senior Lieutenant, in 1796, of the *Beaulieu*, Mr. Pasco landed with a battalion of seamen, and assisted at the reduction of St. Lucie. On his passage to the Mediterranean in May 1803, Mr. Pasco, then in the *Victory*, contributed to the capture of the French 32-gun frigate *Embuscade*. He afterwards went in pursuit of the combined squadrons to the West Indies; and on his return he shared, Oct. 21, 1805, in the battle of Trafalgar. It being Lord Nelson's practice to make the officer first on his list for promotion do the duty of signal-officer,* and the junior that of first Lieutenant, Mr. Pasco, although senior of the *Victory* in the action, was

* Lord Nelson, on this occasion, gave Mr. Pasco his ever-memorable order in these words: "England *confides* that every man will do his duty:" which was altered to "England *expects*," &c. on Mr. Pasco's suggestion, in order to save time, the former word not being in the telegraph vocabulary, and therefore requiring to be spelt letter by letter. This story has been improved by relating that the alteration was from "*Nelson expects*," to "*England expects*;" but the fact as above stated is given on the authority of Rear-Admiral Pasco himself, in a letter addressed to Robert Cole, esq., F.S.A., dated on the 29th Oct., 1840:—

"His Lordship came to me on the poop, and after ordering certain signals to be made, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ to noon, he said, 'Mr. Pasco, I wish to say to the fleet, *England confides that every man will do his duty*;' and he added, 'you must be quick, for I have one more to make, which is for *close action*.'"

"I replied, 'If your Lordship will permit me to substitute the word *expects* for *confides*, the signal will soon be completed, because the word *expects* is in the vocabulary, and the word *confides* must be spelt.' His Lordship replied in haste and with seeming satisfaction, 'That will do, Pasco, make it directly.' When it had been answered by a few ships in the van, he ordered me to make the signal for *close action*"

obliged to submit to the regulation enforced by his lordship, through whose death he in consequence lost that promotion to which his rank entitled him. He had thus the mortification of only receiving a Commander's commission, dated Dec. 24, 1805; while Mr. Quilliam, the sixth Lieutenant, was at once advanced to post rank. During the battle he had the misfortune to be very severely wounded by a grape-shot in the right side and arm; for which he received a pension of 250*l.* per annum, besides having at the time obtained a grant from the Patriotic Fund.

After he left the *Victory*, Captain Pasco remained on half-pay until May, 1808. He then obtained the command of the *Mediator* 32, in which he served for three months off Cadix and Lisbon. In the following November he joined the *Hindostan* 50, *armée-en-fuite*, fitting for a voyage to New South Wales: on his return whence he was appointed, in Nov. 1810, to the *Tartarus* 20. In that ship, in which he was made post by commission bearing date April 3, 1811, Captain Pasco continued employed on the Channel, American, and Cork stations until May 1815. In the ensuing June he assumed command, at Lisbon, of the *Rota* 38; and he next, from Aug. 20, 1815, until paid off Sept. 2, 1818, served in the *Lee* 20, on the Channel station, where he made prize of several smuggling vessels. On March 18, 1846, he was admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; but, resigning the appointment almost immediately, he was placed on the 1st of April following in command of his old ship the *Victory* stationed at Portsmouth. He had been previously, Feb. 19, 1842, selected as a recipient for the Captain's good-service pension. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral Sept. 22, 1847.

Rear-Admiral Pasco married, first, Sept. 1, 1805, Rebecca, daughter of J. L. Penfold, Esq., of the Royal Dockyard at Plymouth; and, secondly, July 22, 1843, Eliza, relict of Captain John Weaver, R.M. (1826). By his first wife he had issue three sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest, William, is a Commander, and the second, Crauford, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. The youngest son, George Magrath Ley Pasco, was a Second Lieutenant, Royal Marines (1841). One of the Rear-Admi-

ral's daughters is married to Capt. J. B. B. M'Hardy, R.N., the high constable of Essex, the other to Lieutenant H. M. Kinsman, R.N.

The deceased was a truly gallant sailor, and a mild and amiable gentleman.

CAPT. ALEXANDER ELLICE, R.N.

Oct. 8. At Glenquoich, N.B. the residence of his brother the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. Capt. Alexander Ellice, R.N. Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard.

This gentleman entered the navy Aug. 2, 1806, as a volunteer on board the *Crocodile*, Capt. C. E. B. Bettesworth; and afterwards joined, as a midshipman, the *Tartar* 32, in which he was present in an action with the Danish flotilla near Bergen, May 15, 1808, when Capt. Bettesworth was killed. He continued to serve in the *Tartar*, under Capt. Joseph Baker, until transferred in June 1809 to the *Victory* 100, then the flag-ship in the Baltic of Sir James Saumarez. From Jan. 1811 to June 1813 he was in the Mediterranean, in the *Imperieuse* 38, and among other services he shared in the skirmish with a Neapolitan squadron on the 17th May 1812. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the *Indus* 74, Oct. 30, 1813. In Jan. following he joined the *Caledonia* 120, the flag-ship of Lord Exmouth; and was afterwards attached to the *Cossack* 22, *Tenedos* 38, and *Minden* 74. In the last he participated in the battle of Algiers; and served for four years in the East Indies under the flag of Sir Richard King.

In 1822 he became first Lieut. of the *Jupiter* 50, employed on particular service. He attained the rank of Commander Feb. 19, 1823. In 1831 he was stationed for some months off Oporto, in the *Victor* 18; and on the 20th Dec. in that year he was advanced to post rank. On the 16th Aug. 1834 he was appointed to the *Ocean* 80, and on the 27th Aug. 1835 to the *Howe* 120, both flag-ships at Portsmouth of the Hon. Charles E. Fleming; on the 6th Aug. 1841 to the *Astrea* 6 on the Falmouth station; and on the 10th Sept. 1843 to the packet service at Southampton, with his name on the books of the

and to keep it up; accordingly, I hoisted No. 16 at the top-gallant mast-head, and there it remained until shot away."

We may add another remarkable anecdote (also from a letter of Captain Pasco to Mr. Cole). When the fresh ships from England joined Nelson's fleet, they had the hoops of their masts painted black. As this was a common practice with the enemy, it did not long escape Nelson's penetrating glance, and he telegraphed each ship to paint her hoops yellow, that in the event of even a mast being distinguishable in the smoke, no mistaken fire might be poured into a friend:—so minute—so far seeing—so decisive were the arrangements of that immortal chief!

Victory. In 1846 he was placed on half-pay.

On the 28 Dec. 1846, Capt. Ellice was appointed to succeed Sir W. E. Parry in the Comptrollership of Steam Machinery; from which he was removed to the Comptrollership of the Coast Guard.

He married Sept. 28, 1826, Lucy-Frances, daughter of the late Charles Locke, esq. and granddaughter of the late Duchess of Leinster.

CAPT. H. E. NAPIER, R.N.

Oct. 13. In Cadogan-place, in his 65th year, Capt. Henry Edward Napier, R.N. F.R.S.

This officer was the youngest brother of the late highly-distinguished Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B. (of whom our October Magazine contained a long memoir), being the seventh son of the Hon. George Napier (sixth son of Francis 6th Lord Napier), by his second marriage with Lady Sarah Lennox, seventh daughter of Charles second Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G.

He entered the Royal Naval Academy, May 5, 1803, and embarked, Sept. 20, 1806, as first-class volunteer on board the *Spencer 74*, in which, after visiting the Cape of Good Hope, he served in the expedition against Copenhagen, and assisted in the destruction of Fleckeröe castle, on the coast of Norway. From Dec. 1808 until Sept. 1811 he served in the *East Indies* on board the *Clorinda 32*, *Russell 74*, and *Diomedé 50*, and in the last was ordered to act as Lieutenant Oct. 31, 1809, and promoted by commission to that rank May 4, 1810. In the course of 1812-13 he served in the *Chatham 74*, *Minerva 32*, and *Nymph 38*, on the North Sea and North American stations. He was promoted to the command of the *Goree 18*, at Bermuda, June 7, 1814, and, having soon after removed to the *Rifleman 18*, was for a considerable time entrusted with the charge of the trade in the bay of Fundy. In Aug. 1815 he went on half-pay, having previously, from private motives, declined accepting a piece of plate which had been voted to him for his care in the conduct of convoys between the port of St. John's, New Brunswick, and Castine.

On the 23d Jan. 1821, he was appointed to the *Jasur 18*, on the Halifax station, whence he returned in July 1823. In 1826 he commanded, for a brief period, the *Pelorus 18*, lying at Plymouth. He attained post rank on the 31st Dec. 1830.

Captain Napier married, Nov. 17, 1823, Caroline-Bennet, a natural daughter of Charles third Duke of Richmond, and by her lady, who died at Florence, Sept. 5,

1836, he had issue three children, Augusta-Sarah, Charles-George, and Richard-Henry.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GREGORY, R.E.

Nov. ... At Woolwich, Capt. William Gregory, R.E.

He was a brother of the late Hon. John Gregory, who died a few months ago, while Governor of the Bahamas. Both these gentlemen were natives of Canterbury, sons of the Rev. Mr. Gregory, of the Green Court Precincts, and received their education at the King's School.

He was appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1813, and attained the rank of Captain in 1831. He served six years in Canada, where he was frost-bitten, and lost part of his toes. He served in Barbados from 1826 to 1831, and while on the passage to that station, in the command of the 3d company of Sappers and Miners, in the Shipley transport ship, he was wrecked on April 19, 1826, on the Cobbler's Rocks, near Kittridge Head. On that occasion he was the last person on board, and saw every man, woman, and child safely carried to the rocks, which was effected through his cool and judicious arrangements, and in a few minutes after he quitted the vessel she became a total wreck. He went to Ceylon in 1834, where he remained nearly nine years. On his return to England his health gave way to the effect of the climates in which he had served, and he has ever since been unable to leave his room without assistance. During his military service he had been actively employed in superintending several important works, both at home and abroad.

CAPTAIN NORRIS, R.N.

Nov. 26. At his residence, in Exeter, Captain Norris, of the Royal Marines.

This gallant officer joined the Royal Marines as Second Lieutenant early in the late war, and served with distinction in many of its hard-fought and brilliant actions. He was present at the attack and capture of Guadaloupe in 1810, at the storming and capture of St. Sebastian in 1813, in the battle of Algiers in 1816, and at Navarino in 1827. He was awarded a medal with four clasps, and having been severely wounded, and his health declining, he was reluctantly compelled to retire on half-pay. He was much and deservedly esteemed by his brother officers, and in him the poor of Exeter have lost a kind friend. For many years he had devoted to them a considerable part of his income, and he has bequeathed the following sums to the charities of Exeter. The Female Penitentiary, 400*l.*; the Refuge for Prisoners discharged from the Devon County

Gaol, 400*l.*; St. Katharine's Almshouses, Katharine-street, 500*l.*; Palmer's Almshouses, Magdalen-street, 400*l.*; Lethbridge's Almshouse, James'-street, 200*l.* He also directed that the twenty-five poor old women, occupants of the above three almshouses, should receive mourning to the amount of 30*s.* each. The 200*l.* to Lethbridge's Almshouses is to be paid free of legacy duty, and, should any surplus remain after payment of the specific legacies given by the will, Lethbridge's Almshouses will receive further benefit.

BICKHAM ESCOTT, Esq.

Nov. 4. At Hartrow Manor, Somersetshire, in his 52d year, Bickham Escott, esq. barrister-at-law, and a county magistrate; formerly M.P. for Winchester.

This gentleman was the son of the Rev. Bickham Escott, of Hartrow.

Perhaps there are few men now upon the political arena who entered more energetically or more keenly into the parliamentary contests of the last twenty years; certainly none, who entering into them, met with so little success. In May 1833, Sir John Cam Hobhouse having resigned his seat for Westminster (in consequence of not being able as a minister to redeem his pledge for the repeal of the house and window taxes), Mr. Bickham Escott became a candidate for that city, in opposition to Colonel De Lacy Evans. He was proposed by Dr. Golding, and seconded by Mr. Dundas. Colonel Evans, in answer to Mr. Wakley, promised to vote for the repeal of the Septennial Act, for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and for Vote by Ballot. Mr. Escott would not bind himself by any pledges. The result of this contest was as follows:—for Colonel De Lacy Evans, 2027; Sir John Hobhouse, 1855; Bickham Escott, esq. 738. At the General Election in 1837 Mr. Escott unsuccessfully contested Winchester, the numbers being for James Buller East, esq. 258; P. St. John Mildmay, esq. 242; Bickham Escott, esq. 216. Four years afterwards, however, at the election of 1841, he attained the object of his ambition, beating Mr. R. B. Crowder by above a hundred votes, the numbers being—James Buller East, esq. 320; Bickham Escott, esq. 292; R. B. Crowder, esq. 191; F. Pigott, esq. 166. During this period his politics underwent a change. On presenting himself to the electors in 1847, in the character of a Liberal Conservative, he was defeated by the Protectionist interest, in the person of his former colleague Sir J. B. East, who polled 315 to Mr. Escott's 234; Mr. Bonham Carter (Liberal) heading the poll with 336 votes. Defeated here, Mr. Escott turned to a higher prize, which his

local claims should have obtained him—a seat for West Somerset, where, as an active magistrate, he commanded respect without however carrying influence. At that period party fury was at its highest pitch; the qualifications of men were utterly disregarded; and to secure success with an agricultural constituency it was requisite that the candidate should tie himself neck and heels to the system of Protection. Mr. Escott started as an independent candidate against the nominees of a political club, which had been long actively and secretly working on the prejudices of the landed interest. The result of the poll was—C. A. Moody, esq. 3603; Sir A. Hood, 3311; the Hon. Philip Bouverie, 2783; Bickham Escott, esq. 2624. At too late a period to be effective, Mr. Escott coalesced with Mr. Bouverie, and, considering the odds against him, fought a gallant battle. With better arrangements it is believed that the result of the election would have been different from what it was; and that if Mr. Escott had come forward again, after the excitement of 1847 had passed away, he would have died a member for the Western division of Somerset. In the August of the following year, however, he turned aside to Cheltenham, on the disqualification of Mr. Craven Berkeley, boldly challenging the Berkeley interest, and polled 835 votes against Mr. Grenville Berkeley's 986. His last essay was at Plymouth, at the late general election, and, considering the exposures which have been made of that affair, it will not be wondered at that Mr. Escott, standing on independent principles, was at the foot of the poll. His votes numbered only 372, whilst Mr. Braine polled 906, Mr. Collier 1004, and Mr. Mare 1036. In the result of this election we see at once Mr. Escott's character and his general unsuccess. He harangued large meetings with great effect (for he was an accomplished orator); with the people he was an immense favourite, but he was too independent to bear the shackles of either party, and too honest to resort to illegal methods of securing an election. He spoke from the heart, undaunted by opposition, and his fearless attacks upon the Fee system in Somersetshire, and his manly addresses to the farmers at the Ilminster and other Agricultural Societies, will long bear testimony to the honesty and frankness of his disposition. His last public appearance was in January last, when, in a most eloquent oration at the Somerset County Meeting, he supported the proposition for restoring the Wellington monument.

Mr. Escott was an enthusiastic admirer of the fine arts, possessing a fine taste and

skilful talent in the use of the pencil. To the ardour of his passion for the art, it is thought, may be ascribed the unexpected close of his energetic life. Intent on sketching an attractive landscape feature, near his residence, he incautiously extended himself on the damp ground, which occasioned indisposition, ultimately terminating in typhus fever and death.

THOMAS PONTON, Esq. F.S.A.

April 13. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 72, Thomas Ponton, esq. M.A. F.S.A.

Mr. Ponton was a member of Brasenose college, Oxford, where he was created M.A. on the 28th March, 1800. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, April 26, 1804.

Mr. Ponton was the possessor of a very beautiful library, and was one of the founders of the Roxburghe Club. It originally consisted of thirty-one members, of whom the only present survivors are the Dukes of Devonshire and Sutherland, Mr. Markland, and Mr. Utterson: the two latter gentlemen have resigned. Mr. Ponton presented to the members of the Club in 1819 a reprint of "*Le Morte Arthur. The Adventures of Sir Launcelot du Lake.*" During the greater part of his life he took a warm interest in the affairs of Christ's Hospital, of which noble institution he was an active Governor.

WILLIAM GARDINER, Esq.

Nov. 16. At Leicester, in his 84th year, William Gardiner, esq. a member of the Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome, and of the class of Fine Arts of the Historical Institute of France, author of "*Music and Friends.*"

We so recently noticed the third volume of that work,* that our readers must have many pleasant recollections of this intelligent and agreeable representative of the past age.

Mr. Gardiner was born in Leicester in March, 1770, and was the only son of Mr. Thomas Gardiner, a manufacturer in Leicester. His father being a dissenter, and leader of the choir at the Great Meeting, young Gardiner was early familiar with musical performances and musical persons. His first recollection dated back in the period when only two years old he was pacified with the chimes of a musical clock. His father's neighbour, Dr. Arnold, had noticed the child's nankeen suit, and wished to have it tried on young Arnold. Meanwhile, young Gardiner was stripped,

and Mrs. Macaulay (the sister to Mr. Arnold, and afterwards the authoress), being in her chamber, the indignant boy was taken to her bed, and soothed with the tones of the musical clock. The chimes so delighted the infant musician that Mr. Gardiner always considered this incident first awakened his attention to the beauty of musical sounds. In a few years after this a grand music meeting took place in Leicester, under the auspices of Mr. Craddock, of Gumley, for the benefit of the Leicester Infirmary; and on this occasion young Gardiner was taken into the orchestra of St. Martin's church by his father. On the evening of the same day he heard the "full and prolonged tones of Giardini's violin," at a concert held in the Castle. At five or six years of age he was set upon a seat in the Great Meeting and sang the solo in Knapp's Wedding Anthem, on the nuptials of some of his father's acquaintance; and, when very young, he was a performer on the viola and the piano. At the conclusion of the American war, on the return of the militia to Leicester, he was delighted to hear the band play at the evening parade, and then his youthful ambition prompted him to make his first essay at musical composition, by writing a march and quickstep for them to perform. These were presented to the master as the composition of another, and the juvenile composer had the gratification of standing in the outer ring of persons encircling the band in the market-place to hear the performance of his own first work, which, he says, filled him with a secret pride, and was the commencement of his pursuit of an art which occupied the leisure hours of a long life.

Mr. Gardiner had but scanty education. On leaving a dame school, kept by a Mrs. Loseby, he was entrusted to Mr. Carrick, then the sole instructor of "Young Leicester," who taught little more than writing and the first rules of arithmetic. But his father's acquaintances were men of talent, and he was allowed to listen to their conversation, and to ask them questions, which thus at once prompted and satisfied his love of knowledge. A very slight amount of teaching in Latin and Greek, completed his scholastic course. The circle of which he was a member was, however, intellectual in its tastes, and, though limited in numbers, they were ardent votaries of science and literature.

At this time a stranger came to Leicester, who very soon drew round him all these young spirits. He was a school-master, and being conversant with the higher branches of mathematics, and possessing some knowledge of astronomy and electricity, he became the leader of this

* In our Magazine for July, 1853.

scientific *coterie*. This stranger was afterwards Sir Richard Phillips, a well-known publisher in London; and the band of young philosophers constituted themselves into the Adelphi Philosophical Society. Among them were, besides Gardiner and Phillips, Thomas Lockwood, the late Thomas Paget (surgeon), John Coltman, junior, Samuel Coltman, and G. Harley Vaughan. Fourteen out of the seventeen members were minors. Their proceedings commenced in the year 1789, when Gardiner was nineteen years old; and he, and Mr. Phillips and Mr. Paget, seem to have been the leading minds of the society, for they were the authors of its principal papers. Young Gardiner's contributions were thus headed:—"Whether all the Celestial Bodies naturally attract each other?"—"What are those bodies called Comets?"—"On Matter and its properties." One among their modes of prosecuting scientific inquiry, we are told, was the fixing of an electric conductor over Phillips's house, and this attracted the attention of the local authorities. At this time the French Revolution broke out, and whether it was that the mayor and magistrates suspected the young *savans* of being illuminati, or that there was treason in electricity, was never revealed; but it is recorded in a volume of their proceedings, in the handwriting of the subject of this notice, that the society was dissolved in the year 1790, the "constituted authorities of Leicester having expressed their opinion that its object was of a dangerous tendency!"

Pursuits of a less suspicious character were still open to Mr. Gardiner, and the arrival of a German emigrant in Leicester, the Abbé Dobler, chaplain to the Elector Palatine, gave a stimulus to his musical tastes, which formed an era in his life. A "rough black-headed boy," the son of an innkeeper at Bonn, had attracted the attention of the Abbé, while in Germany, by his striking talent for music. The Elector placed the youth under Haydn at Vienna. This youth was the extraordinary musical genius, Beethoven; and, just previous to the Abbé's departure, he had published his violin trio in *e* flat, which the Abbé had put into his trunk, with some quartetts of Haydn and Wranisky. On arriving in Leicester he made Mr. Gardiner's acquaintance, and, with his assistance, and that of Mr. Valentine, the strains of Beethoven's music were first heard in that town in 1794, before they were known in the metropolis. This composition (according to Mr. Gardiner's own statement) opened a fresh view of the musical art, in which sounds were made to excite the imagination entirely in a

different way, raising it, without the aid of words, to the highest regions of thought.

Early in life Mr. Gardiner entered into business as assistant to Mr. Coltman, a warehouseman of hosiery (the staple manufacture of Leicester), and who was also known as a coin-collector. In the course of his duties he visited various parts of the country, and formed a large circle of acquaintances and friends, as well by his conversational as his musical talents.

Excited, like so many ardent spirits at the time, by the events of the French Revolution, he took a lively interest in the startling events of its progress, and in his *Memoirs* has dwelt at length on its more remarkable passages, and the sentiments to which they successively gave birth. His sympathies were throughout with the popular party; but at length, like all impartial witnesses, he was compelled to condemn the excesses of the republicans. At the first blush of peace in 1802, he hastened to visit Paris, where he encountered Mr. Stone, to whom and to Miss Helen Maria Williams he had letters of introduction. The lady kindly took him through the city, and pointed out to him the memorable spots of the Revolution. He was furnished with a letter to General Mortier from a Mr. Silvester, of Manchester, with whom the General had served his clerkship as a merchant; and he dined with that personage at the *Etat Major*—the Horse Guards of the French metropolis, in company with Madame Mortier, and the general officers, Menou, Soult, and Lefevre. On the evening of the same day he went to the opera, and there saw the First Consul, Buonaparte, dressed in his robes of scarlet and gold—a spectacle which Mr. Gardiner declared to be magnificent. In Paris also he visited Denon, the traveller in Egypt; Didot, the inventor of stereotypy; and Pleyel, the composer, whose invitation to dine he declined, in order that he might not fail to be present at the exhibition of the water-works at Versailles. A few days after he was present at the Anniversary Fete of the Revolution, and again saw the First Consul, then in his 32nd year, as he was descending the grand staircase of the *Salle des Ambassadeurs*. Mr. Gardiner passed his evenings in Paris agreeably at the *soirées* of Miss Williams, where he met a vast variety of characters and personages; but his visit was abruptly brought to a close, by his landlord informing him that an officer of the police had been with him to say, that a gentleman in the hotel had been making free remarks upon the consul and the government, and had ordered the landlord to admonish his guest not to open his lips again upon politics during his stay in

Paris. This induced Mr. Gardner to procure his passport and leave the city next morning.

Mr. Gardner commenced authorship in 1812, by the publication of the first volume of his "*Sacred Melodies*:" which finally extended to six volumes. The first two contain a selection of the most beautiful melodies of modern art adapted to the words of the best English poets, and intended to form a more elevated system of psalmody than any in use. The third volume contains the finest anthems by English authors, together with many duets and trios, accommodated to female voices. The fourth volume is, with the exception of five pieces, entirely modern music, taken from the masses of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, but adapted to English words. The fifth contains a selection from Rossini's oratorio of *Moses in Egypt*, Haydn's *La Tempesta*, the *Abramo of Cimarosa*, and the posthumous works of Beethoven. The last volume includes the remainder of *Moses in Egypt*, the *Leicester Charity Ode*, by Dr. Boyce, "a composition that (in the opinion of Mr. Gardner) has never been surpassed by any author, ancient or modern;" together with several inedited pieces by Haydn and Beethoven.

Mr. Gardner also compiled an entire oratorio, the subject of which was *Judah*. It was a concerto of the finest choruses of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, with portions from some other classic masters, interspersed with occasional pieces of his own, in order to complete his design. This was published uniformly with his *Sacred Melodies*.

The *Lives of Haydn and Mozart* were translated for him by the Rev. C. Berry and Mr. R. Brewin, and it was not until after he had incurred the expenses of paper and printing, that he proceeded to seek for a publisher. So well, however, had he managed the technical part of this business, which is generally a dangerous step with authors, that Mr. Murray was induced to adopt the work, and even to allow him a moderate profit on the expenses incurred. He afterwards offered his new and more original work to Murray, but his hands were then full, and it was accepted by Longmans. This was entitled "*The Music of Nature; or, an attempt to prove that what is passionate and pleasing in the art of Singing, Speaking, and Performing on Musical Instruments, is derived from the sounds of the Animated World*," a thick 2vo. volume, published in 1832.

In 1838 Mr. Gardner produced two volumes of "*Music and Friends; or, Pleasant Recollections of a Dilettante*;" to a third and final volume was added

early last year. For an account of this work, which is composed in part of music as well as gossip, we may refer to the ample reviews and extracts which we made at each period of its publication. It abounds not merely with pleasant anecdotes of many persons of rank and distinction to whom his talents made him a welcome visitor, but also with incidental notices of most of the great notorieties of his age, for he had a strong predilection for seeking out, so far as his opportunities allowed him, those persons as well as those places which are best worthy of attention and of remembrance.

Another work by Mr. Gardner, but which we have not seen, was the result of his travels in Southern Europe, and is entitled "*Sights in Italy*." Like the rest, it is interspersed with music; and altogether, in his three literary works, there are more than fifty songs composed by himself, besides many more that he "improved by cutting out old-fashioned flourishes now obsolete."

In 1848 he repaired to the inauguration of Beethoven's statue at Bonn, when Prof. Walter of the university observed that an English gentleman was present who was born in the same year with Beethoven, and who was the first person who introduced his music into that country. He proposed that that gentleman should affix his name to a parchment about to be deposited beneath the statue. "I ascended the steps of the pedestal, and, with a trembling hand would have written my name; but there was scarcely room. There was, however, a space just under *Victoria and Albert*, when all and one cried out, '*Anglais! Anglais!*' and I was ordered to write my name there—an honour I could never have expected, and the greatest I ever received in my life." A chapter in the last volume of "*Music and Friends*," contains a long account of this ceremonial.

Mr. Gardner attained his personal distinction and reputation principally by his agreeable talents in conversation. He possessed an exuberance of spirits, and a vivacity which rendered him generally acceptable in society. For many years—indeed, throughout his life,—his company was courted by those much higher in station than himself, who were amused by his originality and informed by his intelligence. With the natural vanity of a man in great measure self-educated, he had the infirmity to be too easily flattered by the notice of distinguished persons; yet, on the other hand, he was always kind and attentive to humble individuals who showed any indications of talent and a wish to learn. Though possessed of an inexhaustible fund of humour and anecdote, his

wit was never pointed with malice. He was often wild in his opinions, and extravagant in his remarks; but, considering the disadvantages of his early education, the extent of his information was really surprising. His observations upon the various papers read before the Literary and Philosophical Society were bright and amusing, though eccentric, and the audience were always pleased to see him rise. In religious matters his theories were far too free; but he was regularly to be seen in the corner of the pew of the chapel to which he had been accustomed from his childhood. In politics he always professed and maintained opinions of even extreme liberal complexion. In his personal habits he was temperate and frugal, his means never having been large, and his expenses never exceeding his means. His familiar form, and elastic step, as he passed along the streets with a book under his arm, will long be remembered by the denizens of Leicester.

Among his weaknesses was that of too great confidence in his physical as well as his mental energies. He never walked with a stick, and depended upon regular exercise and attention to diet for exemption from all diseases. His father by a similar mode of life (as he presumed) had attained the age of ninety-four: and he himself reckoned, with too much presumption, on attaining at least the same period of longevity. Contrary to the experience of all mankind from the days of the Psalmist, he gravely maintained the doctrine that it was not too extravagant to suppose that the duration of human life might be extended by his own "taking thought," to the term of two hundred or even a thousand years. (*Music and Friends*, vol. iii. chap. xlviii.)

Little more than a week before his death, he was seen in the town, walking in his customary active manner. A carbuncle broke out on the back of his neck; and in four days after he had lain himself upon his bed, he was a corpse. His body was interred in the new cemetery, on Monday the 21st Nov. The mourners were T. Stokes, esq. of New Park, R. Brewin, esq. of Birstall, Mr. A. Paget, and Mr. G. Toller. A large number of the congregation of Great Meeting, members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and of the townsmen generally were present. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. C. Berry.

Mrs. Opie.

Dec. 2. At her residence, Castle Meadow, Norwich, in her 85th year, Mrs. Amelia Opie.

The last two years have been fatal to

some of the most ancient among the literary women of our land. Harriet Lee, one (and the principal) of the authoresses of *The Canterbury Tales*; Mrs. Sherwood, of large repute in what is usually called "the religious world;" Miss Berry, the friend of Horace Walpole; and now, with Amelia Opie's time-honoured name, must close the record of deaths for 1853.

Mrs. Opie was the daughter of Dr. James Alderson, of Norwich; the name is best known at the bar and on the bench, where still its representative is sitting; but Dr. Alderson was a popular physician in his day, practising during his whole medical career in Norwich, and particularly noted for his kindness and attention to the poorer class of patients. He had literary tastes, and was a great politician of the radical—almost revolutionary—kind. Amelia's mother dying in her infancy, she was left as the sole charge of her father. It is clear that he greatly endeared himself to her. With the exception of her nine years of married life, he was her companion during nearly the whole of their joint career: for she did not marry till the age of twenty-nine, and returned to live with him on the death of her husband. It cannot truly be said that Dr. Alderson gave his daughter the *best* education which her time might have afforded, since we have instances at that day of women much more solidly informed and better grounded, who thus became less tolerant of imperfection in writing and reasoning, and far less likely to be misled by outward shows. What may, however, fairly be stated is, that he showed his value for sterling principle and solid attainments, by promoting, as far as possible, her intercourse with a woman eminent for both—domestic and simple in her habits, while keen in her appreciation of excellence in literature and art. Still, here was a young lady,—brilliant, winning, and popular,—of delightful disposition, but not at all unambitious—loving society, and early its darling—what wonder was it if her wit, her gaiety, her poetical and her musical powers, (united as these last were in song,) carried the day, and filled *that* ground with flowers which might otherwise have more richly abounded in fruits? Fruits, however, there were—rich and precious ones.

Amelia Alderson, besides the early cultivation of her natural powers and tastes, seems to have thrown herself warmly into her father's political feelings. Being in London at that stirring time (in Nov. 1794) when the trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, &c. were going on, she accompanied some of her friends to the law court, and wrote daily accounts of the proceedings home. Her letters are well remembered by those who heard or read them, as chroni-

cling in the liveliest manner the exciting incidents to which each day gave rise. One cannot help regretting their destruction; but Dr. Alderson, as a member of the Norwich "Corresponding Society," already lay under suspicion. The Habeas Corpus Act being suspended, no man could tell how soon his house might be entered and his correspondence examined. He read the letters therefore only at the fireside of the friends with whom his most intimate hours were passed, and then burnt them all.

We pass on to Miss Alderson's marriage in 1798, when, as has been said, she was twenty-nine years of age. She had written before that time, but not, we believe, for the press; unless, possibly, occasional songs: for here must be mentioned, what always appeared to us her true vocation in poetry, song-writing. Her exquisite ear made her intolerant always of inharmonious verse; she adapted well: the single thought or emotion of a song was often beautifully rendered. We have understood that many unpublished proofs of her genius in this department have been seen by private friends. She sang these songs finely. In interpreting, &c. a lyrical ballad, it would not have been easy to find her equal. There might be a slight shade of exaggeration; but she felt deeply, and threw herself into the feeling or thought she represented;—the power and pathos were rare and unquestionable.

We do not pretend to enter on the question of the *suitableness* of her marriage connection: no one, at least, could question her faithful, unremitting, earnest endeavours to forward the objects of Opie's life, nor her warm sympathy in his pains and pleasures. We cannot read the memoir prefixed to his Lectures, and not feel both her attachment for and her understanding of him. It is known that she bore meekly with his occasional roughness—shed the light of her own charming temper on his somewhat moody, anxious turn of mind;—was helper, comforter, inspirer, nurse. He died in 1807, and she, after her nine years of wedded life, returned to Norwich, never thenceforth to quit it, as a home. It is right to add, that during her married years her pen was frequently under exercise; not without need, for the painting-room successes were not such as to place her at her ease, and her love of society could not be indulged without expense. Of her works, "The Father and Daughter," published in 1801, is perhaps the most striking. It was translated and dramatised, and, as the opera "Agnese," with Paer's ~~music~~ and Ambrogetti's acting and singing, as a contemporary says,

"connect Amelia Opie's name with opera so long as the chronicles of music shall be written." More feeble writings followed; in fact, she wrote too rapidly, and with a careless pen; yet among her tales are some of real power—"Murder will Out" and "The Ruffian Boy," in "Simple Tales," rest in our recollection with haunting force. The "Odd-tempered Man," in a different style, is seriously, deeply, impressively pathetic. "Temper," "St. Valentine's Day," and her later "Illustrations of Lying" and "Detraction Displayed" seem to us far inferior. In the last two, particularly, the mode of summing up, as if the two vices were on their trial—as if the result of their reasonable condemnation would bring us in real life one step farther from their contaminating influences—was surely unworthy of one acquainted with human nature.

Mr. Opie's death brought his widow only to the age of thirty-eight, and she lived forty-seven years longer. She might, we are assured, have married again, but she remained as she was, her father's inmate—the friend,—the cheerful, lively guest, whose conversational and musical powers were always welcome; who was ever "a friend in need." Her father died after a long decline, during which she tended and nursed him with devoted affection. It was during the long confinement of that time that religious impressions were certainly deepened and strengthened in her heart. Her father, till then apparently not much accustomed to converse upon these subjects, now found pleasure, advantage, and comfort in his long conversations with the late Mr. J. J. Gurney, and, by his own desire, was interred in the burial-ground of the Friends.

Her own after assumption of the Quaker faith, garb, and speech, excited at the time a degree of surprise and clamour, which at this day appears quite disproportioned to the occasion. Brought up and baptized among Unitarians, Mrs. Opie had been for a long time, as we know from her own authority, verging towards, and, finally, a convert to orthodox views.

"The choice of a religious community," she observed, "in my own mind, only then lay between the Wesleyan Methodists and the Friends;" but in the former she had scarcely a connection—in the latter many and dear associates. It was therefore the least possible wonder, excepting in so far as her lively, joyous tendencies could not but appear unsuited to the *outward* costume. Such broad contrasts between past and present, in minor matters, are always undesirable—always more or less

forced, when manners and dress and speech have all to be arrayed in a style unknown till now. All that can be said is, that they may be sincerely adopted as part of a system, in the main considered as good and wise; may be barricades against retrogression and pledges of being in earnest. In Mrs. Opie's case, we do not think either her new or old friends had the least reason to charge her with fickleness: and doubt whether for two minutes together, she ever felt a wish to be free of what seemed trammels to others. One needed only to observe how her overflowing, exuberant spirit of enjoyment stood unrebuked by her garb, or how her countenance only softened into a look of more serious happiness, to be assured that there was no self-deception in the matter. What would the world have had? She was loving and candid; willing to be at peace with it where she could; quietly walking in her own ways where she could not.

The trials of her later years were sharper than she was willing to allow. She had more bodily affliction than even those in the house with her easily found out; for it was her perpetual habit to make as little as possible of pain. Far deeper, more real was the grief that sprung from the loss, one by one, of her most cherished friends. The death of Sarah Buxton, of North Repps Cottage, Cromer,—then of her brother, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton—of J. J. Gurney—of his married daughter—and, last not least, that of the late Bishop of Norwich—whom she greatly loved and valued—were successive shocks from which she did not easily recover; and it is said that she seldom mentioned either of these persons without shedding tears; though always winding up with a few warm words indicative of the strong belief in a re-union hereafter.

In May, 1851, she came to London on her last visits, and attended the great Exhibition; on which occasion, while conducted in her chair round the building—for she was very lame—she met Miss Berry, then ninety years of age, and conversed with her in her usual lively manner. She returned to Norwich. Her occasional animated notes and letters still came to her friends. In one of these, dated 4th Month 27th, 1852, she speaks with more disturbance than was usual to her of a threatened removal from her house in the Castle Meadow, in consequence of City alterations. "Only think, dear friend, what an unfortunate person I am! I must go, if alive, somewhere else, and this is the most complete house for a lame invalid that ever was. Well! what must be, must be; and I hope I shall get a habitation

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somewhere, even before I inhabit my grassy grave!" It is a comfort to think that no move *was* made, until the last and final one. But the last half-year appeared to be marked by more rapid stages of decline. None of her relatives resided with her, for in general she preferred being alone; but during the last month she was attended by one of a younger generation, the Rev. R. Alderson, who performed all the filial offices, and closed her eyes. She was interred in the grave of her father, at the Friends' Burial Ground, Gildencroft, Norwich, amid a considerable concourse of persons who had known, and many of whom loved her. What has been said of her before, we now, in conclusion, repeat. She was "true in heart and true in life; generous, confiding, and faithful. Her cheerful heart shone through her bright face, and brought comfort and pleasure into every house she entered; and her deep reverence for all lofty and sacred things was as remarkable as the cheerfulness itself."

We shall ever regard her life as one of the healthiest and happiest we have known, and consider it as one of our blessings that a portion of our own has been brightened by the friendly regard of Amelia Opie.

MR. JAMES TRUBSHAW, C.E.

Oct. 28. At Little Haywood, Colwich, Staffordshire, aged 76, Mr. James Trubshaw, C.E.

He was born at the Mount, Colwich, Feb. 13, 1777, and was therefore four years and a half senior to another very eminent member of the same Society (of Civil Engineers), whom in after-life he was proud to call his friend, and to whom he looked up with sincere respect and affection, the late George Stephenson, esq. (see Gent. Mag. Oct. 1848), by whom, in turn, as also by his distinguished son, he was met, on all occasions of intercourse, with the most kind attention and courtesy. And here, it may be observed, that (allowing for individual diversities) there were many points of resemblance between that very remarkable man and himself, both in character and in career. Both were strictly men of original genius, of great natural talent, and persevering energy; both were of simple, open, manly bearing; both had been subjected to the discipline of actual work in younger days; and both were the makers of their own eventual reputations and positions in life. It may be added, that both were equally esteemed and respected, wherever known, as men of unblemished integrity. But it is not intended to run parallels where neither comparison nor contrast is needed, and where the celebrity of each rests on

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its own solid foundation. The points of resemblance have been alluded to only because they were fellow-labourers of the same generation, for the benefit of their country, in a common department; and because in Mr. Trubshaw perhaps the last is gone of the old school of engineers, whose works will be handed down to posterity as records of intuitive genius combined with singular practical skill. For Mr. Trubshaw, like his great contemporary, had few advantages of education; but in its stead he seemed to be gifted with an instinctive perception of all great mechanical principles, uniformly guided by excellent common sense.

In earlier life his abilities became gradually known, chiefly within his own county, where he acquired the favour and esteem of many of its aristocracy. His first special patroness and friend was the then Mrs. Sneyd, of Ashcomb, to whom he himself always attributed his start in the world; but throughout life he received unremitting encouragement and kindness (and even posthumously) from other members of that much respected family. The late Sir Thomas Cotton Sheppard and his father may be mentioned as other constant friends; and, at a later day, Sir George Phillips; by all of whom his tried worth was consistently appreciated; but his name was well known and esteemed through the county generally. At a later day Mr. Trubshaw became Engineer of the Trent and Mersey Canal Company, in which capacity his services and works were of the most valuable kind, whether in the way of construction, repair, or supervision. The various reservoirs, feeders, railways, and other works which he directed for that Company, bear equal witness, in one form or other, to his judicious management or able contrivance.

As an architect Mr. Trubshaw was naturally without classic pretensions; but his designs were always cleverly arranged for purposes of convenience and comfort. It was, however, as a builder that his talents were most conspicuous. Among his domestic works in that department were Hall, near Ashbourne, and Weston Hall, in Warwickshire (which he built for their respective owners after designs by Shaw and Blore), may be quoted as first-rate execution. In an unassuming and original simplicity of design, he accomplished a very remarkable work. The tower of Wyburbury Church, in which he had declined more than five feet perpendicular. At a small distance from the tower, a small opening in the ground, by removing the earth on the higher side, was adapted to the

purpose, until the fabric above might gradually sink and settle by its own weight, Mr. Trubshaw restored the tower to its upright position, without damage to a single stone of the whole building.*

In the outset of his career, however, his great fancy had been for bridges, and, as his earliest works of any magnitude were in that branch of art and science, so were his latest and greatest. Perhaps the "Grosvenor Bridge" over the Dee, at Chester (so named by her present Majesty, then the Princess Victoria, at its formal opening in 1832), is, and will remain, his master-piece of ability. An elegant design for the structure had been produced by the late Mr. Harrison, of that city, and its cleverness and beauty were readily acknowledged. To design, however, is sometimes easier than to execute; and where was to be found a man bold enough to undertake a work, which—if ever completed—was to stand unrivalled in the annals of bridge-building? A single arch was to be thrown across the river, of a span exceeding two hundred feet. Telford and other celebrated engineers had pronounced the feat almost impracticable; and the terms of contract alone, amounting to 36,000*l.* were sufficiently formidable, for a work attended with so many possible, yet undefinable hazards, at a day when the gigantic contracts of later time had not become familiar. Nevertheless, Mr. Trubshaw courageously undertook the work. It occupied six years in the completion; the first stone having been laid in Oct. 1827, and the bridge opened to the public in Dec. 1833. This was of course a term of great anxiety and of severe trial. The perils, both by land and water, were many and great. Demands were sometimes urgent, while supplies were necessarily dealt out with rigid caution by managers

* The compiler of this memoir feels himself little qualified to describe any mechanical process, but he conceives the work to have been accomplished as follows: supposing the inclination of the tower to have been from south to north (it matters not whether in fact it was so, or *vice versa*), a working trench was dug on the upper (or south) side, across the breadth of the tower, and from this trench the ground beneath, as far as to the northern foundations, was scooped out, and made a sort of colander, leaving solidity enough, as the work advanced, to resist sudden or violent pressure, yet inviting its gradual subsidence through the weakness caused by the perforations. Whether this, however, be a correct description or not, the fact is indisputably sure.

who could not afford to listen to pleas of indulgence; turns of adversity now and then ensued, and (as will ever be the case) there were not wanting some who looked upon the undertaking with adverse eyes, or worse, whom predictions of disappointment, or even less worthy considerations, forbade to sorrow for any prospect of failure. Thus he, on whom the responsibility rested, was more than once reduced to very disquieting straits. But he was no vain theorist or random pretender, neither had he calculated his resources loosely; and, after many a fluctuation of cloud and sunshine, bold enterprise and honest perseverance had their reward. The design was achieved in full; and one of the many wonders of this kingdom now remains for a lasting memorial (as is hoped) of the builder's comprehensive genius and sterling courage. The simplicity of construction in the centres of this great arch (an invention of which he was justly proud), and the mode of slackening them to bring the arch-stones to their respective bearings, drew forth great admiration from the members of the Society to which Mr. Trubshaw belonged, and by whom he was treated at all times with marked respect. A model of the bridge and centres (with some others of interest) was presented by him to the Society, and a problem of no small importance has been solved in bridge architecture by the triumphant issue of this venturesome and able work.

Though it be to pass from a greater subject to a less, there are some details connected with a later work of Mr. Trubshaw (also of very considerable magnitude), so graphically characteristic of the man, that this record would be incomplete without a reference to them. This was, the erection of the new bridge, called the "Exeter Bridge," over the Derwent, at Derby. More than one disastrous flood occurred in course of its progress, involving damage obviously fatal to all but the credit of the high-spirited contractor, then on the steady side of threescore years and ten. And now comes the characteristic evidence just referred to, as shown on occasion of a public dinner given at Derby, in celebration of the opening of this bridge in October, 1850. The health of the builder having been proposed in complimentary and very feeling terms, with an allusion to his ill fortune in the foregoing respect, coupled with good wishes for "all the enjoyment which intelligence and integrity could give to an old man in the last days of his life," Mr. Trubshaw replied in terms worthy of being recorded, as a specimen of what may be sincerely called "unadorned eloquence." "I am

much pleased (he said) that my conduct has met with your approbation. I have been in the habit of thinking all my life, but not of talking much; and if the bridge which has been opened to-day will carry us all well over, I shall be much gratified. With respect to the cost, it has never given me much trouble. When I was assailed by sudden floods, and by quicksands in the middle of the river, I soon found out where my profits would be. However, I have paid—or shall pay in the course of a few days—all the expenses incurred; and I shall then burn the accounts, and think no more about them. I thank the Mayor, in particular, and the gentlemen present, for the civility and kindness I have received during the progress of the work, and I hope the bridge will do credit to my memory when I am no more." The line in the play forcibly occurs here—

Was ever tale

With a more gallant modesty rehearsed?

Mr. Trubshaw's age and comparatively failing health after this period forbade his attempting a further work, to which allusion had been made, and which was at the time under serious consideration—namely, of erecting a monument to Mr. George Stephenson, to consist of "a single stone which should be several feet longer than Cleopatra's Needle." The project was gravely entertained, and he himself was sanguine as to its feasibility; nor did his peculiar skill in the construction and application of machinery for all building purposes, leave much room for doubt that his combined genius and energy would have brought the scheme to a successful issue, had it been actually taken in hand, and life been spared to him. His ingenuity in surmounting difficulties of such kind as would have been involved, had been very conspicuously shown in the erection of a column at Ramsgate, commemorative of the landing of George IV. in 1821, of which he had undertaken the direction at request of Mr. Shaw, to whom his abilities had become at that time experimentally known.

In social life, Mr. Trubshaw was cheerful and friendly; abhorrent from every sort of affectation or pretence; and ready at all times to communicate his valuable ideas and stores of practical information. Order was a great feature of his mind, in all ways; and he was carefully deferential to those of higher degree with whom he conversed, without any tincture of servility. It may be added with truth, that, as an employer, no master could ever have taken more thought and pains to render to all their dues—as well to those who served him, as to those whom he served. His

guiding principle—on either side, and all his life through—was a single-hearted uprightness. As respected the just claims of workmen, his own early experience had made him a highly competent judge; and so great was his anxiety to do them justice always, that, at an early period of his business—which he commenced at Stone, with very slender resources—neither he nor his very estimable wife would ever allow themselves any indulgence, until the workmen's wages and all trade debts had been made secure. Many, at that time, were the long and weary walks he undertook in collecting his own dues for such purposes; and greatly distressing was it to both, whenever those exertions happened to prove unsuccessful at the moment. And other like traits of honesty might be adduced in abundance, did such mere personal anecdotes properly belong to such general outline of character as the present.

In person, Mr. Trubshaw was of a commanding figure, tall and athletic, as may be judged in part from the somewhat singular fact of his having been one of seven brothers, whose aggregate height was not less than forty feet. He was married on the 21st Jan. 1801, to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Bott, of Stone, who survives him, and with whom he truly found and shared, during a term of more than half a century, "that mutual society, help, and comfort, which the one ought to have of the other in married life, both in prosperity and adversity." A more thoroughly united pair cannot have been often met with. Forty-four years of their happy union were spent at Little Haywood, where he settled in 1809, and where they had the satisfaction of receiving from friends, in 1851, some little memorials of their wedded jubilee. Three sons and three daughters, of whom five remain, were the issue of the marriage: his eldest son, Thomas, an architect of considerable promise, died prematurely in 1842. His eldest daughter is the wife of Thomas Johnson, esq. architect, of Lichfield.

It is pleasant to add, that Mr. Trubshaw eventually realised a handsome independence, although moderate in proportion to the extent of his labours and unflinching industry. He died calmly, after a short illness, and was buried in the church-yard on the 4th of November 1851, as he had lived, a faithful member of the Church of England. His death occasioned deep regret, in his own neighbourhood, that highest testimony of esteem—namely, of being a personal loss in many circles of his own family.

MR. THOMAS WEDDLE.

Dec. 4. At Bagshot, aged 36, Mr. Thomas Weddle, F.R.A.S., Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Mr. Weddle was born at Stamfordham, in Northumberland, or in its immediate neighbourhood, and was educated by Mr. Chester, an excellent scholar, who was master of the grammar school of that place, and under whom he made considerable progress in classics. These, however, he did not prosecute far, but subsequently acquired so much knowledge of French and German as to be able to read with facility mathematical works written in those languages. The bent of his mind lay towards the exact sciences; and under this impression he was removed to the Anchorage School, Gateshead, of which the late Mr. James Charlton was then the conductor. Here his genius for mathematics immediately began to discover itself; for he not only acquired a knowledge of Euclid with wonderful rapidity, but, while studying it, suggested various improvements in the demonstrations, and many extensions and modifications of the different propositions. Here, also, he became acquainted with the method of applying algebra to geometrical investigations, by which he subsequently made many beautiful discoveries. A few years after this, he kept school at Horsley, near Ovingham, where he first became publicly known as a mathematician, having there begun to write in the *Lady's Diary*. Here his "*Method of Solving Numerical Equations of all Orders*" was first discovered, which was read before the Royal Society in 1841, and published in 1842, while he was mathematical master in Dr. Bruce's academy. In some respects this was one of the most useful discoveries ever made in algebra, as it furnished a certain method by which numerical equations of very high orders and involving large coefficients could at all times be solved, which were quite unmanageable by the old methods; and as an instance of its power he gave a solution of an equation of the 20th degree with all its terms, and another of an incomplete one of the 622d degree involving large coefficients. As a sequel to Professor Davie's *Horæ Geometricæ*, Mr. Weddle published a series of papers in the *Lady's Journal* on the properties of triangles, with their inscribed and escribed circles, of great beauty and originality. The subject was thought by many to have been exhausted; but when taken up by a master mind, it soon appeared that the properties of these figures were innumerable, and that new theorems might be discovered without limit by any one qualified for their investigation. For many years

the *Lady's Diary* and other periodicals were enriched by his contributions. Of late years he was a regular contributor, as far as his health permitted, to the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*, and his papers will not suffer in comparison with those of the first mathematicians of the age, by whom that journal is supported. Though cut off in the flower of his age, he had written much. If all his papers were collected (as they well deserve to be), they would fill an octavo volume of between four and five hundred pages of entirely original matter. This shows what might have been expected from him had he lived.

Mr. Weddle was not a mere mathematician: he was also a well-informed man, with a fine taste for polite literature, with which he was well acquainted, and in which he took great delight. He was an acute metaphysician, and reasoned as well on other subjects as he did in his favourite science. In every relation of life he was good and amiable: an excellent husband, a generous son, and a faithful friend; so that those who knew him best will most lament that he has been laid in an early grave.

MR. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19. In his 65th year, Mr. Samuel Williams, Engraver on Wood.

Mr. Williams was born, on the 23d Feb. 1788, at Colchester, of poor but respectable parents. A love of Art came very early on him, and he was a mere boy when he determined on becoming a painter. He soon obtained materials for carrying out the bent of his ambition, and his early easel works, if the pictures of a boy may be honoured with such a name, are said to display all that observation of nature, animate and inanimate, which his woodcuts in after life never fail to suggest. His boyish efforts, however, did not procure him employment as a painter; and he was apprenticed to Mr. Marsden, a printer in Colchester. During his apprenticeship he taught himself to etch on copper; and, a few proofs of woodcuts from a work entitled "*Charlton Nesbit*" falling into his hands, he was induced to try his skill in drawing on wood and engraving his designs. He pursued this art without any encouragement from his master, and on the termination of his apprenticeship at once entered upon it as his sole business. His earliest patron was Mr. Crosby, a London publisher, who had seen some of his boyish efforts, and who promised that, if he ever came to London, he should draw and engrave a "*Natural History*" for him. Mr. Crosby kept his promise, and a series of 300 cuts was given into the hands of the then untried country artist.

His skill in design recommended him to Messrs. Harvey and Darton, and to other publishers, who were glad to have a design and an engraving from the same hand at a cheaper rate than they could get them when the engraver was not designer too. He executed in this way many anonymous engravings, evincing skill in design and dexterity in the nicer touches of his art. His name was first known beyond the little region of his own business by some carefully engraved illustrations to the *Tasso* of Mr. Wiffen, from the designs of Henry Corbould. He designed as well as engraved some characteristic designs for Whittingham's edition of *Robinson Crusoe*; but some of his cleverest works were those he produced for Hone's *Every Day Book*, particularly a series of the *Months*. Shortly after, he supplied the illustrations to *The Olio* and *The Parterre*, two periodical publications which were made very attractive by these embellishments, and which in point of vigour and character may be considered to have led the way in the modern school of drawing on wood. Mr. Williams was the first to give to periodical literature spirited and good illustrations from wood blocks, a plan that is now carried out to so very great an extent. In Mr. Scrope's very interesting volumes on *Salmon-Fishing* and *Deer-Stalking* are several exquisite engravings by Mr. Williams, of whom the author speaks in high terms of praise in his preface to the third edition of the latter work. Mr. Williams also engraved several blocks for Mr. Britton, which have served to adorn the *Cathedral Antiquities*, the *Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities*, the *Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting* (Mr. Britton's account of the *Soane Museum*), the *History and Antiquities of Cashiobury*, and an edition of *Anstey's Bath Guide*; as well as the works of the *Wiltshire Topographical Society*.

So much was Mr. W. engaged in designing and drawing upon wood, that for many years the pencil was much more in his hands than the graver. He took particular pleasure in the delineation of rural scenery, such as may be seen in his edition of *Thomson's Seasons*, but his figure drawings were also not inferior to those of any of his fellow labourers. His industry was equal to his talents; but in consequence of his numerous engagements, he was unable to accomplish,—what had been his chief ambition, more than a few paintings in oil-colours.

His eldest son, Mr. Joseph Lionel Williams, has been his able and efficient assistant; but has now quitted this department of art, which, however, is still pursued by his two brothers.

MR. WILLES MADDOX.

Lately. At Pera, near Constantinople, Mr. Willes Maddox.

Mr. Maddox was born at Bath, in 1813. In his early life his talent attracted the attention of Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, for whom he executed several pictures of a high historical class, and in a manner far from unworthy of the subjects. The principal were the Annunciation, the Temptation on the Mount, and Christ's Agony in the Garden. It was doubtless owing to his association with Mr. Beckford, the author of the gorgeous Oriental tale of "Vathek," that the artist became interested in subjects borrowed from Eastern life, which were among his best pictures, such as the Snake Charmers, Aïna Fellek, the Light of the Mirror, &c. and his portraits of distinguished Turks—Mehemed Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, and of Halil Aga Risk Allah, &c. It was while in Turkey for the purpose of painting some portraits of the Sultan, who had sat several times to him, that a fever terminated his life after a very short illness. The honour awarded to Mr. Maddox by the Sultan was one which, we believe, was never before accorded to a European artist.

Among his principal works not already mentioned, we may refer to his Beatrice Cenci seeking protection from the Count her Father, The Golden Age, The Contadini's Last Home, Naomi, Ruth, and Orpah. The portraits by Mr. Maddox were examples of truthful and vigorous painting; of which those of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton were most favourable specimens. Bath and its vicinity possess many of his best works. For several years past he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and the British Institution.—*Art Journal.*

W. R. BEXFIELD, MUS. D.

Nov. 5. In London, in his 30th year, William Richard Bexfield, Mus. D.

He was born in Norfolk on the 27th 1824, and, at seven years of age, was one of the choristers at the Cathedral. Whilst there his unusual musical talent attracted the attention of Dr. Buck. At the age of eleven he composed an anthem in eight parts, free of grammatical errors, and Dr. Buck that he possessed great talents, and he accordingly educated him for the profession. During the eight years he was a member of the choir his singing attracted the admiration of everybody, including a range of nearly equal to many of the best expression and cha-

racter to every thing he sung, that he was a favourite chorister for some years.

At seventeen he played Bach's pedal fugues with effect and precision; and, deeming that a composer should be experimentally acquainted with every instrument for which he proposes to write, he gave a portion of his attention to the trombone, trumpet, and even the drums (upon all of which he performed publicly at the Norwich concerts), and subsequently prosecuted his study of the violin. On the expiration of his articles with Dr. Buck, being then twenty-one years of age, he was elected, from among many competitors, organist to the parish church of Boston, remarkable for its fine organ. During the same year he published his eight Chorals for Voices and Organ. In the same year (Nov. 26, 1846) he graduated Mus. Bac. at Oxford. The exercise which he made on taking his degree contained a strict Canon in five real parts. On this occasion he received an unwonted testimonial, in a letter from Dr. Crotch, the examiner, complimenting him on the merit of his performance. Since this event he has published his Concert Fugues for the Organ. These were played during the Great Exhibition, to the listening thousands who thronged the aisles of the Palace of Glass. To his intense practice, during this period especially, is due that extraordinary power of improvisation, in which he seems scarcely to have been excelled by any living performer. In 1847 he composed his Six Songs (which caused him to be spoken of as the "Poet Musician"), and the following year he won a prize for a church anthem, against a host of competitors. Renouncing his provincial engagement, he declared himself a candidate for the post of organist at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. In this contest Mr. Vincent Novello decided for him, in opposition to the rival claims of no less than thirty-five candidates. It is worthy of remark, that throughout the contest he played entirely from memory, without the aid of notes. About this time he published a collection of pieces under the title of *Musica di Camera*, and not long afterwards (at the age of twenty-four) took the degree of Doctor of Music. We next meet with him as the author of a volume of Church Anthems, which now form part of the sacred repertoire of most of our cathedrals. In 1850 he married. At a rather later period his *Death of Hector* obtained the prize of ten guineas, offered by the Huddersfield Glee Club for the best serious glee, Sir H. Bishop being the adjudicator.

But the work on which his reputation will mainly depend is the oratorio of Israel

Restored, which he has on two occasions conducted in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, once on its first introduction at the Choral Society's Concerts in Oct. 1851, and again at the Musical Festival last year. This oratorio has been performed several times since, and received with the most gratifying expressions of public approbation.

Dr. Bexfield leaves a widow and two children to lament the loss of one who, in every relation of life, was distinguished by great simplicity of manner and singleness of heart, and who was beloved by all who had even the slightest acquaintance with him. He had for some considerable time been labouring under a painful internal disorder, which, during the last few weeks, had increased; but, undervaluing the assistance to be derived from medical advice, neglected to avail himself of such aid until it was unfortunately too late to be of any service. Dr. Williams and Dr. Rutledge have been for the last two months in attendance upon him; but the latter, who was first called in, expressed his fears that the chronic form of the disease, to which he had been for years subject, could not be prevented from lapsing into inflammation of the lower bowel, of which he died.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

M. DEPPING.

Lately. In his 70th year, M. George Bernard Depping, a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France, and of that of the Antiquaries of the North in Copenhagen, and of many other literary societies.

He was born in 1784 at Munster in Westphalia; whence he removed in 1803 to settle at Paris. He was not, however, naturalised in France until the year 1827. His profession was that of a teacher of the German language; but his more engrossing occupation consisted in the production of literary works, both original and translated, and he also contributed largely to the *Biographie Universelle*, the *Annales des Voyages*, the *Magasin Encyclopedique*, and other periodical publications. Among his more important works are a History of Spain, in two volumes, 1811; a History of the Maritime Expeditions of the Normans, and their establishment in France in the tenth century, 1826, two volumes 8vo.; a History of the Commerce between the Levant and Europe from the period of the Crusades to the foundation of the American Colonies, 1830 (for which he had obtained a prize from the *Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* in 1828); an historical essay on the Jews in the Middle Ages, 1834; the History of Normandy under William the Conqueror and his successors, until the re-union of Nor-

mandy to the kingdom of France, 1835, two volumes 8vo.; and *Administrative Correspondence under Louis XIV.*

He also edited "*L'Angleterre, ou Description Historique et Topographique du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne*," 1823, 6 vols. 18mo. Second edition, 1827; a volume on the Manners and Customs of all nations, forming a volume of *l'Encyclopedie Portative*, in 1826; and several geographical works, among which was one on Greece, derived in great measure from that by Dodwell, (1823, 4 vols. 18mo.), and a translation from the English of Belzoni's Travels in Egypt and Nubia, 1821.

M. FONTAINE.

Oct. 10. At Paris, in his 90th year, M. Louis Fontaine, architect, the oldest member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

In conjunction with Percier and with Bernier, he directed public works under the sovereigns who reigned over France during more than half a century,—from the time of Napoleon to the revolution of 1848. Even then he might have retained his position as architect at the palace of the Tuileries under the Provisional Government, but he declined to do so.

His body was buried at Père la Chaise with great honour. A large number of the members of the French Institute, the great majority of the architects, sculptors, and painters of Paris, and a countless body of contractors and workmen of all classes, followed his body to the grave, and manifested their regard and regret.

At his grave eulogies were pronounced by M. Lebas, M. Achille Leclère, M. Gauthier, and our countryman Mr. Donaldson, who had long been on terms of intimacy with the departed artist. The few words which the latter addressed to the assembled crowd, in their own language, appear to have gratified them. "Permit," said he, "an English architect to place a leaf of laurel on the tomb of his brother Academician. The architects of England—the artists of all Europe—will learn with the most lively regret the cruel loss which the French school has suffered. A probity without reproach, a noble sincerity, and frank and honourable conduct, have gained for M. Fontaine the esteem of several sovereigns. His name will ever be united in the history of architecture with that of his illustrious colleague Percier. These two friends have guided the studies of the youth of your country, and have led them to follow a course which has produced for France monuments of which you may well be proud, since all Europe admires them. Honour to France! Honour to her great men!"

MR. JOHN SAVILLE FAUCIT.

Nov. 8. At the house of a widowed daughter, residing near Bishopsgate, Mr. John Saville Faucit.

Mr. Faucit was one of the old school of provincial managers, and an actor of no ordinary talent. He was husband of the celebrated Mrs. Faucit, of the Theatres Royal, and father of Miss Helen Faucit (now Mrs. Martin), Mr. E. F. Saville, a popular actor of the Surrey, Mr. Alfred Saville, now of the Victoria, and Mr. J. F. Saville, the Derby and Nottingham manager. He was for many years manager of several theatres in Kent, and last held public office in the treasury at the City of London Theatre, under Messrs. Johnson and Nelson Lee. His last appearance upon the stage was a few weeks since at Margate, in *The Illustrious Stranger*, for the benefit of his son, E. F. Saville, the present manager. As an author, he wrote some successful dramas, the most popular of which were *The Miller's Maid*, and *Wapping Old Stairs*. A clever historical serial, called *The Heads of the Headless*, was also from his pen.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 1850. While with an exploring party to the Great Lake, South Africa, aged 25, Alfred, fourth son of the late W. Rider, esq. of Albion-st. Hyde-park and Leamington Spa. He died of fever at the native town of the Batonana, 1,600 miles from the Cape of Good Hope.

July 11, 1853. Treacherously murdered by the natives of Tabon, Western Africa, on board the schooner *Heroine*, of which he was commander, aged 39, Capt. Daniel Cormack, of Wick; and at the same time, aged 25, John Graham Jackson, only son of the late John Hough Jackson, esq. of Cumberwell. They were joint owners of the vessel, devoted friends, and had sailed together for many years.

Sept. 7. At Castlebar, Ireland, Mr. Matthew Archdeacon, author of *Connaught Rangers*, 1798, an historical tale in one volume; *Everard*, an Irish tale of the 19th century, in 2 vols. 1835; *Legends of Connaught*, 1839; and *Shawn na Soggarth*, the Priest Hunter, a Tale of the Penal Times, 1844, one vol. He died in destitute circumstances, leaving four orphan children.

Sept. 20. At Contai, East Indies, aged 40, Alexander Edward Brown, esq. of Dowlutpore, Tirlhoot, eldest son of the late Alexander Brown, esq. of Farnham, Surrey.

Sept. 24. At Saugor, Captain George Collingwood Dickson, 23rd M.L.I., son of the late Adm. Sir Archibald Collingwood Dickson, Bart.

Sept. 30. At Mercara, Madras, Margaretta Sarah, wife of Capt. Gustard, Superintendent of Coorg, youngest dau. of the Rev. John White, Vicar of Exminster, Devon.

Oct. 3. By an accidental fall from his horse, at Madura, Lieut. William Marley Burroughs, 2d Madras N.I.

Oct. 4. At Bombay, Second-Lieut. Thomas William Grahame, Bombay Art. son of Archibald Grahame, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster, and Brighton.

Oct. 5. At Kirkee, Bombay, Herbert Taylor Dickinson, only son of the late John Dickinson, esq. solicitor, of New Broad-street.

Oct. 6. With her infant dau, born Sept. 3, by the foundering of a boat on the bar of the Bancroft river, near Bombay, aged 25, Mary-Sophia-Marcia, wife of Arthur Malet, esq. Chief Secretary of Bombay, and third dau. of J. P. Willoughby, esq. late Member of Council at that Presidency.

Oct. 13. In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 77, Alicia, wife of Lieut. Flanagan; and *Nov. 10*, aged 74, Lieut. Michael Flanagan, late of H.M.'s 8th (King's Own) Regt.

Oct. 14. At Strathaven, Demerara, aged 52, George Quayle, esq. late of Liverpool.

Oct. 16. At Bermuda, aged 30, Capt. George Scott Hanson, of H.M. 56th Regt. third son of C. Hanson, esq. of Dorset-square.

Oct. 25. In Demerara, aged 18, Antonia-Sophia, youngest child of the late Major-Gen. Stephen Goodman, C.B., K.H.

Oct. 27. At Madeira, aged 17, Henry-Rowlatt, eldest son of the Rev. Alex. J. D. O'Reay.

At Madeira, George John Thomas, esq. of Clifton, esq. son of the late Capt. J. Thomas, and grandson of the late Gen. George Dick, E.L.C. service.

Oct. 31. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 65, Capt. George Hill, formerly of the 88th Regt.

Nov. 2. At Florence, Capt. Robert Napier Kellett, late of the Royal Highlanders, nephew of Sir Richard Kellett, Bart.

Nov. 3. At Winchester, aged 69, John Davidson, esq. of Shawford, near that city.

At Malta, in her 24th year, Charlotte Hope, only dau. of the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk for Scotland.

Nov. 5. Drowned when bathing in the sea, when on a visit to Ardgillan castle, near Balbriggan, the residence of Colonel Taylor, aged 32, the Right Hon. Louisa Augusta, Lady Langford. She was the eldest dau. of the late Edw. Michael Conolly, esq. M.P. for co. Donegal (cousin to the Earl of Longford), by Catharine-Jane, eldest dau. of C. B. Ponsonby-Barker, esq. was married to Lord Langford in 1846, and has left issue.

Nov. 6. In Southampton, aged 77, Edward Leveson Gower, esq.

At Camden-town, aged 67, Ellen-Louisa, wife of Richard M. Whitchell, Paymaster R.N.

At Stratford-green, aged 87, George C. Wilson, esq.

Nov. 7. At Needham Market, Suffolk, aged 43, Mary-Isabella, wife of the Rev. G. Alex. Paske.

Aunty, dau. of the late H. J. F. Rose, esq. of Melton House, Northamptonshire.

At Matthew Clark's, esq. Brompton House, Isle of Thanet, aged 5, Charles Herbert-Chamney, only son of the late Charles Senior, esq.

At Mountsorrel, aged 87, Joseph Shaw. He retained the whole of his faculties to the last. He has left living four children, thirty-seven grandchildren, and forty-two great-grandchildren, and about twenty have died previously.

At St. Anne's, Stockton-on-Tees, aged 41, Leonard H. Wilkinson, esq. of Lemon's-terr. Stepney-green, London, youngest and only surviving brother of Rev. J. Wilkinson, incumbent of Redcar.

Nov. 8. At Starcross, aged 59, Wm. Ash, esq.

At Coombe, Penzance, aged 72, Maria, wife of Thomas Bolithio, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sarah-Matilda, wife of the Marchese Brancalione, of Gubbio, in the Roman States, sister of Lord Broughton, G.C.B. She was one of the daughters of Sir Benj. Hobhouse, Bart. by his second wife Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Parry; and was married in 1827.

At Southsea, Eliza, wife of Thomas Dawney, esq. H.E.L.C.S. and dau. of the late Sir William Paxton, of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire.

Maria, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Drake, esq. of Highgate.

At Beaufort-buildings West, aged 85, Hannah, relict of Wm. Dyke, esq. of Woodborough, Wilts.

James, son of Richard Greenhalgh, esq. of Carr Bank, Mansfield. His funeral took place on the 19th, when all the shops and public institutions in

the town were closed in respect to his memory. Among the carriages which followed were those of Sir Edward Walker, G. Walkden, R. Wright, and E. Bunting, esqrs. On reaching Tversal, the body was borne to the grave by some of the workmen of the deceased.

At Brightstone, Isle of Wight, aged 36, W. J. Lambert, M.D. of Thirsk, Yorkshire.

At Fareham, aged 30, Douglas H. Lawson, esq.

At Henbury, near Bristol, Martha-Lucy, wife of Thomas Pease, esq.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 53, Amelia-Margaret, wife of John Pratt, esq. and only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Forster.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 54, Selina, eldest dau. of the late Peter Sill, esq. of Devonshire-pl. and Lincoln's-inn.

Very suddenly, at his residence, Linden-villa, Leatherhead, Surrey, Tobias Walker Sturge, esq. late of Bensham House, Broad-green, Croydon. His remains were brought to Dorking in a hearse followed by ten carriages, and interred in the burying ground of the Society of Friends, Dorking.

At Cheltenham, at an advanced age, Everilda, widow of Joshua Williams, esq. of Perridge House, near Exeter.

Nov. 9. At Malvern-pl. Bedminster, aged 44, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Ensign Henry Bowen, of the 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Kirkella, near Hull, aged 72, Anne-Elizabeth, widow of J. Broadley, esq.

At Sowdon-villa, Lympstone, Thomas Harbottle, esq. late of Manchester.

At Harrow-on-the-hill, aged 49, Richard Orford Holte, esq.

At the Royal Hospital, Haslar, aged 47, Lieut. B. Jeffery, R.N.

In Cadogan-pl. Louisa, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. John Maude, R.N.

At her mother's residence, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, Emily FitzRoy, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Palmer, of Oare rectory, Sussex.

At the house of her brother, H. Vincent, esq. Ripley, Surrey, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Robert Vincent, esq. of South Mimms.

In Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-park, Anne, wife of Captain Samuel Wyatt, R.A.

Nov. 10. At Alton, aged 75, James Curtis, esq.

At Margate, aged 88, James Dalgety, esq.

At Greatworth Rectory, aged 55, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. H. Dyke.

At Douglas, James Holmes, esq. banker, brother of the late Mr. Alderman John Holmes, of Liverpool, who died three weeks ago. The family property, which is said to be worth 500,000*l.* has been left to the deceased's two grand-nieces.

At Kingston Cross, Portsea, aged 78, Sukey, relict of Henry Sabine, esq.

At Thames Ditton, Surrey, Anne, relict of the late Henry Salkeld, esq.

At Crabbie House, near Dover, Elizabeth-Wood, relict of Leonard Smith, esq.

At Ealing Park, aged 64, William Studley, esq.

At Baneroff's Hospital, Stepney, aged 34, Elizabeth-Eather, wife of the Rev. R. J. F. Thomas.

In Portland-road, aged 90, Thos. Tomkison, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 80, Everilda, relict of Joshua Williams, esq. late of Perridge House, Devon.

Nov. 11. In Charterhouse-sq. Catherine, wife of Edward Compin, esq.

At Hastings, aged 82, Miss Mary Crouch.

At Cheshunt, aged 42, Julia, third dau. of the late Edward Harrold, esq.

At Evesham, aged 40, Henry Hiron, esq.

At Pitfour Castle, Perthshire, aged 46, the Right Hon. Montagu Lady Panmure. She was the elder dau. of the second Lord Abercromby, by the Hon. Montagu Dundas, third dau. of Henry 1st Viscount Melville; and was married to Lord Panmure, then the Hon. Fox Maule, in 1831. She leaves no issue.

At Berlin, General Radowitz.

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In Westbourne Park-terrace, aged 53, Caroline-Hurry, wife of Dr. Sabine, M.D.

At Emscote, aged 75, Mrs. Tatnall, wife of the former gaoler of Warwick. For more than 23 years she made great exertion for the reformation of the female and juvenile offenders placed under her care. Respecting the usefulness of her career, the late Sir Eardley Wilmot wrote: "To Mrs. Tatnall's meritorious exertions while she superintended the female ward, and the education of the boys in the gaol at Warwick, the public at large, as well as the county itself, are deeply indebted. She gave the first impulse to that system of prison discipline which has been attended with the happiest effect."

At Coventry, aged 78, John Twist, esq. an eminent solicitor of that city.

John Luke Wetten, esq. of Style House, near Kew, and Conduit-st. solicitor.

Nov. 12. At Leicester, aged 66, Richard Boyer, esq.

At Dalston, Frances, wife of Charles Cairns, of the East India House.

At Salisbury, aged 65, Phoebe, widow of the Rev. Henry Luke Dillon, Rector of Lytchett Matravers, co. Dorset.

In Brompton-crescent, Harriet, widow of Edward Du Bois, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Lee Park, Blackheath, aged 82, Charles Francis, esq.

Aged 72, William Hutton, esq. of Betham House, Milnthorpe, Westmorland.

At Edmonton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, for many years of Hackney.

At Teeton House, near Northampton, aged 87, Thos. Langton, esq.

At Camborne, aged 45, Rich. Lanyon, esq. M.D.

At Hastings, Mr. Robert W. Lewis, solicitor, son of the late Rev. John Lewis, Ingatestone.

Aged 110, Jane Macbeath, a pauper, belonging to Wick, Caithness.

At Crouch-end House, Miss Ann Lobb.

In Somerset-st. Portman-sq. Mrs. McClea, of Addison-road, Notting-hill, relict of Peter McClea, esq. of Belfast.

Aged 11, Arthur-Edward, the son of John Carnac Morris, esq. of Mansfield-st.

At Thames Ditton, Anne, relict of Henry Salkeld, esq.

At Combe Fishacre, near Newton Abbot, aged 67, John Shepherd, esq.

At Exeter, aged 75, Benjamin Sparrow, esq. upwards of 50 years lime-stone merchant at Cattle Down.

Nov. 13. Aged 79, Edward P'Anson, esq. of Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, and sometime of Laurence Pountney-lane, surveyor.

At Liverpool, aged 69, Major Richard Axford, Bengal Army, recruiting officer in that town for the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Castle Huntly, Perthshire, William Dandson, esq. late of Bombay Artillery.

Catherine, dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Grayson, D.D. Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, Fanny, eldest surviving dau. of the late Edward Lee, esq. of Tramore Lodge, co. Waterford, and Sidmouth.

At Dover, aged 80, Jane-Craig, widow of Arthur Manclark, esq. of Rochester.

At Camberwell, aged 23, Edward-Ridson, only son of James Vanhouse, esq.

At Littleton, Middlesex, aged 37, Arthur W. Wood, esq. son of Col. Wood.

Nov. 14. At Brighton, George William Aylmer, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-st.

Aged 66, Elizabeth, the wife of James Bourdillon, esq.

By suicide, at Cork, Dr. Bull, one of the most eminent surgeons of that city. The unfortunate gentleman had been labouring under an aberration of intellect for some time past; and, though a watch was kept over him, he managed to elude the vigilance of those employed for that purpose, and hanged himself to a tree in his own garden.

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with the military sash belonging to his son-in-law, Adjutant Dagg.

At Bath, aged 87, Willoughby Harcourt Carter, esq. of New Park, co. Dublin.

Aged 62, Sarah, wife of Robert Casson, esq. of Waterloo, near Portsmouth.

At London Wall, Mr. Francis Champneys, surgeon, who committed suicide by swallowing prussic acid. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

At Cheltenham, by a fall from his gig, by which his skull was fractured, Mr. Croome, son of the late Fielden Croome, esq. banker, of Cirencester.

Aged 51, Matthew Davies, esq. of Tan-y-bwlch, near Aberystwith, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Davies, and for 24 years Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for Cardiganshire.

At Kensington, aged 81, Mrs. Sarah Longman.

Aged 29, at Bedlington, Northumberland, Elizabeth-Selly, wife of Robert B. Longridge, esq.

At Clifton, aged 69, Matthew Munt, esq. late of Beaumont, Chesham.

At Neithrop, near Chepstow, Capt. Newdigate Poyntz, B.N. second son of Rev. N. Poyntz, late Rector of Tormarton, Glouce.

At Yalding, aged 53, Hannah, wife of Dr. Sackett, L.L.D. of Counter-hill, New Cross.

At Malta, aged 37, Mr. Richard Offard Stuart, late of H.M. ship Trafalgar.

Nov. 15. At Chatham, aged 79, D. Barnes, esq. At Old Windsor, Berks, aged 89, Miss Harvey Bonnell.

At Wimbleton-common, aged 45, H. Helps, esq. At Stonelands, Devon, aged 82, Colington Parr, esq. Deputy-Lieut. a Magistrate, and High Sheriff of the county in 1841.

At Chelsea, aged 86, James Ray, esq. At Wasing-place, Berkshire, aged 82, Jane-Dorothea, relict of William Reader, esq. of Ewhurst-park, Hants.

At Ventnor, Charles, seventh son of Wm. Simmonds, esq. of Abbott's Barton, near Winchester.

In Gloucester-st. Regent's Park, aged 53, William Smeddie, esq. of the Ordnance Office, and Bishop Middleton Hall, Durham.

In Albany-st. Regent's Park, aged 86, Ann-Masterman Stewart, widow of John Tiffen Stewart, esq. of Kentish town.

At Bath, aged 92, Miss Wilkinson.

W. Harding Wright, esq. of Guildford-st. and Essex-st.

Nov. 16. At York, aged 60, Mr. Robert Barnes, late manager of the York City and County Bank.

Mary, second dau. of the late James Carter, esq. of Barnes, Surrey.

At Chelsea, aged 62, John Cheetham, gent.

Aged 78, Isabella, wife of Henry Thomas Dunster, of Tottenham.

At Concord, Massachusetts, in her 84th year, Mrs. Ruth Emerson, mother of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and widow of the Rev. W. Emerson, pastor of the First Church in Boston from 1799 to 1811.

Aged 79, Richard Powell, esq. of Abbey-pl. St. John's Wood.

At Peckham, aged 92, Mrs. Pyne.

Aged 16, Charles Augustine Scovell, gent. cadet of the Royal Mil. College, Sandhurst, sixth son of Henry Scovell, esq. of Ferney, Stillorgan, and nephew of the Governor Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.

Aged 43, Anna, wife of Henry Atwell Smith, esq. of Gosbury-hill, near Kingston-on-Thames.

At Marlborough college, aged 15, Paynton-Le-Marchant, youngest son of the Rev. John James Vaughan, Rector of Gotham, Notts.

At the house of his son-in-law Charles Rowe, esq. York-st. Portman-sq. James Eyre Watson, esq. of Fillongley Grange, Warw.

At his son's, West Derby, near Liverpool, aged 71, George Withers, esq. of Brook House, Herts, late treasurer to the Liverpool Dock Estate.

7. At Kingsland-crescent, aged 77, Wm. 84.

At Samuel Smith's, esq. Combe House, near Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 85, Miss Cospe.

At Milford House, near Ferrybridge, aged 30, Eliza-Ann, wife of Benj. Croeland, esq. only surviving dau. of Richard Perkins, esq. of Regent-sq.

At Torquay, in her 32d year, the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy. She was the Lady Sarah Frederica Caroline Villiers, daughter of the present Earl of Jersey, by Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, daughter of John tenth Earl of Westmoreland.

She was married in 1842 to Nicholas Esterhazy von Galantha, only son of Paul Anthony Prince Esterhazy, many years Imperial Ambassador to Great Britain; and has left several children.

Having suffered from a tedious decline, after having tried the baths of Ischl and Ems, she was sent by her physicians to her native country, in the hope that her native air might arrest the progress of the disease, and after residing for some months at Hastings, was, as a final resource, removed to Torquay.

In Bury-st. Bloomsbury, Selina, widow of Sidney Hall, engraver.

At Walmer, Margaretta, wife of Rear-Adm. W. W. Henderson.

Isabella, youngest dau. of the late George Kilmour, esq. of Woburn-pl. and Balcarin, Aberdeenshire.

In Camden-town, aged 69, John M'William, esq. late of the Tithe Office.

At Greenwich, aged 17, Margaret-Walrond, youngest dau. of the late John Munro, esq. of Barbados.

At Ilfracombe, Eleanor, relict of Lieut.-Col. William Henry Newton.

Christiana, wife of Charles Oldfield, esq. of Fitzroy-park, Highgate.

At Geneva, aged 57, William Pittman, late Capt. 59th Regt.

At Chelsea College, Allegra-Frances, eldest surviving dau. of Charles Revell, esq.

At Worcester, aged 90, Frances Fleming, widow of the Rev. J. F. S. Fleming St. John, Treb. of Worcester. She was the only dau. of Richard Fleming, esq. of Dinmore, co. Heref. was married in 1788, and left a widow in 1832, having had issue a very numerous family.

At Clyst St. Lawrence, aged 73, Mr. John Snell, yeoman. The deceased was highly respected by his fellow-parishioners, and had filled for fifty successive years the office of churchwarden.

Aged 65, Mary-Anne, wife of J. E. Sparrowe, esq. solicitor, of Ipswich.

Nov. 18. At Camberwell-green, aged 76, Samuel Closs, esq.

At Brighton, Frederica, eldest dau. of Frederick Howard Collins, esq.

In the Isle of Thanet, aged 91, James Dalgely, esq. of Dalgely Castle, N.B.

At Colchester, aged 37, Louisa, wife of the Rev. T. W. Davids, eldest dau. of Robert Winter, esq. of Bedford-row.

Aged 88, Henry Joslin, esq. for upwards of fifty years deacon of the Independent Chapel, Brentwood.

At Boley-hill, Rochester, Frances, dau. of the late Wm. Nicholson, esq.

At Tanfield, aged 23, John S. Simpson, second son of the Rev. W. Simpson.

At the Elms, Ealing, Elizabeth, widow of John Smith, esq.

At Stratton Audley, Oxon, aged 33, W. Watts, esq.

Nov. 19. At Counter-hill, New Cross, aged 90, John Ashford, esq.

At Strasbourg, Miss Sarah Brooke, dau. of the late Henry Brooke, esq. Civil Service, Madras.

At Hasland House, Derby, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Josiah Cloughton, esq.

At Coolinge, aged 87, Susannah, wife of J. Elliott, esq. and third dau. of the late Mr. T. Purday, of the Library, Sandgate.

Mr. W. Heeley, the oldest inhabitant of Stratford-on-Avon. He stated that he remembered

George the Third being crowned, consequently he must have been about one hundred years of age. He was borne to his last resting-place on Wednesday by eight of his companions whose ages averaged 80 years each.

At St. Leonard's, Sussex, Frances, wife of Wm. Winstanly Hull, esq. of Tickwood, near Wellington, dan. of George Rowe, esq. formerly of May-place, near Liverpool.

At Herne Bay, aged 41, Benjamin Wm. Rawlings, esq. of Rounford, Essex, solicitor.

In Stonehouse, aged 78, Walter Reid, esq. late of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General's Office.

Ellen, wife of the Rev. Frederick Russell, incumbent of St. Luke's, Southampton.

In Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq. aged 76, Ann, relict of R. W. Satchwell, esq.

At Hammersmith, Marshall, eldest son of Renben Sayers, esq.

At Freeland's, near Alnwick, Margaret, dan. of Thomas Skelly, esq.

Aged 79, Mary-Anne, wife of John Tattam, esq. of Whitechurch, near Aylesbury.

At Horringer, Suffolk, aged 32, Catherine-Frances, wife of John Turner, esq. and youngest dan. of Wm. Boper, esq. of Bayham, Sussex.

At Plymouth, aged 20, George Harris Voss, youngest son of the late J. M. Voss, of Swansea, banker.

At Dawlish, aged 73, Mary, relict of Captain Watson, R.N. of Exeter.

Nov. 20. At Anstey Cottage, Alton, Hants, aged 63, Thomas Baldwin, esq.

At Bath, aged 41, Frederic Napier Bower, esq. of Wiveliscombe, Somerset, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Bower, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton.

At Bushy, aged 59, Mr. John Colbran, for many years page to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide.

At Balham, aged 70, John Constable, esq.

In Yorkshire, aged 60, Philip Davies Cooke, esq. of Owston, in that county, and Gwysaney, Flintshire.

Mary-Anne, wife of James Dalton, esq. merchant, of Bures, near Colchester.

In Albert-st. Camden-road Villas, Eliza, wife of John Edwards, esq. of Lotherbury, eldest surviving dan. of the late Capt. John Brady, R.N. and niece of the late Vice-Adm. Sir John Harvey, K.C.B.

At Thorp Arch Hall, Yorkshire, aged 53, Randall Hatfield, esq. formerly in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

At his brother's in Southsea, aged 53, George Bawden Haymes, esq. many years resident in Buenos Ayres. He leaves a wife and numerous family.

At West Brixton, aged 83, Henry Heylyn, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 60, Benjamin Jones, esq.

At Poole, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of James Kemp, esq.

At Southsea, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Lester, mother of Capt. Lester, R.N.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 74, John Plowes, esq. of Endsleigh-st. Tavistock-sq.

At the vicarage, Harpford, co. Devon, aged 83, Cornelia, relict of the Rev. Richard Prat, Vicar of Littleham-cunn-Exmouth.

Nov. 21. Aged 72, Joseph Benson, esq. late of Bradenell-pl. New North-road, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Aged 80, Robert Bristow, esq. of Broxmere Park, Wilt., and Piccadilly.

At Blenkinsopp, Alicia Frances Forth, wife of John Blenkinsopp Coulson, esq. of Blenkinsopp Castle.

In Hyde Park-place West, aged 21, William Reginald, eldest son of Lord Courtenay, and nephew to Earl Fortescue. He has left one brother, born in 1836.

At Torquay, aged 37, William M. De Butts, late Capt. 88th Regt. second surviving son of the late Gen. Sir Augustus De Butts, K.C.H.

In President-st. St. Luke's, aged 78, Mr. John

Fortune, for twenty-six years Clerk of the Works at the General Post Office.

At Ferrybank, co. Wexford, aged 104, P. Furlong, esq.

At Dover, aged 91, Mr. Joseph Judge, who nearly thirty years filled the office of deputy to the clerk of the peace in the borough of Dover.

Seymour-George, infant son of Sir George Larpent, Bart.

At Stratton, Cornwall, aged 23, Mary, wife of William Rowe, esq. Spanish Vice-Consul, agent for Lloyd's, &c.

At Brabourne, Kent, aged 67, Frances, dan. of the late John Sankey, esq. of Hastingleigh.

Elizabeth-Lucy, eldest dan. of Capt. R. Vivian, barrack master, Newbridge, Ireland.

Nov. 22. In the Lewisham-road, aged 53, Richard Frith, M.D. late of the Bombay Est.

In Eccleston-sq. aged 88, Jane, relict of Samuel Gambier, esq.

At her son-in-law's, H. Percy Taylor, esq. Badhampton, Hants, aged 52, Elizabeth, relict of William Gauntlett, esq. of the Brambles, Hants, and Brompton, Middlesex.

At Devonport, James Halse, esq. paymaster and purser R.N. He accompanied Sir Edward Parry throughout all his Arctic voyages, and obtained the unqualified approbation of that officer.

At Great Malvern, Wore. Margaret, eldest dan. of the late Rev. Edward Irving, M.A.

At Claremont-terr. New-road, aged 22, James George Noble, esq.

At Rayleigh, Essex, aged 83, the Rev. James Pilkington, after having sustained the pastorate of the Baptist Chapel 36 years.

At Langhorne, Georgiana-Madelina, relict of William Spencer, esq. barrister-at-law, and dan. of the late Lieut.-Col. Hugh Sutherland.

James Thorndike, esq. of Ipswich.

At Bristol, aged 44, Eliza-Hall, wife of Mr. W. R. Warren, iron merchant, of Bristol, and eldest dan. of the late Rev. Robert Hall, A.M.

At Exeter, Mary-Anne, second surviving dan. of the late Rev. Bouchier Wm. Wrey, Rector of Tawstock and Combe-in-Teign-head.

At Bowdon, Cheshire, Betty, wife of James Simpson Young, esq. and only dan. of Richard Rostron, esq. of Altrincham.

Nov. 23. At Edinburgh, aged 78, Mr. David Anderson, father of James Anderson, esq. one of Her Majesty's counsel.

At Devonport, aged 80, Henry Kelway Bamber, esq. paymaster and purser R.N.

At Chester, aged 69, Edward Edwards, esq. of Woburn-sq. and Dolbury, Merionethshire.

At Islington, aged 79, Janet, last surviving sister of the late Sir Alex. Ferrier, K.G.H., H.B.M. Consul at Rotterdam.

In Hanley-road, aged 80, John Giffman, esq.

At Walmer, Margareta, wife of Rear-Adm. W. W. Henderson, C.B., K.R. Commander-in-Chief on the south-east coast of South America.

Elizabeth, fourth dan. of James Paterson, esq. Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park.

At South Lambeth, aged 62, John James Short, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Clifton, Lieutenant-Colonel John Charles Smith.

At Edinburgh, Robert Thompson, esq. of the firm of Russell, Douglas, and Co. Bradford.

At Brompton, aged 86, Jane, widow of William Kirby Trimmer, F.R.S.

Nov. 24. At the house of her daughter Mrs. Ash, of High Garrett, Bocking, Essex, aged 93, Mrs. Courtauld, widow of George Courtauld, esq. formerly of Braintree.

At St. Michael's Hamlet, near Liverpool, aged 75, David Dockray, esq.

At Charlton King's, aged 63, Miss Serena Freston, dan. of the Rev. A. Freston, late Rector of Edgeworth, Glouc.

At Wandsworth, Palmer Henry Hurst, esq. only son of the late Palmer Hurst, esq. lord of the manor of Walton-on-Thames.

In Robert-st. Hampstead-road, aged 58, John Kendrick, esq. M.R.C.S.

Charlotte-Anne, wife of William Stone Lewis, esq. of Wood Hall, Shenley, Herts.

At Cheltenham, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Duncan McPherson, of the Bengal Army.

In London, aged 66, the Hon. Mary-Grace, wife of Sir John Henry Palmer, Bart. of Carlton-park, Northamptonshire, and sister to Lord Sondes. She was the eldest child of Lewis-Thomas the 2d Lord, by Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of Richard Milles, esq. of North Elmham, Norfolk, and was married in 1808.

At Chelsea, aged 64, J. Sample, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall.

At Middleham, aged 83, Wm. Sewell, esq. Regimental Quartermaster of the Staff Corps of Cavalry, who, after twenty-eight years' active service in the 4th Light Dragoons, received a medal of four clasps for Vittoria, Salamanca, Albuera, and Talavera.

Nov. 25. At Powderham, aged 64, Henry Bean, esq.

At Hastings, aged 45, Christian-Yorke, wife of the Rev. Edward Bullen, and second dau. of the late Charles Hutchins, esq. of Clapham.

At Trowbridge, aged 42, Mr. William Clark, second son of J. N. Clark, esq.

At Membury, Devon, on a visit to Daniel B. Davy, esq. aged 59, Joseph Green, esq. shipowner, Brixham.

In Oxford-st. aged 80, Sarah, relict of Mr. Nicholas Isherwood, late of Ludgate-hill.

At Landport, Portsea, aged 92, Thos. Lyre, esq. At Wandsworth, aged 78, Mary, relict of Wm. Nottidge, esq.

At Clifton, Benjamin Rickards, esq.

At Brighton, aged 62, the Lady Carolina Anne Sanford, wife of Edward Aysford Sanford, esq. of Nynhead, Som. sister to the late and present Earls of Harrington, the Duchess of Bedford, and the Duchess of Leinster. She was the second dau. of Charles third Earl of Harrington, by Jane-Seymour, dau. and coh. of Sir John Fleming, Bart. and became the second wife of Mr. Sanford in 1841. Her body was conveyed to Devonshire for interment.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 88, John Stanton, esq.

Nov. 26. At Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 66, John Clifford, esq.

At St. Andrew's Court, Holborn, aged 69, John Brown Eyles, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 21, J. W. M. Pennington, esq. only son of the late John Pennington, esq. jun. of Hindley, Lanc.

Aged 38, Poynder, the eldest surviving son of the late James Smith, esq. of Coopers' Hall.

At Paris, aged 54, William, fifth son of the late John Stride, esq. of Austin Friars, London.

At Lyme, the wife of H. Tucker, esq. surgeon.

At Deptford, aged 43, Mary, the wife of Capt. Henry Van Heythusen, H.E.I.C.S. and dau. of John Sich, esq. of Chiswick.

Nov. 27. Aged 76, John Barling, esq. of Nouds, Lynsted, Kent, having survived his wife one month.

At St. Ives, co. Huntingdon, aged 52, James Osborne Beck, esq. solicitor.

At Luton, Beds, aged 21, Mary, younger dau. of J. K. Blundell, esq.

Aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Cornelius James Carter, esq. of St. Saviour's, Southwark, solicitor.

At Seville, in her 115th year, Isabella Chava.

At Totnes, aged 32, Henry Dudley Doran, esq. of Dublin.

At the Parsonage, St. Mary Key, Ipswich, John Beaumont, eldest son of the Rev. John Dunningham, incumbent.

Aged 21, Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late William Lichfield, esq. of Nursling, Hants.

At Islip, aged 67, Martha, eldest dau. of Rev. Alexander Litchfield, Rector of Neke, Oxon, and Vicar of Wadhurst, Sussex.

At Ripon, aged 63, Richard Nicholson, esq. thirty-four years Town Clerk of that city.

At Kentish-town, aged 23, Adelaide-Louisa, wife of Richard B. Postans, esq. solicitor.

Aged 66, Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Brent, of Brent, co. Somerset, and widow of Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B. Colonel of the 33rd Regt.

Nov. 28. At Boughton Lodge, near Chester, David William Hughes, esq. eldest and only surviving son of the late Rev. David Hughes, M.A. Rector of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire.

Aged 68, Joseph Jackson, esq. late of March, co. Cambridge.

At Cheltenham, aged 84, Mrs. Sarah Roberts, sister of the late Samuel Walker Parker, esq.

At Hutton, Essex, aged 84, Elizabeth relict of Thos. Townsend, esq. solicitor, Romford.

Nov. 29. At Southampton, aged 85, Jane, relict of William Amor, esq.

At Ipswich, Mrs. A. C. Barker, widow of Thos. L. Barker, esq. Capt. East Norfolk Militia.

At Brixton, aged 78, Ann, relict of Frederick Doggett, a member of the Society of Friends.

William Holmes Edwards, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and Framlingham, Suffolk.

At Whitby, aged 72, Mr. John Estill, son of the late Ingram Estill, esq. ship-builder.

At Bath, aged 81, Mrs. Katharine Neville, eldest dau. of the late John Pate Neville, esq. of Bads-worth.

At Swineshead-hall, Linc. Elizabeth Roberts, mother of Capt. Julius Roberts, R.M.A.

At Bath, aged 66, Mary-Anne, relict of Robert Stone, esq. of Effra-house, Brixton, Surrey, many years a magistrate for that county.

Nov. 30. In London, Cecil Howard Bury, esq. second son of the Rev. Charles Bury, St. Anne's, Lancaster.

At Clifton-park Villa, Clifton, aged 70, Miss Thermulhis Collinson.

At Broomfield House, Handsworth, near Birmingham, aged 63, Lieut. Samuel Eborall, R.N. He entered the navy in 1805, and served afloat about eleven years. Subsequently he commanded various merchantmen from the port of Liverpool, and latterly was for many years one of the chief officers of the London and North Western Railway.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 77, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. W. B. Harrison, A.M. Vicar of God-hurst, Kent, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Tonkin, R.N.

At Hamble, near Southampton, Commander Henry Hire, R.N. late of Bermuda.

At Leamington Spa, aged 68, Ann, relict of Thomas Hiron, esq. formerly of Warwick.

At West Hoothly, aged 49, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Hunter, surgeon.

At Greenwich, aged 77, Sarah, relict of John Mends, esq. and mother of Lieut.-Col. Herbert Mends, 2d West India Reg., Assistant Commissary-Gen. William Fisher Mends, and Mrs. Evans.

At Sunnybank, near Aberdeen, Sarah, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Paton, esq. of Grandholm, Aberdeenshire.

Aged 24, Eliza, dau. of Silas Stedman, esq. of Guildford-st. Russell-sq.

Lotely. Alfred Abraham Constable, esq. of St. John's Wood, third son of the late John Constable, E.A. and grandson of the late Golding Constable, of East Bergholt-house, and of the late Chas. Bicknell, solicitor to the Admiralty and King George the Fourth, and great-great-grandson of the Rev. Dr. Durrant Rhudde, Rector of East Bergholt.

Aged 65, James Eddowes, esq. of South Shields. At Shorwell, Isle of Wight, aged 91, Mrs. Grimes, mother of the late Thomas Grimes, esq. of Yafford-house, Yorkshire.

At Churchill, Haslemere, Surrey, aged 74, Sarah, relict of the Rev. James Freakes Parson.

At Honnet, on the Rhine, aged 25, Teresa, wife of Henry Thwaites, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Crocker, esq. of Ridgway, Devon.

Edward Watson, esq. for 22 years one of the Common Council for Cheap Ward, and an active member of the Commission of Sewers for the city of London. At a wardmote of the Cheap Ward, Nov. 18, it was resolved, "That the Ward felt deep regret at his decease, on account of the zeal, ability, and integrity which characterised his public conduct, and the courtesy, urbanity, and amiable disposition evinced by him in private life, as a friend, neighbour, and tradesman."

Walter Newton, esq. of Dunlechy, co. Carlow. He married in 1817 Anne, fifth daughter of the Hon. George Jocelyn, second son of the first Earl of Roden, by whom he had issue a son and a dau. He is succeeded by his son Philip Jocelyn Newton, esq.

At Southsea, Surgeon David Cowan, R.N. (1800) many years a surgeon of Portsmouth Dockyard. The deceased served as Assistant Surgeon of the Suburb at the taking of St. Domingo, and was for many years surgeon to the household of the Duke of Clarence.

Dec. 1. Aged 83, Henry Allison, esq. of Layton Fields, near Richmond.

At East Retford, aged 81, Wm. Barker, gentleman. Mr. Barker was for upwards of thirty years bailiff to the master, governor, and brethren of the Holy Trinity Hospital, West Retford.

At Chester, aged 48, Joshua Coddington, Capt. R. Eng.

At Rushbrooke Park, Suffolk, (which he had hired for the season,) aged 37, Robert Elliott, esq. of Goldington House, Beds.

Aged 73, Mrs. Frances Farquharson, widow of a gentleman formerly possessed of large estates in the West Indies. Having been permitted to leave Lambeth Workhouse, of which she was an inmate, for a holiday, she was picked up dead in a by-road the following morning, and there is every reason to believe that her death resulted from want of food and from cold.

In London, aged 63, Robert Fookes, esq. of Stalbridge, where for thirty years he had practised as a surgeon.

At Hammersmith, aged 31, Anne, wife of Mr. Stephen Gomme, architect.

At Petworth, aged 77, Capt. Thos. Gregory, late of Turner's-hill, Worth.

At Putney, aged 64, Thomas Hoath, esq.

At Topsham, aged 69, Grace, wife of Admiral Hewson.

At Ipswich, George Mingay, esq. late of Orford, and Croydon.

At Edinburgh, Miss Douglas Moncrieff.

John Muleahy, esq. LL.D. Professor of Mathematics in Queen's college, Galway.

At Bath, aged 71, Mary, relict of the Rev. R. C. Rider, of Stoke, Kent.

At Ravensden, Ann, relict of Thos. Lane Wood, esq. of Leighton Buzzard.

Dec. 2. At Dublin, Harriet, third dau. of the late James B. Boothby, esq.

At Tonbridge, Sarah, relict of Edmund Browne, esq. of Egerton.

At Islington, aged 82, Fanny, relict of S. Cooper, esq. Ledbury.

At Morpeth, Diana, widow of the Rev. Ralph Errington, Vicar of Miford.

At North-end, aged 64, William Rodolphus Ernst Jackson, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of Artillery.

At Portsea, aged 69, George Kemp, esq.

At Ramsgate, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. Long, R.M.

Aged 48, Mr. William Oliver, one of the most industrious members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. His works are chiefly of foreign scenery. He sometimes painted in oil.

Dec. 3. At Cheltenham, aged 87, Elizabeth Ackerley, relict of John Hawkey Ackerley, esq. barrister-at-law, and twin sister of the late Edmund John Chamberlayne, esq. of Mangersbury Manor House, Gloucestershire.

At Gosport, aged 54, Caroline, widow of Joseph Carter, esq. of Forton House, and third dau. of

the late John Cousens, esq. of Princed Lodge, Sussex.

At Stoneleigh, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Chapman, a well-known agriculturist, and formerly steward to Lord Leigh on the Stoneleigh estate.

Sarah, wife of W. Cross, esq. solicitor, Prescott.

At Winchester, aged 69, John Davidson, esq. of Shawford.

At Barnet, Herts, Miss Sarah Eyton, formerly of Cheltenham.

In Upper Brook-street, aged 69, Frederick Fielden, esq.

Aged 61, Wm. Hitchcock, esq. of Winterbourn Monkton.

Aged 68, Grace, wife of William Nettlefold, esq. of Vine-st. Westminster.

At Portsmouth, aged 65, Eliza, wife of William Price, esq. surgeon R.N., third sister of the late Vice-Adm. Ross, C.B.

At Bath, aged 69, Colonel W. Swinton, Bengal establishment.

Dec. 4. At Enfield, aged 74, Mary-Ann, wife of James Bennett, esq.

Aged 90, Abraham Henry Chambers, esq. of the Cottage, Paddington, formerly head of an eminent Banking-house in New Bond-street, which failed many years ago, and its affairs have been in litigation up to the present period. Mr. Chambers's case and that of his daughter, Miss Chambers, have excited great commiseration. The accounts of the bankruptcy are on the eve of being settled.

At Stamford, aged 77, Martha, widow of the Rev. Christopher Cookson.

At Wisbeach, Thomas Fawcett, esq. formerly of Horncastle, and father of F. Fawcett, esq.

At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 69, John Gill, esq. formerly of Avon Dasset, Warw.

Dec. 5. At Bury, Lanc, aged 82, Arabella-Catharine, widow of Henri Johnson Boutflower, surgeon Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service.

At Hoath, aged 59, James Collard, esq.

At Newport, Shropshire, aged 68, Augustus Godby, esq. late Secretary to the General Post Office in Ireland.

At Hoveringham, Notts. in his 85th year, Lieut.-General Henry Huthwaite, Colonel of the 42d Regt. of N.I. Bengal Presidency. He belonged to a family of high respectability, long resident at Nottingham. Both his grandfather Cornelius Huthwaite and his father William Huthwaite, each of them in his generation, filled the office of chief magistrate of that town. General Huthwaite entered the Bengal Army in 1795, and attained his highest promotion 11 Nov. 1851. On his return from India in 1828 he married at Gedling, Notts. Miss Anne Elizabeth Beaumont, niece of the Rev. Thomas Beaumont, B.A. of Bridgeford Hill, Notts. (who died at an advanced age, Aug. 25th, 1835). By this lady, who we believe still survives him, he has had issue three sons and one daughter, viz. Henry-George-Beaumont, Thomas-Walter, Walter-Swete, and Francis-Anne. Lieut.-Col. Edward Huthwaite, C.B. who so highly distinguished himself in the campaigns of the Sutlej and the Punjab, is a nephew of the deceased.

At Bloxham, Oxon, aged 37, D'Archy Hyde, esq. of Fritwell, youngest son of the late Rev. John Hyde, Rector of Carfax, Oxford.

At Kensington, aged 79, Rebecca-Anne, relict of George Lord Jackson, esq. of Hammersmith.

Arthur Thomas Morley, esq. R.N. of Newtown Hall, Montgomeryshire, and Southsea, Hants, grandson of the late Sir Powell Pryce, Bart.

At Stoke Newington-green, aged 25, Margaret-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Bidsdale, formerly of Malabar.

At the residence of her son Henry Walker Yeoman, esq. of Richmond, aged 85, Anne, relict of Cornelius Smelt, esq. and dau. of the late Gen. John Hale, of the Plantation, Yorkshire.

At the house of his brother Walter O. Smith, esq. Cheltenham, aged 39, Thomas Smith, esq.

At Boulogne, aged 83, Robert Stevens, esq. formerly of Lloyd's.

At Stonehouse, aged 27, Alex. F. Sutherland, esq. 1st Lieut. R.M.

Dec. 6. Aged 79, Helen-Langford, widow of Capt. R. S. Adams. H.E.I.C.S.

At Brighton, aged 76, Valentine Chaplin, esq. of Bucklersbury.

At Guernsey, aged 34, George Edward Engleheart, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest surviving son of N. B. Engleheart, esq. of Doctors' Commons and Park House, Blackheath.

At Carlisle, I.W. aged 71, James George, esq. At Dinton vicarage, near Aylesbury, Bucks, aged 88, Euphemia, only child of the late Rev. Richard Gifford, of Duffield Bank House, co. Derby.

At Brighton, Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Allen Gillham, esq.

At Kilburn Priory, Eliza, wife of James Henry Goetze, esq. of Great Tower-st.

Aged 60, Lieut. Hackett, R.N. twenty years governor of the county gaol, Reading.

At Chesterfield, aged 57, John Hutchinson, esq. coroner for the hundred of Scarsdale.

At Worcester, aged 66, Harriett, relict of Thos. Little, esq.

At Dorking, aged 27, Douglas, only son of Mr. John Nicholson, professor of music. The deceased was a very promising student of the Royal Academy of Music.

Miss Charity Frances Ward, dau. of the late George Ward, esq. and eldest sister of the late George Henry Ward, esq. of Northwood Park, and aunt to the present owner of the estate.

Dec. 7. At Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, when on a visit to S. Newton, esq. aged 23, Robert Jones Adeane, esq. of Babraham Hall, in the same co.

At the house of her sister-in-law Mrs. Whipham, Russell-square, Elizabeth, relict of J. Atkins, esq. of Babbicombe, Devon, and mother of the Rev. John Atkins, Vicar of Littlehampton.

At Neasham Hall, Darlington, aged 31, Sybella-Frances, wife of James Cookson, esq. having given birth to a son on the 2d instant.

At Cheltenham, aged 75, Susan, relict of Edw. Dawson, esq. of Whaddon House, Leic.

At Stockport, Kirby-Trimmer-Walpole, only son of George Downes, esq.

At New Brighton, Cheshire, aged 52, William Henry Gilliat, esq. of Liverpool.

At Paddington-green, aged 80, Jane-Maria, relict of Benjamin Edward Hall, of Paddington, and Clogwyn, Cardiganshire, esq. J. P. and Deputy Lieut., and dan. of the late Adm. Richard Braithwaite.

At Exeter, aged 75, Elizabeth-Jesse, dau. of the Rev. William Jesse, of West Bromwich.

At Bishop's Stortford, aged 41, John Johnstone, esq. solicitor.

At Thirsk, aged 79, the dow. Lady Johnstone. She was the dau. of John Scott, esq. of Charterhouse-square, London; became the second wife of Sir Richard Vanden-Bempde Johnstone, the first Baronet, of Hackness hall, Yorkshire, in 1790, and his widow in 1807, having had issue the present Sir John Vanden-Bempde Johnstone, Bart. now M.P. for Scarborough. She was married secondly to William Gladstone, esq. Her loss will be much felt by the poor of York and Thirsk.

At Bognor, Frances-Jemima Lillie, dau. of the late Edward Hall Lillie, esq. of Hackney.

At Edinburgh, aged 81, George Mercer, esq. of Gorthy.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 35, Edward Wright, esq.

Dec. 8. At Ripon, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Coates, of Bishopstoke, and niece of the late Richard Milburn, esq. of Thorpfield, Yorkshire.

At Dudley, aged 67, A. B. Cochrane, esq. an eminent ironmaster, in consequence of being overturned in a cab in driving from the Dudley station.

At Southsea, Eliza, wife of Thomas Dawney, esq. H.E.I.C. Service, and dau. of the late Sir William Paxton, of Middleton Hall, Carm.

At Causey Ware Hall, Lower Edmonton, aged

66, George Guillonneau, esq. eldest son of the late David Guillonneau, esq. notary public, of Pope's Head-alley.

At Hackney, aged 79, Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Hibbert, esq. of Leyton, Essex.

At Harnby Lodge, Leyburn, aged 82, Mary, relict of the Rev. W. Jones, M.A. Vicar of East Witton, youngest dau. of Gideon Dare, esq. of Cockspur-st. and Richmond, Surrey, descended from the Dares, of Tournay, in France.

At Birkenhead, aged 71, Agnes, widow of William Laird, esq.

At Wem, Shropshire, aged 80, Margaret, relict of the Rev. Richard Parkes, Vicar of Loppington, Shropshire, mother of Dr. Parkes, Great Marlborough-st. and the Rev. F. B. Parkes, Ilmington rectory, Warw.

At Annington, near Steyning, Sussex, Sarah, dau. of the late Hugh Penfold, esq.

At Woolwich-common, Mary Anne Hall Robe, eldest dau. of the late Col. Sir William Robe, K.C.B. K.T.S. and K.C.H. of the Royal Horse Art. having survived her sister, Caroline, only nine months, and her brother, Lieut.-Col. T. C. Robe, R.A. scarcely three.

At York, aged 70, Christopher Scarr, esq.

At Duke-st. Southwark, aged 62, Mrs. Maria Skinner.

Aged 75, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Thompson, esq. of the Bank, Highgate.

Dec. 9. At Torquay, aged 24, Stuart Murray Anderson, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, eldest surviving son of the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, Preacher of Lincoln's-inn, and Rector of Tormarton, Glouce.

At Aspal-hall, Suffolk, aged 81, Miss Sarah Bellman, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Rayner Bellman, of Wetheringsett.

At Lyme Regis, Dorset, Sarah, wife of Captain Charles Cowper Benett, R.N. and eldest dau. to the late William Burlington, esq. of Wykin Hall, Leicestershire, and Donhead Lodge, Wilts.

At Eaton-place, Arabelle, wife of George Cary Elwes, esq. and eldest dau. of Mr. Thomas Fieschi and the Hon. Arabelle Henegay; also on the 10th, of scarlet fever, aged 15, Evelyn-Robert-Cary, their eldest son.

In Whitehaven, aged 89, Isabella, relict of John Falcon, esq. of Garston, Herts.

At Westerham, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Edward Gale, esq. of Buxton House, Epping Forest.

At Great Oakley, Essex, aged 28, Ann, only child of the late Rev. Joseph Harrison, many years Curate of that place.

At Weary Hall, Cumberland, aged 28, J. B. Paisley, esq.

At Manchester, suddenly, when at breakfast, Mr. John Phillips, only surviving son of Mr. Alderman Phillips, Manchester. He had recently been the companion of Sir John Potter on a tour in Egypt and other parts of the East, and returned complaining occasionally of rheumatic pains in the chest; but with this exception his health was good, and he had dined at his club on the previous day, manifesting his usual cheerful disposition and elasticity of spirits.

At Torquay, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Stares, esq. of Wallington, Hants, and the youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Parker, Bart. Olivia, dau. of James Twycross, esq. Brook, Wokingham, Berkshire.

At Sydenham, aged 82, Joseph Warraby, esq. of Lloyd's.

At Cheltenham, aged 91, Mrs. Williams, relict of W. Williams, esq. of Whitchurch.

At Stretton, Staff. Catherine, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Edw. C. Wright, Rector of Pitsford, Northamptonshire.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 26, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Young, Rector of Gilling, Yorkshire.

Dec. 10. At Patrick Brompton, Yorkshire, aged 73, Margaret, widow of Richard Atkinson, esq.

At New Romney, aged 27, Sladden Gardner, esq.
At Maida-hill West, aged 66, Honor-Maria, relict of John Jordan, esq.

At Oakfield House, near Honiton, the residence of her nieces the Misses Radcliffe, Margaret Weir, dan. and co-heiress with her late sister, Grace Radcliffe, of William Floyde, esq. of Exeter, and cousin of Martha Fursman (née Radcliffe), wife of the Rev. John Fursman, Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of Exeter.

At his sister's, Leicester, aged 45, Wm. Woodcock, M.D. late of Eccleshill Moorside, Yorkshire.
Dec. 11. Aged 58, Richard Bourns, esq. surgeon, South-end, Croydon.

At Alpha-road, Regent's-park, aged 75, Henry Foskett, esq. late of Tunbridge Wells, and formerly Capt. 15th Hussars.

Aged 9, Wedderburn, youngest son of the late Sir John Halkett, Bart.

At Stockton-on-Tees, aged 37, Martha, wife of Thos. Kay, esq. shipowner.

At Camberwell, aged 44, Edward Mullins, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard.

At Eton, Mrs. Parker, only surviving sister of the late Rev. G. Williams, Rector of Martin Hus-singtree.

Aged 63, James Pincott, esq. of Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood.

At Landport, Portsea, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Ann Ridoutt, mother of Isaac Ridoutt, esq.

Aged 75, Joseph Timmis, esq. of Beoley, Worc.

At Northcote House, Uffculme, aged 81, Miss Mary Warren, formerly of Ottery St. Mary.

James Watson, esq. of the Manor House, Swan-land, and formerly of Wauldby.

At Norwood, aged 47, Ann, relict of Charles Wooderson, esq.

Dec. 12. At Batterssea-rise, aged 87, George Ashurst, esq.

At Wandsworth, aged 69, Tho. Skegg Driver, esq.
At Carnarvon, George-Baker, eldest son of Henry Goddard, esq. architect, Lincoln.

At Exeter, aged 76, Barbara-Maria, wife of Richard Mence, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 20, Walter-Augustus, second son of the late Rev. Christopher Nevill, Vicar of East Grinstead.

At Combe Raleigh, Devon, aged 78, Maria Trosse Pearse, eldest dan. of the late Edward Pearse, esq. of Greenway House.

In Albert-st. Camden-road, Clari-Mary, wife of Frederick Crossley Young, esq. and youngest dan. of the late Richard Paul Sayer, esq.

Dec. 13. At Brighton, aged 30, Emily-Mary, wife of Hon. and Rev. George T. O. Bridgeman, second son of the Earl of Bradford, and second surviving dan. of the Hon. Richard Bagot, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. She was married in 1850, and has left issue two sons.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 80, Theodosia-Sarah-Frances Lady Howden. She was third dan. of John first Earl of Clanwilliam; was married in 1798 to Sir John Cradock, G.C.B. created Lord Howden in 1819; and was left his widow in 1839, having had issue one child only, the present Lord Howden.

At Pinner-grove, Middlesex, aged 62, Elizabeth-Hurry, wife of Sir William G. Milman, Bart. She was the only daughter of Robert Alderson, esq. Recorder of Norwich, by the daughter of Samuel Hurry, esq. of Great Yarmouth; and sister to Mr. Baron Alderson. She was married in 1809, and has left issue.

Dec. 14. Aged 20, Walden, third surviving son of the Rev. George Alston, late Vicar of Horn-don-on-the-Hill, Essex.

Dec. 16. At Bradninch, aged 93, Henry Bowden, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Nov. 26 .	652	409	278	—	1339	634	705	1442
Dec. 3 .	620	481	306	10	1417	720	697	1677
„ 10 .	579	418	296	15	1308	654	654	1628
„ 17 .	638	388	311	16	1353	720	633	1557

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, DEC. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
70 9	32 9	24 11	44 7	48 10	51 10

PRICE OF HOPS, DEC. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 9*l.* 9*s.* to 11*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 11*l.* 0*s.* to 17*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 26.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, DEC. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 26.	
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	1,612 Calves 130
Veal	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	7,600 Pigs 220
Pork	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, DEC. 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 23*s.* 6*d.* to 37*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 26*s.* 0*d.* to 27*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 59*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 60*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26, to December 25, 1853, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	42	43	38	29, 79	heavy rain	11	29	33	32	30, 05	cloudy, rain
27	38	47	41	30, 12	cloudy	12	30	37	35	29, 88	cy. snw. blt. fr.
28	38	45	42	, 16	do. rain	13	37	45	33	, 44	do. fair
29	40	43	46	, 05	do. hvy. rain	14	30	43	33	, 21	fair
30	48	52	50	, 04	rain, cloudy	15	28	33	33	, 20	snow, rain
D. 1	41	47	38	, 07	cloudy, fine	16	28	31	30	, 34	cloudy
2	37	41	38	29, 95	do.	17	28	37	33	, 61	fair
3	35	42	39	, 96	do.	18	29	31	29	, 59	snow, rain
4	38	45	42	, 95	do. blight	19	29	34	37	, 49	cloudy
5	38	47	42	, 89	do.	20	34	35	37	, 72	fair
6	38	44	42	, 99	do.	21	36	37	34	, 93	do. rain, snow
7	38	44	43	30, 07	do.	22	35	37	37	30, 05	rain, cloudy
8	38	43	40	, 16	do.	23	35	39	35	, 07	do.
9	39	44	40	, 31	do.	24	35	39	33	, 07	slight rain
10	38	47	35	, 21	do.	25	33	37	28	, 07	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28 219	94½	94½	95½	96½	5½	—	112½	—	par. 3 pm.	5 8 pm.
29 218½	94½	94½	95½	96½	5	—	—	253	4 pm.	5 8 pm.
30 219	94½	94½	95½	95½	—	—	113	253	3 1 pm.	5 8 pm.
1 —	93	93	94	95½	5½	—	—	253	3 pm.	4 7 pm.
2 219	93	93	95	95½	5½	—	—	253	par.	6 3 pm.
3 —	93	93	95	95½	5½	—	—	250	par. 3 pm.	3 6 pm.
5 219	94	94	95	96½	5½	—	113	251	par. 3 pm.	3 6 pm.
6 218	95	95	96	97½	5½	—	—	—	par.	6 4 pm.
7 219	95½	95½	96½	97½	5½	—	—	—	par. 4 pm.	4 7 pm.
8 220	95½	95½	—	97½	5½	—	—	—	1 4 pm.	5 8 pm.
9 220	95	95	—	97½	5½	99½	—	—	4 pm.	5 9 pm.
10 221	96	96	—	98	—	—	—	—	5 2 pm.	9 6 pm.
12 221½	95½	95½	—	97½	—	—	—	—	5 pm.	6 9 pm.
13 220½	95½	95½	—	97½	5½	—	—	—	—	9 6 pm.
14 220½	94½	94½	—	96½	5½	99½	—	—	2 5 pm.	6 9 pm.
15 —	94½	94½	—	96½	—	—	—	—	3 pm.	4 7 pm.
16 220	94½	94½	—	96½	5½	—	—	—	par. 3 pm.	3 6 pm.
17 —	94½	94½	—	96½	5½	—	—	—	par.	3 6 pm.
19 220	94½	94½	—	96½	—	—	—	—	par. 4 pm.	2 5 pm.
20 —	94	94	—	96½	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 pm.
21 220	95	95	—	96½	—	—	—	—	—	2 6 pm.
22 —	94½	94½	—	96½	5½	—	—	—	—	3 6 pm.
23 219	94½	94½	—	96½	5½	—	—	—	—	3 6 pm.
24 —	94½	94½	—	95½	—	—	—	—	—	3 6 pm.
27 220	94½	94½	—	95½	—	—	—	—	—	3 6 pm.

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THE
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FEBRUARY 1854.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The writer of the article on the Septuagint in our present Magazine was not aware, till it was too late to notice the fact, that the last edition of the LXX. printed at the Clarendon press, 1848, not only follows the Romish order of the books, by intermingling the uncanonical, but actually is guilty of placing "Susanna" in the front, and "Bel et Draco" at the close of Daniel! The empty space, p. 1829, forms the only hint of any difference between apocryphal and canonical Scriptures. ΤΕΛΟΣ ΔΑΝΙΗΛΑ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΟΥ, MS. Alex. forms the subscription to the whole book. We leave our readers to make the application. It remains for the public to determine whether these Romanising tendencies shall be allowed to disgrace future editions of the LXX.—Oxonii, E TYPOGRAPHICO ACADEMICO.

Many of our readers are doubtless well acquainted with the numerous badges and memorials of Charles the First, worn by the Cavalier party, immediately after the death of their royal master. Mr. Edward Hawkins published some of the most remarkable of these in a recent number of the "Numismatic Chronicle." Several occur in the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine (see Mr. St. Barbe's Index of Plates, p. 189.) They consist chiefly of oval medals, having on one side the portrait of Charles, and on the other that of his Queen or his Son. Some are fashioned in the form of a heart, which is made hollow to receive portions of the hair of the unfortunate monarch. We have recently seen in the shop of a picture dealer in London, a portrait which plainly shows how these badges were worn. The portrait has an inscription, "Sir Robert Cooke of Highnam, in Gloucestershire, 1629." The costume is that of a cavalier of the period, with a buff coat and gorget, and from the neck depends, on a black ribbon, a medal of the kind above described.—*Literary Gazette.*

R. J. is informed that the memoir of the Rev. Alexander Crowcher Schomberg in Nichols's "Literary Illustrations," vol. v. p. 278, was chiefly taken from a Bath newspaper as far as line . . in p. 280. It is not known who was the author of that article. It certainly was not the Rev. Benj. Forster. The latter part of the Schomberg article was from the pen of the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart. of whom there is a memoir in the same volume, p. 202. These dramas are not noticed in the Biographia Dramatica.—In answer to R.

J.'s second inquiry, he is informed that the anecdotes of Dr. John Trusler, in our Magazine for 1820, ii. p. 121, were, it is believed, written by Mr. John Nichols, as he is the "veteran" alluded to in the agreement with Dr. Trusler jointly to write a tragedy in 1767.

J. T. M. says, "In 'M. Sorbriere's Journey to London,' 1698, it is said, 'The squares in London are many and very beautiful, as St. James's Soho, Bloomsbury, Red Lyon, Devonshire, none of the largest, and Hogsdon, not yet finished.' This passage nearly gives the date of their building. What is Hogsdon Square? Further on the writer says, 'Islington is as famous for calves as Stepney is for buns.' Has the memory of these descended to our times? West of London, Chelsea has latterly had a reputation for buns. What is the origin of 'Horseguard Plum-pudding'? Was it first sold at a stall near the Horseguards, as the name would indicate? Did 'Parliament gingerbread' derive its name from a similar cause?

The Great Bell of Trim.—The late Duke of Wellington spent many of his early days in the town of Trim, in the county of Waterford, and when scarcely twenty-one years of age, was elected one of the members to represent it in the parliament of Ireland. When the news of his death reached Trim, the Very Rev. Dean Butler caused a chime to be tolled as a mark of respect to the event. The large bell, which was considered one of the finest and sweetest in Ireland, had scarcely sounded a second time, when it broke, and became mute. Singular to say, on examining the bell, it was found to have been cast by Edmund Blood in 1769, the very year in which the Duke was born. It has since been recast at the factory of Mr. Hodges, Abbey-street, Dublin.—*Meath Herald.*

In the memoir of Mr. James Ainsworth, Dec. p. 645, LANCASTRIAN notices a few verbal errors. "Cliff Point" is in Higher Broughton (as the name would imply, the whole of Lower Broughton being a level). "Plessington" is usually pronounced and spelled "Pleasington." Again, "Scotland" should be "spotland," a suburb of the town of Rochdale; and it would be more accurate to describe "Woodgate" in the township of Clifton, Eccles parish.

January. P. 60, col. 2, line 17, for Syng read Tyng.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THOMAS MOORE.

Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. Edited by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P. Vols. V. and VI.

IN our last notice of the Memoirs of Moore we left the poet in joyous company with Scott at Abbotsford. The fifth volume introduces him again in the same brilliant society, and with nothing heavier to oppress the bard than the weight, gracefully borne, of his forty-six years. This was in November 1825. The sixth volume closes with October 1833.

Here, then, we have the chequered records of eight years, over which, if there was much sparkling sunshine, there was also much of cloud and tempest, and during which, if our hero proceeded in his triumphant career, there stood the slave by the wheel of his car to remind him that man was the heir of disappointment, and that earth, however beautiful, was covered with tombs. It was an eight years of tears and smiles, of enjoyment and suffering; and not only does the bitter portion abound, but in his gayest moments his heart was often inwardly bleeding, while the smile was in his eyes and the echoes of song yet upon his lips.

But his heart never appears to have been embittered towards others by his own severe domestic trials; and the remembrance of this fact reminds us of an entry in the journal for the 7th April, 1832. It is to the following effect: "Barnes begged me, in anything I might now write for the Times, to spare Croker; which I told him was an unnecessary caution, as Croker and I were old allies." On this text Lord John Russell writes the following comment: "To Moore it was unne-

cessary to address a request to spare a friend; if the request had been made to the other party, asking him to spare Moore, what would have been the result? Probably, while Moore was alive, and able to wield his pen, it might have been successful; had Moore been dead, it would have served only to give an additional zest to the pleasure of safe malignity." No one will read this sentence without instantly recalling to mind the cruel ruffianism with which the deceased poet has been assailed by the Quarterly Review. We have, happily, never seen hatred nursed to such a fiery heat as in the savage article in question. It had been kept bottled up during the poet's lifetime, ready to be outpoured over his good name when death should have sealed his lips and rendered retort impossible. When the Irish convicts prepared their bottles of vitriol they at least intended to fling them in the faces of living men, but the Quarterly has kept its corrosive sublimate till the bard was confined, and then tearing away the lid it scatters its poison upon the body, and having created hideous ruin impudently asserts that beauty never there existed.

It is lamentable to see how prejudice and personal hatred have blinded the Quarterly to the actual truth. Against plain and palpable facts, it has elaborately endeavoured to persuade the world that Moore was vain without having ground for some vanity, that he was a violator of truth, without honour as a man, and void of affection as a husband. Fortunately the arguments

of the Quarterly are like a flail in the hands of an awkward thresher, breaking the head occasionally of the over-conceited wielder.

The charge of vanity is founded on the records made in his *Journal* of the tributes paid him by society in his character of poet and minstrel. These records speak of the praises showered upon him, of the tears that fall from fair eyes when he sings, and of the honours conferred upon him whenever he appeared in public. Now it is very clear that these entries are made in a pure spirit of modesty, for they are almost invariably phrased so as to show that the writer could hardly believe that he had achieved the greatness, of which these honours were but the testimony. It must be remembered, too, that if he registers the eulogy, he also as honestly and candidly journalizes his failures; and if in his private journal he notices with pleasurable emotion the roses flung in his path, the verses are patent to all the world, wherein he asserts that the golden rewards of his graceful song were like the fortunes that tulip-fanciers used to cast away in purchase of a flower.

The homage he received had been well earned, and if he were at last proud of it, it is only the dunces and the inferior wits who were silenced in his presence who will never forgive him. The two volumes now before us speak of homage that might have excused more vanity than influenced Moore. We read of priests putting up Lalla Rookh to raffle, and building churches with the proceeds. We hear of grave Scotch presbyters entering his dressing-room and petitioning for a lock of his hair. From him physicians would not take fees, and the Roman Catholic Church declared, through its primate, that *he* rather than Swift was the glory of Ireland. We see him leaving chapel in Dublin, with the entire congregation escorting him in silence, and taking off their hats as he crossed the threshold of the happy mother who witnessed this ovation of her well-deserving son. Princesses begged to be introduced to him, and ladies bestowed on him the prettiest flowers of their bouquets; and most pleasant, perhaps, of all, when he had taken a chance dinner bevy of bright girls, whose

parents happened to be absent from home, he heard them, as he went on his way, singing his own "Hip, hip, hurrah!" by way of parting salute to the happiest yet not the vainest of bards!

It is a fact susceptible of proof that he was more modest with respect to his own productions than any English poet whom we can call to mind. Goldsmith told Cradock that his "Hermit" defied amendment. Southey complacently compared his epic with "*Paradise Lost*," and prophesied immortality for his deadly heavy histories. He spoke of Joan of Arc as making an epoch in the history of poetry; he ranked his *Thalaba* with Orlando Furioso, and was vain enough to declare that he had more gold and less dross in his verse than the renowned Ariosto. When the young Templar complimented Dryden on his "*Alexander's Feast*," glorious John answered, "You are right, young gentleman; a nobler ode never was produced, nor ever will!" Even this strong assertion in weak English may not have been inspired by vanity, but by a conscious conviction of the merits of the piece spoken of; but, however this may be, Moore never uttered an opinion so forcibly in recommendation of his own works as those of Goldsmith, Southey, and Dryden, noticed above. As for his sojourning with the great, and often, like La Fontaine's pigeon, winging his way from his own dove-cote, he was more entitled to the distinction with which he was treated, by Lord and Lady Lansdowne especially, than indolent Gay, at the Queensberries, or leaden Whitehead at Lord Jersey's. His absences from home were often lamented by himself, but they were commented upon, with respect to his admirable wife, after a more affectionate fashion than that of Dryden in similar circumstances. Dryden, without being tempted to roam, as Moore was, constantly resided in one place, while Lady Elizabeth was in another; and when the latter observed that she wished he were a book, to enjoy more of his company, the poet ungallantly remarked that he wished she were an almanack, that he might change her once a year! Had Moore ever been guilty of a retort like this, then the Quarterly might have had some shadow of excuse for its barba-

rous attempt to convince the mourning widow of the bard that her husband's asserted affection for her was a mere sham. It might as well be said that Dr. Chalmers, who registers in his journal all the praise he received for his sermons, and all the fits of passion with which he visited his wife, that he was the slave of vanity, and the tyrant of one whom he loved and esteemed. Imperfections of character are not to be taken for deliberate wickedness.

What would be the lot of the veriest country clown who should rudely go to that house in a village where a widow sat alone in her unobtrusive sorrow, and, smashing in the windows, make coarse assertion that she was weeping for one who was worthless? why, such a knave would be carried to the pump, to be afterwards cudgelled into dryness. But of this atrocious outrage the Quarterly has been guilty, out of mere malice or wantonness. Whenever Moore makes affectionate mention of home and its dearest inhabitants, the Quarterly Review professes to know that this was mere lying; and when the diarist omits to speak in his journal of those nearest and dearest to him, the omission itself is taken as a proof that he cared nothing for those whom, it is really clear, he cherished, absent or present, in his heart of hearts. How fierce must the personal hatred have been that would even smite the wife rather than spare the husband whom she loved.

No; the Quarterly will have it that Moore lacked feeling. If sorrow visited him, he was soon after to be found among gay crowds. Why not?—and what does it prove? Did Evelyn lack feeling? In a time of public consternation as well as of private affliction (1659) Evelyn went "to see a new opera after the Italian way." "My heart smote me for it," says the same diarist. So with Moore; we meet him, perhaps, in a festive throng somewhat early after he has passed through a furnace of severe trial, and "bowed down with remorse" is the accusing record of the man whom the determined hatred of his enemy assails as lacking feeling. In this respect the Review is like a fellow who seeing a friend bathing, and detecting a mole on his skin, immediately rushes home and proclaims that he is a leper all

over. Strip the fellow who so proclaims, and he will probably be found a very dirty fellow indeed. But the Aztecs deemed slave-dealing and other rascalities honourable, and the Quarterly Review would seem to hold that literary assassination is among the noblest of callings. It treats character as De Pedroza taught his countrymen to test emeralds,—by smashing them.

There is something singularly fiendish in the attempt made by the deceased poet's assailant to shew that he disregarded truth even on solemn occasions. Moore has said that he could not recollect how he spent a certain evening many years before, but he states some circumstances which occurred therein. The Quarterly convicts him of mendacity after the strangest of fashions. It produces a letter written by Moore at the remote period to which Moore's memory a score of years afterwards went but imperfectly back, and by shewing what he wrote in his youth, thinks that the forgetting it in his manhood is evidence of a lie. Why what a scurvy assassin of reputation is this same Quarterly!—blinded by its ferocity to the absurdity as well as the hideousness of its proceeding.

There is just such an instance of forgetfulness, but less natural, in Pepys's Diary. On the 22nd March, 1665, he says he was at Sir William Petty's, where he adds, "I saw Waller the poet, whom I never saw before." He is a dreadful liar, would be at once the assertion and argument of the Quarterly. And why? because less than a year before he had made an entry, the circumstances of which he doubtless subsequently forgot. It is to this effect. On the 12th May, 1664, he relates having attended at a conference between the Lords and Commons in the Painted Chamber, and he reports Waller's witty sayings there, as heard by him, on a question of granting privileges to the Lords, which, if allowed by the Commons, would be, said Waller, like a man who allowed his neighbour to pluck out the hairs of his mare's tail one by one! And again, here is another case in point in the sixth volume of these Memoirs. Moore says (July 5, 1829), "Lord Strangford shewed me a note from Caning, which he had lately found, and which oddly enough, notwithstand-

ing his own admission to Napier that the despatch was written in Bruton Street, proved, that after all, it was written in Stanhope Street. This, though of no consequence otherwise, shows at least how little memory is to be depended upon." The conclusion of the *Quarterly* (at least if it were blinded by insane hatred of Canning) would be that the statesman was decidedly subject to fits of mendacity; and that this was the lie deliberated. We might cite many other instances from the *Diary* to show that a man may very easily fail in his memory without at all necessarily failing in his truth. As for the *Quarterly's* fruitless insinuation that, in the affair of Byron's papers, Moore was not so honourable of dealing as he has stated in his *Diary*, the insinuation is really beneath notice; but it is as nastily meant as the blustering assurances of respect for Mrs. Moore, qualified by a sort of starched horror, worthy of Miss Mac'Fab, that the lady in question was once connected with the drama! In similar spirit is the sneer at a poet mingling his high profession with a registrarship in Bermuda. But Wordsworth's poems are nothing the worse for the writer's having been a distributor of stamps. Still, sneers the *Quarterly*, Moore wrote a poor operatic play. Well! that was more to his credit than if he had united with two other great wits, as Pope did with Gay and Arbuthnot, to write such a "heastly" farce as "Three Hours after Marriage," for laughing at which, too, Pope took such lasting vengeance upon Cibber. At all events, says the *Quarterly*, determined to get a conviction for petty larceny, if it cannot for murder, Moore wrote loose rhymes. He did, and was sorry for it. But Pope, who wrote the *Universal Prayer*, was guilty of the epilogue to *Jane Shore*; and Waller deified dirty passions before he celebrated *Divine Love*. The offences of Moore were more refined in style, and were more nobly compensated for. He was a pensioner! roars the *Quarterly*. So was Ben Jonson, and with less desert, as well as less contentment, are never, like Jonson, deafened ears for an increase in his

does not so much remind us of the ass kicking the dead lion, whose roar it no longer fears, as the envenomed hornet piercing the breast of the now mute nightingale, and exulting in the death and silence of the minstrel. As for being a satirist, it is well indeed for his malignant enemy that he who wielded the light but cutting shafts of satire can no longer smite those whom his death alone has made bravely eloquent in evil speaking. As Dryden remarks, "A poet, indeed, *must* live by the many" (and therefore Moore wrote his lighter pieces); "but a great poet will make it his business to please only the few." Such was the bard's aim in the creation of his greater works; and how his success even surpassed that aim is too well known to need description here. The faint praise with which the *Quarterly* candles its calumny is only adding insult to injury. It reminds us of the assassin Pizarro, who, whenever they murdered a friend, always attended his funeral with double show of mourning. So the *Quarterly* slays Moore's reputation, and affects to bewail its own act. It treats him as poet even more unfairly than as man; as though what he had built in graceful rhyme was not in itself perfect, but rather like those Peruvian temples whose walls indeed were of solid gold, but carrying a roof made of the dirtiest thatch. As man and as poet the deceased bard merited far different treatment than the savage and fiendish brutality which he has met with in the pages of the *Quarterly*. In chivalrous days a living knight would have courteously spoken an eulogium over the bier of the once fiercest of his adversaries; but the days of chivalry are past, and the *Quarterly*, tearing from its cerements the body of the lifeless poet, fastens upon it with the unclean ecstasy of an Egyptian embalmer, and visits with pollution that which should have secured at least respect.

But let us turn again to the volumes before us. They give the almost daily life of the bard during a period marked by the production of some of the best of his prose writings, and some of the cleverest of his satires. Of the persons whom he encountered during that period, or with whom he associated, he gives slight but admirable outline sketches, sometimes, indeed, depicting

the *Quarterly* sneers at Moore
satirist writing for pay, it

them with a touch. We may instance, among a hundred others, the portrait of Miss Edgeworth, so pretty in books, and so prosy in public; a lady who talked so well in print and so poorly in the parlour; who would fling, as the German proverb says, her parsley into every man's soup, and who spoiled general conversation by such a seasoning. We leave these sketches, the wit and the stories accompanying them, to the daily journals, whose columns are teeming with them. We prefer restricting ourselves, as in a previous article, to the personal character and career of the author—on whose brow, henceforth, the cypress is entwined with the laurel.

In 1825 his father died—if we may so speak it, “picturesquely.” The Irish government offered to transfer the old man's pension to one of Moore's sisters, but the poet, if comparatively poor, was proud also, and he declined the offer, taking the charge of the old household upon himself. His mother survived some years longer, and her almost dying words were as a crown on the deserts of so good a son:—“Well, my dear Tom, I can say, with my dying breath, that you have from the first to the last done your duty—and far more, indeed, than your duty—by me and all connected with you. I can say so from my heart.”

But the great affliction of these years of Moore's life was the death of his daughter Anastasia—the rose in the chaplet of his children. The Inevitable Angel had long been hovering over this fair child before she was finally summoned away. The poet records a visit made to her at school, when he saw her crowned with a wreath of honour, and as full of smiles, he sadly says, as though earth contained not a tomb. They who may compare Evelyn's record of the decease of his marvellous boy, slain by too much knowledge, with that made by Moore of the death of this sweet girl, will see how the same parental anguish may be diversely illustrated. Evelyn, at the death-bed of his little son, could discourse with the poor child on tremendous mysteries which even man's comprehension cannot compass; but the infant sufferer, after all, had his death accelerated through the carelessness of servants to whose care he was confided, or to whose

neglect he was risked. The path of Anastasia, on the other hand, was covered with flowers, and the feigned smiles of the parents were designed to convey the hope which did not reside in their own hearts. There is something inexpressibly touching in the simple narrative of this agonising scene,—a scene wherein, as is indeed usually the case, the necessary heroism was sustained solely by the mother. The aspect of death in a beloved child often paralyses a father's power of action. He can weep, and only weep; but it is the mission of woman not only to mourn, but to act: to provide a triple consolation,—comfort for the departing, solace for her co-survivors, and balm, if she have time for it, for her own poor heart. Moore does ample justice to his incomparable wife in this respect. Her sorrows, to judge from the pages of the diary, never made her selfish: but true women are ever most true in calamity. It is generally the season when man ceases to be a hero, and Moore was not so in presence of this crowning sorrow of his life; and yet he might have found consolation. Years before he had stood for a moment beside the couch of his sleeping child, and, as he gazed upon her, had prayed Heaven to keep her pure and innocent. Heaven heard his prayer, and, but for that poor, rebel human nature that *will* shrink at such visitations, and will *not* comprehend them, Moore might have gratefully resigned to God the child that was as pure and stainless as the snowdrops which the poor mother placed on the bosom of the unconscious Anastasia.

After the death which robbed Moore of the last of his daughters, the pages of his diary—as the record of an active life must do—often indeed register incidents of gaiety, but it is clear that the blow was felt by him as irrecoverable. He fears to open his journal, lest his eye should fall on the page that holds the sad entry of her death. He visits the tomb, but with power to take but a hasty glance. Tears well up into his eyes, and sobs choke his utterance, in gay saloons where all else is unbroken festivity. “When shall I sing again?” is the affecting question written down by him long after the blow had fallen which had made him silent to song; and when, on occasion

of addressing an auditory in Dublin, he suddenly paused and turned pale, his sympathising wife, who was present, made the significant remark, "He is thinking of Anastasia."

The most irreconcilable circumstances in these volumes are the conclusions at which he arrives in his "Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion," duly related, and some other entries made on different occasions. Moore sat down to write this book with the purpose of showing that the Roman Catholic Religion was the only religion in which there was salvation, and that he who did not hold it could not depend upon safety here or hereafter. The volume ends with a passage to that purpose; and in one of the entries of the Diary, Moore records having stated to Lord John Russell his belief that Romanism was identical with primitive Christianity, and that Protestantism was a departure from it. Now this assertion is in deliberate antagonism with others made by Moore in his letters, conversations, and diary, and, we need not add, that his practice was not accordant with this theory. Our readers will recollect the opinions, bitterly adverse to Romanism, which Moore expressed to Lady Donegal. At a later period, when standing near the body of his deceased father, "our conversation" (between himself and sister) "naturally turned upon religion, and my sister Kate, who, the last time I saw her, was more than half inclined to declare herself a Protestant, told me she had since taken my advice and quietly remained a Catholic. For myself," he adds, "my having married a Protestant wife gave me an opportunity of choosing a religion, at least for my children, and if my marriage had no other advantage, I should think *this* quite sufficient to be grateful for." In November 1827, we find him saying:—"Went to church at Bessy's particular request: would go oftener but for the singing." An unmusical service set his very nature out of tune; and when he attends the service of the mass at Warwick Street Chapel, he honestly avows that the harmony subdues his very reason, and that good music is able to make him believe anything. Thus, April 1st, 1832, "Have always intended to go some time to

the Warwick Street Chapel, during my visit to town, the music there is so good, but something has always prevented me. Reserved this morning for the purpose; breakfasted at Brookes's, and went; a mass of Haydn's performed; and being alone I had my full enjoyment of it. My mind being just now full of Catholic reading, I felt myself transported back to the days of the St. Ambroses and St. Chrysostoms, when Christianity was yet in the first glow and enthusiasm of its triumph; and while the *Sanctus* was singing, 'that dread moment,' as St. Cyril calls it, found my eyes full of tears. What will not music make me feel and believe?" This entry only proves the extreme "impressionability" of our poet, who was as little of a Papist, yet certainly as much of a Christian, as his co-religionist and brother poet the didactic Pope. Moore had the same sort of liberality as that which the Twickenham *Vates* has expressed in the Universal Prayer. He would as readily have worshipped with Carlyle in the latter's "Cathedral of Immensities," as with Bowles in Wiltshire Churches, or with the Arundells and Howards in their private chapels. His creed was that God was with them that sought him in spirit and truth, and that forms were secondary things where the heart was single and rested on its Maker. It was because of such feelings that he always experienced a nearer sense of Heaven when he was solitary in his chamber, or abroad, but still alone, and sending upward from his heart winged prayer and praise, sacrifices of thanksgiving to the Creator. And in such faith he acknowledges that he finds calmness and content. In June 1831, "Sydney Smith asked me how I felt about dying? Answered, that if my mind was but at ease about the comfort of those I left behind, I should leave the world without much regret, having passed a very happy life, and enjoyed (as much perhaps as ever man did yet) all that is enjoyable in it, the only single thing I have had to complain of being want of money; I could therefore die with the same words that Jortin died, 'I have had enough of every thing.'" Yes, he had enjoyed; and, what is very rare in the class of which he was the chief and the ornament, his sense of enjoyment

was never dashed by envy of the reputation achieved by others. He could rejoice in fame achieved as he could sympathize in the afflictions encountered by his tuneful brothers of the lyre. Is not, for instance, the following an evidence of a human heart healthily beating :—

Fear that poor Scott's share in the ruin of Constable's house is even greater than I had supposed. Few things have affected me more than this. I almost regret indeed having been brought so close to Scott, as otherwise I might have been saved the deep and painful sympathy I now feel for his misfortune. For poor devils like me (who have never known better) to fag and to be pinched for means, becomes, as it were, a second nature; but for Scott, whom I saw living in such luxurious comfort, and dispensing such cordial hospitality, to be thus suddenly reduced to the necessity of working his way, is too bad, and I grieve for him from my heart.

These volumes contain many additional traits of Moore's method, or manner rather, of composition. He complains that his "Lord Edward Fitzgerald lingers long on hand, like everything I do;" and he proceeds to show wherefore, attributing it to the slowness of his execution. "I see rapidly," he says, "how the thing ought to be, and *will* be; but to make it so is the difficulty." On another occasion we find him curiously engaged while travelling in the Marlborough coach up to town. He was "alone all the way, and having a volume of Mosheim to get through, made the most of my time, despatched the four hundred and odd pages on the way, besides writing sixteen lines of a love song for Power." The mind that could readily turn, after the oppression of Mosheim, to make Cupid's lyre discourse such music as only Moore could strike from it, must have been, what it really was, a mind of rare power. What would have exhausted others, only rendered him braced for the lighter tasks he loved. He could wield a club like Hercules, and lay it down to woo the Hebes of his brain, appearing at either occupation as if he had been designed especially for that and no other. He had more patristic knowledge than half the Popes, and wore with dignity the sage's gown; but beneath the latter were ever borne the jewelled sandals and

the spangled robe of his gayer vocation, and he had but to choose his part in order to win laurels from the learned and smiles from the loving.

Here, too, is a picturesque anecdote, which we insert because it has reference to this matter of "composition," of which we have desired to say a word or two.

Called upon Mrs. Norton (April 1832); found her preparing to go to Hayter's, who is painting a picture of her, and offered to walk with her. Had accordingly a very brisk and agreeable walk across the two parks, and took her in the highest bloom of beauty to Hayter, who said he wished that some one would always put her through this process before she sat to him. Happening to mention that almost everything I wrote was composed in my garden or the fields, "One would guess that of your poetry," said Mrs. Norton, "it quite *smells* of them."

We have no doubt that the erotic lines pencilled in the Marlborough coach on a fly-leaf of Mosheim, were as redolent of the garden, as though they had fallen coined from the brain beneath a clematis when its rich odour was at its very richest. He who amid Derbyshire snows could so warmly paint the summer in the Vale of Cashmere, could not have found any difficulty in giving to his "lay" in a stage coach as fresh an air as though it had been born on the borders of Helicon, amid a circle of the Muses recumbent on the grass.

But here we must temporarily pause, until the two remaining volumes of this interesting series be given to the public. Where the present leaves the poet, it is still as a happy husband, and a happy father of two promising boys. His heart is still young in the warmth of its affection for the mother whom he confesses to be dearer to him than even those dear ones whom God lent but for a time, too soon to resume the gift. He is something perhaps sobered by the trials through which he has passed, and the disappointments which have encumbered his path; but if his hopes be of a less rosy hue than they were wont to be of yore, the memories of the past make compensation, and for the bliss enjoyed he is profoundly grateful; too wise to expect too much, and, as it seems to us, prophetic in his fears of visitations and chastenings yet

to come. The record of the closing years of the minstrel will, doubtless, be the most touching portion of his memoirs. The harp will be hanging mute as that on Tara's walls; and the chords, like those of the youthful bard he has himself sung, all torn asunder. But the sun of his household and the light of his hearth will be mercifully spared to smooth his way, and to have the solace, when that duty has been

accomplished, of knowing that the world while rendering, from generation to generation, honour to the especial poet of the lyre, will ever pay its tribute of admiring respect to the best friend that ever lived in that poet's warm heart. In these volumes alone there is enough to warrant us in saying that they who read them will not only admire Moore, but will also love "Bessy."

THE LADY ELIZABETH A PRISONER AT WOODSTOCK.

(Continued from p. 10.)

IN the former part of this paper we left the Lady Elizabeth a close prisoner at Woodstock, and Queen Mary on her bridal journey to meet Prince Philip, her thoughts naturally intent upon her own future prospects. The Council also was fully occupied in conducting the arrangements required upon so great an event, and in repressing the many indications of its unpopularity; for the advent of the Spaniard was contemplated with distrust and dread by all classes of Englishmen, and excited their repugnance more deeply than anything that had occurred since the dissolution of religious houses.

Under these circumstances there was no little danger of the cause of the Lady Elizabeth being neglected, and her present condition disregarded. She was not, however, of a disposition to submit tamely to the state of a forgotten and passive prisoner. Though debarred from personally addressing the Queen without previous permission, she had perseveringly urged her suit to do so; and at length, in a postscript to the letters of the Council dated from Richmond on the 13th of June, 1554, Sir Henry Bedingfield was informed that "The Queen's majesty is pleased that the Lady Elizabeth's grace may write to her highness according to her desire."

Elizabeth now, we may be sure, exerted her utmost powers to vindicate her loyalty. The letter she wrote is not extant—or, if it be, it has still to be discovered; it may probably have been more elaborate, but surely not more positive or energetic, than that

which was hastily written at Whitehall, when the lords were waiting to hurry her to the Tower. We only know, from the reception which the letter received, that it was regarded as representing both her past actions and her present sentiments in a false and disguised aspect.

The answer was not written by the Queen herself; but by one of the Council, very probably by Gardiner. Nor was it addressed to the Lady Elizabeth personally. It came in the form of a letter under the Queen's signet and sign-manual, directed to Sir Henry Bedingfield, and its terms were as follow:

MARYE THE QUEENE.

Trustie and well beloved, wee grete yow well. And where our plesure was off late signified unto yow for the Ladye Elizabeth to have licens to wryght unto us, we have now receyved her letters, contayneng onlye certayne arguments devised for hir declaration in such matters as she hath been charged withall by the voluntarie confessions of divers others: In which arguments she wolde seme to perswade us that the testimonie of thoose which have opened matters ageynst hir eyther were not suche as theye bee or beinge suche sholde have no credit. But, as wee were most sorye at the begynnyng to have enye occasion of suspicion, so, when yt appeared unto us that the copies off her secrette lettres unto us were founde in the pacquete of the French imbassatour, that diverse of the most notable traytours made their chief accompte upon hir, wee can hardly be broute to thynke that thei wolde have presumed so to doo, excepte thei hadde more certayn knowledge off hir favour towards their unnaturall conspiracie then ys yet by hir confessed. And therefore,

though we have for our parte, considering the matters broute to our knowledge ageynst hir, used more clemencie and favour toward hir then in the lyke matters hath been accustomed, yet cannot these fayr words so moche abuse us but we dooe well understonde how thyngs have been wrought. Conspiracies be secretlye practised, and thyngs off that nature be mannye tymes judged by probable conjectures and other suspicions and arguments, where the playne directe prove may chaunce to fayle. Even as wise Solomon judged who was the true mother of the childe by the woman's behaviour and words, when other prove fayled and coulede not be hadde. By the argument and circumstances off hir sayde lettre, with other articles declared on your behalf by your brother to our privie Counsell, yt may well appere hir menyng and purpose to be farre otherwise then hir letters purporteth; Wherefore our pleasure ys not to be hereafter anye moore molested with such hir disguise and colourable letters, but wyssh for hir that yt may plesse our Lorde to graunte hir his grace to be towards hym as shee ought to be; then shall shee the soner be towards us as becommeth hir. Thus moche have wee thought goode to wryte unto yow, to th'intente ye myght understonde th'effecte off those letters, and so continwe your accustomed diligence in the charge by us committed unto yow. Yeven under our signet at the Castle of Farnham the xivth daye of June the fyrst yere off our reigne.

This epistle, it cannot be disputed, was anything but kind or sisterly. Though evidently not dictated by Mary's own pen, it plainly states the impression she entertained of Elizabeth's insincerity and duplicity, and a conviction that her meaning and purpose was still far different from her professions. Moreover it cruelly declares to the disgraced princess that "it was the Queen's pleasure not to be molested any more with such her disguise and colourable letters." Whilst we cannot but wish that Elizabeth's letter had been preserved for our perusal, it would have been some satisfaction only to know that Mary had answered her with her own hand, in

terms of natural affection and of sisterly remonstrance, even if she could not entirely relinquish all her mistrust.

The writer of the Queen's letter, however,—be he Gardiner or any other of the Council,—undertakes to justify the Lady Elizabeth's treatment by repeating the grounds of suspicion upon which it had been founded, and which he asserts were still unremoved. It is in this respect that this letter is the most important of any in Sir Henry Bedingfield's book: for whilst the charges amount to less than we find them in other places, we can trace them as being the whole that the Council were really able to support. It had been said that Elizabeth had written to the French king, and she seems herself to have understood that such a charge was brought against her;* but in this document we find the discovery reduced to this—that copies of her secret letters to the Queen had been found in the paquet of the French ambassador. The "Ambasades" inform us when this happened,—for it happened but once,—in the following passage of the despatch of "M. de Noailles au Roy, 23 et 26 Janvier, 1553:"

J'ay recouvert le double d'une lettre qu'elle escripvoit à ladicte royne, que l'ambassadeur de l'empereur a faict traduire en François, qui est cy enclosé.

Now, this passage seems to show that de Noailles had obtained the letter from the despatches of the Imperial ambassador. If so, it was of course by treachery, for they were the bitterest foes; and consequently it had not been betrayed by Elizabeth herself, nor with her concurrence.

Gardiner, in his turn, gained the information by stopping the French ambassador's paquet, as he relates in a letter† to Sir William Petre, dated the 27th January:

The letter written from my Lady Elizabeth to the Queen's highness now late in her excuse‡ is taken a matter worthy to be

*—"as for the copy of the letter sent to the French king, I pray God confound me eternally if ever I sent him word, message, token, or letter by any means." (Letter written on her committal to the Tower.)

† Printed in *The Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary*, p. 184.

‡ The letter in question was one which Elizabeth wrote from Ashridge when first summoned to court. It is mentioned in several other documents, but has not itself been preserved.

sent into France, for I have the copy of it in the French ambassador's packet.

The truth, as thus developed, traces out the treacherous practices both of the French ambassador and of the English minister, but affords no proof of Elizabeth's presumed treason.

To proceed with the Woodstock narrative. The Queen's letter was despatched from Farnham on the 25th of June, and in the course of two days at most, judging from what occurred on other occasions, it must have come into the hands of Sir Henry Bedingfield. He does not intimate that it had met with any unusual delay; but it bore, he says, the appearance of having been opened on the road, and he seems to have suspected that this had been done by Mr. Parry, the Lady Elizabeth's cofferer, who, sorely against Bedingfield's will, was, with others of her friends, lodging in the Bell inn at Woodstock. If so, Elizabeth may have heard the effect of the Queen's and Council's letters some days before Bedingfield delivered them to her, and therefore may have been the better able to restrain her curiosity. On the other hand, the worthy knight, either from private instructions or at his own suggestion, determined not to impart the contents of the despatch until they were demanded by his prisoner. Meanwhile, he prepared himself for the occasion by drawing out a "report" of the Queen's letter, putting the original very carefully away.

Whatever was the cause of this interval, whether a politic delay on the part of the cautious knight, or a moodish temper on that of the mortified princess, or the little circumstance that she had been already informed through Parry, so it was that the communication was not made until the 3d of July. On the morning of that day Sir Henry Bedingfield had attended the performance of mass in her Grace's chamber; and, on its conclusion, whilst he was "doing his duty" in order to depart, her Grace called him and asked whether he had heard of any answer that was or should be made by the Queen's Majesty to her late letters. He replied, that he had to declare unto her an answer on the Queen's behalf

whenever she pleased to command him. "Let it be even now," said her Grace. But Bedingfield was afraid to trust himself without recourse to the report which he had prepared, and he therefore craved leave to fetch it. This deferred the communication until after dinner; when, taking the further precaution to have Mr. Thomeo in his company, he attended to make it. Observing the formality due to her royal presence, Bedingfield read the paper kneeling, with Thomeo in the same attitude by his side. After once hearing it the Lady Elizabeth uttered certain words bewailing her misfortune that her letter, contrary to her expectations, had taken no better effect; and then desired to hear the answer again. This done, her Grace said, "I note especially, to my great discomfort, (which I shall nevertheless willingly obey,) that the Queen's Majesty is not pleased that I should molest her Highness with any more of my colourable letters; which, although they be termed colourable, yet, not offending the Queen's Majesty, I must say for myself that it was the plain truth, even as I desire to be saved before God Almighty; and so let it pass. Yet, Mr. Bedingfield, if you think you may do so much for me, I would have you to receive an answer which I would make unto you concerning your message, which I would at the least way that my Lords of the Council might understand; and that you would conceive it upon my words, and put it in writing and let me hear it again; and if it be according to my meaning, so to pass it to my Lords for my better comfort in this mine adversity." To this Bedingfield answered, "I pray you hold me excused, that I do not grant your request in the same." Then she said, "It is like that I shall be offered* more than ever any prisoner was in the Tower; for the prisoners be suffered to open their mind to the Lieutenant, and he to declare the same to the Council; and you refuse to do the like." Sir Henry made some excuse about there being "a diversity" in the two cases; and so departed.

The next morning, however, when walking in the Little Garden, the Lady Elizabeth renewed her attack, and

* This word, which is so in the MS., appears to be a mistake for some other.

said, "I remember yesterday ye refused utterly to write on my behalf unto my Lords of the Council; and therefore if you continue in that mind still, I shall be in worse case than the worst prisoner in Newgate; for they be never gainsayed, in the time of their imprisonment, by one friend or other to have their cause opened and sued for; and this is and shall be a conclusion unto me that I must needs continue this life without hope worldly, wholly resting to the truth of my cause, and that before God to be opened, arming myself against what so ever shall happen, to remain the Queen's true subject as I have done during my life. It waxeth wet, and therefore I will depart to my lodging again;" and so she did.

In these terms Sir Henry, though he carefully renounced the idea of undertaking any part of the message or suit which the Lady Elizabeth required of him, yet made a faithful report to the Council of her sentiments and wishes. The result was that, by letter dated at Farnham on the 7th July, the Lords communicated the Queen's pleasure that he might write such things as the Lady Elizabeth should desire him, and send his letters touching that matter inclosed in some paper directed to her Highness, so as she might herself have the first sight thereof. This appeared like the beginning of a kindlier feeling on the part of Mary. Upon receipt of the intimation, Sir Henry communicated it to Elizabeth, but she did not immediately avail herself of it. She was perhaps too deeply mortified by her late ill-success to think that she could immediately make a more effective appeal, or she might well imagine that her sister's mind was fully occupied with the object of her journey, and therefore might choose to defer any further application until that important business had been concluded.

At length, on the 30th July (when she had of course heard the details of the royal marriage at Winchester on the 25th), she again took courage, and required Bedingfield to convey "a suit" to the Queen's Majesty. It was expressed in the following terms,—that, upon very pity, considering her long imprisonment and restraint of liberty, the Queen would be pleased either to charge her with special matter

to be answered unto and tried, or to grant her liberty to come unto her Highness' presence; which, she affirmed, she would not desire were it not that she knew herself to be clear, even before God, for her allegiance. She entreated that such of the Lords of the Council as were executors of her father's will should further this her suit. And if neither of the two propositions so solicited should be granted, then she desired that some of the Lords of the Council should have leave to repair to her, and to receive her suits from her own mouth; "whereby she may take a release not to think herself utterly desolate of all refuge in this world."

On the 7th of August the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Ely, and Mr. Secretary Bourne, replied from Windsor that the Queen had seen Bedingfield's last letters, but her Highness would take time to consider, and make the necessary answer at convenient leisure.

On the 10th the Lady Elizabeth, in her usual garden walk, again opened her lamentations to Bedingfield. "I have very slow speed," she said, "in the answer of any of my suits, and I know it is ever so, when that there is not one appointed to give daily attendance in suit-making for answer; and therefore I pray you let me send a servant of mine own, to whom I will do the message in your hearing that he shall do by my commandment; and this I think is not against the order and service appointed unto you." Bedingfield, on this appeal, again made her a peremptory refusal, "requiring her Grace to be contented, for I neither could nor would assent to any such her request." "Then (said she) I am at a marvellous afterdeal, for I have known that the wife hath been received to sue for her husband, the kinsman, friend, or servant for them that hath been in the case I now am, and never denied." To this Bedingfield answered, "I myself am of small experience in such case. That notwithstanding, I trust it shall not be long before my Lords of the Council will remember your suit, and answer the same." And so her Grace ended.

Bedingfield, whilst he faithfully reported the princess's complaints, must have been perfectly conscious how completely he was one of the parties

of whom she had most reason to complain. It was certainly in no pity to her that he made this last communication, for it was not until Wednesday the 16th that he reported these speeches of Friday the 10th; nor was it until the 14th Sept. that he reported the following incident, which occurred on the 26th of August. On that day, when after confession, in due Catholic form, the Lady Elizabeth received the most comfortable sacrament, before her Grace went to the receipt thereof, she called mistress Thomeo and Bedingfield, and when they knelt before her to learn what she wished to say, she opened her mind by these words, protesting that her Grace, "in all her life, had done nothing, nor intended to do, that was perilous to the person of the Queen's Highness or the Commonwealth of the Realm, as God, to whose mercy she then minded to commit herself, was judge." Having said this, she received the sacrament.

At diverse times since, the princess had made further attempts to persuade Bedingfield to forward fresh solicitations, and said she was sure their Lordships would smile in their sleeves at his excessive scrupulousness; but he told her in reply that he had rather adventure to bear their displeasure for that than for presumption.

The Council's next letter contains a characteristic trait of the Queen's religious fervour. In regard to what had occurred on the 26th of August, she expressed herself "very glad that the Lady Elizabeth doth so well conform herself in the receiving of the most blessed sacrament of the altar." She also consented that Elizabeth might write to her by one of her own servants, if the letters sent were inclosed with Bedingfield's own. The latter communicated on the morning of the 17th September these glad tidings, as he deemed them. Yet Elizabeth did not take immediate advantage of the permission; nor speak again upon the subject until the afternoon of Sunday the 23rd: when she commanded him to prepare her pen and ink against the next day. The writing materials were provided, consisting of a standish and five pens, two sheets of fine paper, and one coarse sheet; and were accompanied with a request that she would not use them except in the sight of

mistress Thomeo or of mistress Morton, another of the Queen's servants then at Woodstock. The letter was not finished until the next afternoon, when Bedingfield was sent for, and commanded to transcribe it, her Grace saying that she never wrote to the Lords of the Council but by a Secretary, and as she was not then suffered to have one, he must needs do it. Bedingfield prayed her Grace to pardon him, for that he was not able; yet at her Grace's importunate commandment and desire, he wrote as she read unto him from her handwriting, which she retained as a minute. And after it was dated she added with her own hand something he did not see, and then desired him to direct it; but this he left undone. This is the same incident upon which Foxe has enlarged at considerable length, with severe reflections upon Bedingfield. His own account of it is obscure. He did not choose to direct the letter; he took the remaining paper, standish, and pens away, and so departed. But we glean from the subsequent documents what was its fate. On Wednesday the 26th, eight days after its penning, the letter was at length despatched by the Lady Elizabeth's servant Francis Verney, who usually lingered with Parry her cofferer at the Bell inn in Woodstock; and on the 7th of October the Queen, then at Westminster, acknowledged its safe receipt. It had been carried direct to the Queen's hand on account of its appearance, for it was fast sewed without any endorsement on the outside. But, on considering its contents, the Queen expressed her surprise that the Lady Elizabeth should have imagined that her former letters had been kept from her Majesty's knowledge, as it implied so ill an opinion of the Council, no one of whom (to the Queen's knowledge) had given her any such cause. She added, that if Elizabeth's former answers had been as satisfactory to indifferent ears as they appeared to be to her own opinion, she might have fully enjoyed the Queen's favour before a great many others who had already been pardoned upon their submission. The royal missive concluded in these words: "You may therefore declare unto her these our letters, signifying that we be not unmindful of her cause, and as good

occasion shall proceed from herself in deeds, so will we have such further consideration of her as may stand with her [our ?] honour and the good order of the Realm."

Mary was now relieved from the apprehensions which at first appeared to justify her rigorous treatment of her sister. She had effected the object of her heart in accomplishing her marriage with Philip, and the scruples and repugnance of her subjects to the Spanish alliance had been repressed and overcome. There was little excuse left for keeping Elizabeth under even moderate restraint; but, before relaxing her bonds, she determined to put her to the test in regard to religious conformity. Such were the "deeds" by which her favour was to be regained. Bedingfield, though too rough and blunt for a mere courtier, was from his own religious sentiments well calculated to second his mistress's bigotry. On the 4th of October (during the interval of the correspondence last described) he volunteered a statement to the Queen, and addressed directly to her Majesty, which it is difficult to ascribe to any other motive but one of petty malice. He relates that

Her chaplain in my Lord Chamberlain's tyme [that is, whilst she remained in the Tower in the custody of Sir John Gage, now Lord Chamberlain,] did say the suffrages in English, . . . and in these suffrages all is said, saving the words touching the bishop of Rome.* And my Lady Elizabeth's grace did use to say with her chaplain; so that all that did wait did hear her speak the words plainly after the priest. Since your most noble marriage, by and by after which the same her chaplain, according to his most bounden duty, did pray for the King and your Majesty together, her Grace hath never answered word to that article, that could be heard or perceived by any means, being marked of very purpose by your Highness's woman mistress Morton and me.

Thus much did Bedingfield conceive it to be his duty to communicate to her Majesty; and at the same date he informed the Council that certain of her Grace's servants did not at any time come to divine service, whilst he prayed God that all the rest did not observe it for form only.

The Queen's letters in return shewed that he had touched upon the right cord. She desired that, "as the Lady Elizabeth had shown herself conformable enough in all other things, so she should be induced to stand content with the service used in our own Chapel and throughout our Realm, and no more to use the said suffrages and litany in English, but in Latin, according to the ancient and laudable custom of the Church." The Lady Elizabeth submitted, with an explanation that the practice had originated with her from her meeting with an English primer when in the Tower; and on the Sunday following she conveyed her wishes to her chaplain in these words, "Sir William, you may no more say the suffrages in English."

On the 20th October, the Lady Elizabeth again desired to have writing materials to address the Council; but Bedingfield again refused her, until he had asked for fresh permission: "which she took in so ill part, that her Grace of displeasure therein did utter me † with more words of reproach of this my service about her by the Queen's Highness' commandment, than ever I heard her speak before—too long to write." On the afternoon of the same day she repeated a request she had made some weeks before for the attendance of some of the Queen's physicians. She desired that Doctors Wendy, Owen, and Huick, or two of them, might come and bring with them an expert surgeon to let her Grace's blood, if the said doctors should think it desirable. This request was granted. Owen and Wendy came, bringing the surgeon, and she was bled both in the arm and in the foot.

She was permitted to send a message to the Queen by the physicians, but another month had nearly elapsed when Bedingfield wrote by her desire to complain that she had received no answer; and she requested that, if she was to be kept longer in confinement, she should be removed to some place nearer London or her own houses, if not in respect to her person or charges, yet in pity of the poor men which were daily sore travailed with extreme long journeys in the winter weather,

* "From all sedition and privy-conspiracy, from the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome, and all his detestable enormities," &c. Litany in the Prayer Book of 1552.

† "did utter me," meaning apparently, dismissed me.

to supply her household with provisions.

This letter, dated the 19th of November, is the last in Sir Henry Bedingfield's book, with the exception of one from the Queen dated five months after (on the 17th April, 1555), summoning the Lady Elizabeth to join the Queen at Hampton Court. According to Miss Aikin and Miss Strickland, she had visited the same royal residence during the preceding Christmas. We think, however, that this must be a mistake. Foxe describes minutely her journey from Woodstock in April. She travelled on the first day to Rycot, where she had been so well entertained by the Lord Williams on her former journey, on the next to Mr. Dormer's at West Wycombe, on the third to the George inn at Colnbrook, and on the fourth to Hampton Court.

Foxe tells us that she had been at Hampton Court a fortnight before she was admitted to an interview with any of the Lords of the Council. She was then visited by Bishop Gardiner, the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Secretary Petre; when the bishop desired her "to submit herself to the Queen's grace," but she made answer that, rather than do so, she would lie in prison all the days of her life; adding that she craved no mercy at her Majesty's hand, but rather desired the law, if ever she did offend her Majesty in thought, word, or deed.

Another week passed after this stout reply, when, one night, at ten o'clock, she was suddenly summoned to the Queen's presence.* In the conversation which ensued Foxe represents her as standing to her truth as stiffly and stoutly as ever, and at last departing with very few comfortable words from the Queen. "It was thought," he adds, "that king Philip was there behind a

cloth, and not seen, and that he showed himself a very friend in the matter."

It was now currently announced, probably with a view to king Philip's popularity in England, that Elizabeth owed the mitigation of her treatment to his intercession. There was, however, a still deeper policy in his conduct: for, so long as Mary had no children, Elizabeth was the only heir presumptive whose claim by birth stood before that of Mary Queen of Scots, and as the latter was already betrothed to the Dauphin of France, her possible succession would have produced a union of England and Scotland with France, which might eventually over-balance the growing power of Spain.

After one week more, the Lady Elizabeth was transferred from Sir Henry Bedingfield to the gentler custody of Sir Thomas Pope, who was commissioned to attend upon her at her own manor of Hatfield.

To any reader who has attentively perused the interesting details we have now recited, it will be scarcely necessary to discuss the character or conduct of Sir Henry Bedingfield. By his own account he was certainly harsh, and it is probable that some of the stories told by Foxe of his ill-temper and severity were not destitute of foundation. His rule of conduct appears to have been that of the soldier,—never to exceed his prescribed instructions: but, if some of Foxe's stories be true, his extreme caution preserved the life of his charge from more fanatical enemies. His administration of his office appears to have received throughout the approval of the Queen and her Council: and it is said to have been more substantially acknowledged by a pension of 100*l.* a year, and a portion of the forfeited estates of Sir Thomas Wyatt. On the 17th Dec. 1557, Sir Henry Bedingfield

* Foxe adds,—"for she had not seen her in two years before," and probably Foxe is right, or nearly so. From the time that Elizabeth left the court at Whitehall in Dec. 1553, and perhaps for some period before (when alienation had already arisen on religious matters) the sisters had enjoyed no personal intercourse. Miss Strickland (*Lives of the Queens*, 1853, iv. 100) describes, on the authority of Nares's *Life of Burghley*, a supposed interview between them at Richmond, on Elizabeth's way from the Tower to Woodstock, in which she is represented as refusing the hand of the Prince of Piedmont; and (p. 107) a visit of Elizabeth to Hampton Court at Christmas 1554 on the presumed invitation of king Philip; to which Miss Strickland appropriates from Foxe the particulars of the journey in April 1555 as given in the text above. But we regard both these supposed interviews as imaginary: and that notwithstanding that Miss Strickland declares (iii. 528) that "Recent discoveries indubitably prove, that Mary permitted her sister to appear in state at the festivities of the Christmas of 1554."

was appointed to the (usually combined) offices of Vice-Chamberlain of the Household and Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. It is said that, in after years, during the reign of Elizabeth, he occasionally appeared at Court, without any other reflections upon him than that the Queen half-jestingly called him her Jailor; and he died an aged man in the year 1583, the Queen having in 1578 visited his house at Oxburgh,—a fact not necessarily indicative, however, of the royal favour, as modern writers are too apt to regard it, for the stages of the Queen's progresses, being usually short, were regulated rather by motives of convenience than with any idea of doing honour to the parties visited, and there was one memorable instance of a gentleman of Suffolk,—a recusant like Sir Henry Bedingfield, who suffered severely from a Government prosecution at the very time that Elizabeth

honoured his mansion with her presence.

We cannot conclude without expressing our thanks to the Rev. C. R. Manning for having made public the Bedingfield letter-book, which, though inclosed in the Transactions of a local society, cannot hereafter be overlooked by our national historians.

Note.—In p. 4 we have inadvertently treated the Earl of Devonshire of Queen Mary's time as a grandson of King Edward the Fourth, instead of the great-grandson. His father Henry Marquess of Exeter, who was beheaded in 1539, was the son of William tenth Earl of Devon by Katharine of York. His mother Gertrude Marchioness of Exeter, living at Mary's accession, was a daughter of William Blount, Lord Mountjoy.

In p. 7, for Edward Bedingfield read Edmund. The two letters were *carried* by him and Noreys, having been written by Sir Henry Bedingfield; but they are not preserved in his letter-book.

SHRINES AND IMAGES OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

IT may not be an improper sequel to the story of La Salette,* to give some general information respecting the numerous shrines of the Virgin Mary, celebrated for their images of wonder-working power. Few persons are aware of the vast number of them scattered over the continent of Europe, without noticing those in other parts of the world. Loretto is well known, on account of its celebrity; Walsingham, in this country, has its memory preserved in fragments of old ballads, and in the witty account of it by Erasmus.† Scattered notices of others are occasionally to be found in books of travel; and of the shrine and statue of our Lady of Boulogne an excellent notice has appeared in this Magazine.‡ Still there is a general want of information on the subject. The histories of these several places of devotion are becoming very rare, and only found, now and then, in catalogues of sales; yet are they exceedingly numerous, and worth attentive consideration. A Ger-

man writer, of some diligence,§ has collected together a list of these works, entitled "*Iconographia Mariana*;" it is not, however, pretended to be other than an attempt to collect materials, and does not assume to be complete: indeed, I have several in my own collection not there enumerated, and others I have found in catalogues. Yet does this contain a list of 445 publications, giving an account of 169 shrines, all of them, be it remembered, miraculous, and claiming power little less than Loretto itself. It will be interesting, perhaps, to note the dates of these histories, for, by that, we obtain a clue to the mode adopted by the Church of Rome, to regain the moral power which was so severely shaken by the Reformation.

The greater proportion of these works was issued from the press during the seventeenth, and the first part of the eighteenth centuries; a very few in the sixteenth, and none previous to the religious revolt just mentioned.

* January Magazine, p. 10.

† See the Pilgrimages to Canterbury and Walsingham, by J. G. Nichols.

‡ May, 1852.

§ Edouard Maria Oettinger.

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They were not so frequent at the era of the great Revolution in France, or immediately after; but they increased when the ferment of that event subsided, and are continued up to the present time in the vicinities of the sacred places. The Jesuits appear to have written the greatest number; many are in Latin, but in general the language of the country has been preferred, for obvious reasons. Some have pompous dedications to people of rank and eminence; perhaps the most interesting to Englishmen is one dedicated to the Cardinal Duke of York. This is the story of the image of "Santa Maria in Portico di Campitelli," written by Carlo Antonio Erra, of the Congregation of Regular Clerks of the Mother of God, and is addressed "a sua altezza reale eminentissima." The reason of the dedication appears, in that His Royal Highness was titular of the Church; it was printed at Rome in 1750, four years after the conclusion of the unsuccessful struggle of the Pretender for the throne of England. The writer is fulsome in his praise, and entitles him the "glory of the priesthood and the honour of the sacred college;" and shews the same fervour towards his ancestors and relatives, James III. King of Great Britain (as he styles him), the Prince of Wales, and the Queen Mary Clementina Sobieski, then recently dead. It will be readily imagined that the dedications are usually addressed to prelates; but a work by Wilhelm Gumpenberg, called "*Atlas Marianus*," &c. published at Munich in 1657, giving an account of the miraculous images in the Christian world, has the singular dedication to the image of "Our Lady at Loretto," but I do not know of another instance of such a character. A later edition of this work, issued in 1672, gives plates and accounts of 1,200 images, or pictures of the Virgin Mary, and there has recently been published an Italian translation, called "*Atlante Mariano*."

The popularity of some of the shrines may be gathered from the regular and continued manner in which accounts of them were published. Of these, Altötting, in Bavaria, has an unbroken chain from the sixteenth century; the earliest being in 1571, and the latest in 1846. Dr. Dibdin, in his "*Tour*," amusing account of his visit

to the "Black Virgin of Altötting," which has gained the appellation of the "Loretto" of Germany. Loretto has a pre-eminence over all the rest in the number of its histories. The earliest is dated 1575, but the best known work is, perhaps, that by Horazio Torsellino, in Latin, printed at Rome in 1597, at Mayence in 1598, at Venice in 1715 and 1727; in Italian, at the same place, in 1629: but this shrine has furnished matter for the pen down to the present age.

There is another, however, which, in the catalogue above noticed, rivals Loretto in the number of its histories; and from 1523, which is about the earliest date of any of these publications, down to the year 1847, is a regular succession of records. This is the shrine of Czestochow, in Poland, which also has the additional title of Clermont. Its story is curious. Czestochow lies on the Klarenberg, at the crossing of the roads from Posen to Cracow, where is a convent of the order of St. Paul. In this convent is a black image of the Virgin Mary, which is said to have been originally at Constantinople, in the possession of St. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, and there noted for its many miracles. From Constantinople (the legend says) it was brought to Aix-la-Chapelle. Whilst there, a Sclavonian Duke, serving under Charlemagne, took a fancy to it, and obtained it as a gift from that Emperor. From Aix, it went to Belitz, in Galicia, and it remained there until 1382, whence it was brought by the Prince Wladislaw Ozolsky, Duke of Oppeln, to Silesia, in order to protect it from the invading Tartars. When the horses which drew the image arrived at the Klarenberg, near Czestochow, they suddenly stopped, nor could they be made to move from the spot. Then Prince Wladislaw recollected a dream he had the night before, in which this story was revealed; so he resolved to build a chapel on the spot, and consecrate it to the service of the Virgin, and which should contain the miraculous image. Accordingly this was done, and to this day it has remained there, to the great benefit of all who are in the vicinity.

The black images of the Virgin constitute a peculiar feature of the superstition, as it is almost universal that a

miraculous image is so distinguished,—at any rate, all those of celebrity are so; and it may be as well to mention a few of the most famous. Loretto, of course, is first on this list. Altötting in Bavaria. At Mariaeck, in the same country, are two wooden images, of the life-size, the one black, the other white, placed opposite to each other. At Würzburg, in the new cathedral church, the image is black, and in the convent of Emaus at Prague. In France are several:—at Chartres; at Lyons; in the church of St. Peter at Orleans (with a white one side by side); at the chapel of Notre Dame de Bon Secours, near Nancy; at Puy en Velay; and at the church of Notre Dame de Liesse one of great celebrity. In Belgium, at Hal, Montaigu, Walcour, and Kevelaer, as well as others. In Spain that of Montserrat is most celebrated. But to enumerate all would be but to make a dry and monotonous list. It is a very curious question, hitherto unanswered, whence this idea of representing the Virgin Mary *black*? Ordinary observers have always ascribed it to the smoke of tapers: then why are some white? But I have shown by one example—that of “Our Lady of Hal”—that the dark colour is painted and intentional, not fortuitous. The early Christian writers reproached the pagans for their images of Isis, blackened, as they asserted, by the smoke of tapers. They were evidently as much in error as modern tourists who so speak of the miraculous images of the Virgin. The matter, therefore, is still a subject for investigation.

In two great systems of ancient worship, one still extant, having some analogies with each other in their deep mysticism, and both Oriental, viz. that of Egypt and India, are two female divinities—Isis and Maya. Both these have peculiar attributes, and are represented nursing a babe; both are also represented *black*. Now, in the deep and recondite symbolism of those systems, is it not most probable that this black colour has a mystic signification? Black is a natural symbol for profundity, and the mysterious and awful character of the worship, or the deity, might be therein attempted to be indicated.

It was not until after the Council of Ephesus, in which Nestorius was con-

demned, A.D. 431, that images or pictures of the Virgin Mary were common. The triumph of Christianity had not been, at this time, so long assured that the traditions, or even remnants, of the old worship of Isis were wholly obliterated from the minds of the people. For popular worship is not easily eradicated when it forms a part of the habits of a community, and, even when removed entirely from recollection, it will sometimes leave its memorials, as in the common oaths of Italy, “Corpo di Baccho,” “Per Baccho,” &c. Supposing, therefore, that in a portion of the Roman empire, there yet remained communities familiar with the festivals and processions of the images of Isis, and that the Church, in obedience to that spirit which caused it to accommodate heathen observances and rites to its own, altered their character, but kept their forms, it is just feasible, that the adoption of a black image of the Virgin would be one of the means employed. Then the symbolists, eager to justify such a change, would readily appeal to the text from Solomon’s Song, “Thou art *black*, but comely.”

Mrs. Jameson, whose writings and research on Christian art are well known, has some interesting remarks on this subject, that cannot be passed over. She hints, that Cyril of Alexandria, who so violently opposed Nestorius, might have been instrumental in engrafting the ancient Egyptian type of Isis nursing Horus, which to him, as well as to the popular mind, must have been familiar, upon the orthodox faith. This idea is extremely plausible: the ancient type was well known, not only in Egypt, but in other parts of the Roman empire, and it was in accordance with the violent and hasty character of that prelate to engage the popular voice, by an appeal to ancient prejudices. Thus the triumph, which ensured the use of the image, was mainly due to an Egyptian bishop. This fact seems like an additional link to our evidence, and the traditions attached to some of the black images, of having been brought from Egypt, are another support to a theory of probabilities.

Our Lady of Liesse was brought from Egypt, though indeed said to have been miraculously sculptured by three Christian prisoners, quite igno-

rant of the sculptor's art. That of Our Lady of Puy in Velay, however, is much closer, as the following description of it will attest. It is carved out of cedar, but, what is very remarkable, covered from head to foot with fine cloth, after the fashion of Egyptian mummies. This cloth equally covers both faces, and hands and feet, so that neither fingers nor toes are visible. The faces of the Virgin and the child Jesus are painted black, and polished like ebony. The form of the visage of the mother presents an extremely long oval, the nose large, and of great length, the mouth small, the chin short, and the eyebrows strongly marked. The eyes are painted and very small, whilst the ball and iris are formed of common glass, being badly assorted in respect to the size of the face; yet as striking objects, from the sparkling material on the black colour, they give the figure a wild look, which inspires surprise and even fear. It is believed, and with some reason, that this may be even an Egyptian representation of Isis,—at least such an opinion was given by Faujas de Saint-Fond, who visited the shrine in 1777.

In a history of Our Lady of Puy, entitled, "*Discours Historique de la très Ancienne Devotion de Notre Dame du Puy en Velay, &c. Lyon, 1620,*" by Odo de Gissey, the origin of the holy image of that place is stated to have been as follows:—

The illustrious house of France, some time after the building of the church, "*Eglise de la Chaise Dieu,*" undertook a journey to the Holy Land. Before the pious prince Louis IX. (called the Saint) began his pilgrimage, he visited this church. He then journeyed towards Jerusalem, where he learnt during his residence there, from one of the favourite wives of the Sultan, that, in the treasury of the place, was an image of the Mother of God, which had been executed by the prophet *Jeremiah*. He begged the Sultan to give him this image, assuring him that it should be set up in a place where it should be honoured for ever. Enriched by this most costly treasure of the earth, the King reached his dominions in safety. One of the first towns which he passed was Puy, where, amidst hymns of praise, he set up the image for eternal honour.

Our author was a Jesuit, and his simplicity, or piety, receives no shock at the idea of a likeness being taken before a person was born. He also makes St. Louis familiar with the Sultan's harem, to a degree that Moslems have not generally accorded to "Christian dogs." It is a pity he did not make a convert, the interest would have been so much heightened; for it is difficult to understand, how a con-temner of images should be influenced by an assurance of the great honour that would be rendered to one.

A figure of "Our Lady" at Marseilles, also black, called "Our Lady of Confession," so named because she was surrounded by the reliques of saints and martyrs of the faith, is said by some antiquaries to be a statue of Isis. This is one of those ascribed to St. Luke. At Chartres is another black figure of the Virgin, of great wonder-working power. This is ascribed to the *Druids*, who, they say, raised an altar to the Virgin by revelation, and which worked miracles anterior to Christianity itself. They thus claim for it a priority in antiquity over all others.

Among the number of black Madonnas one must not forget Our Lady of Atocha, near Madrid, for it will be in the recollection of my readers that it was to this shrine that the Queen of Spain went to in thanksgiving for her escape from the knife of an assassin. On this occasion, she presented to the image the royal mantle, and the costly jewels she wore at the time the attempt was made.* This shrine was celebrated for its riches, and its numerous pilgrimages, and it has been, from time immemorial, a practice for the King of Spain to sing a *Te Deum* before it, on any occasion of a happy and prosperous character. It was, according to the author of the "*Delices d'Espagne,*" surrounded by an hundred lamps of gold and silver, which burned night and day. On fête days it was covered with precious stones, and superb vestments, and had its head crowned with a sun of diamonds of incalculable value. Our Lady of Atocha is noted for preventing fire and pestilence; it weeps over public calamities, and gives health to princes. Atocha is

* Times, Feb. 27, 1852.

said to be a corruption from Antioch, whence the image came; another tradition pointing Eastward, which illustrates the origin of the black visage. There are several histories of this image; the earliest I am acquainted with bears the date 1604, and was printed at Madrid.

Facts and traditions so vague are not of much value in themselves, but when we find them tending to elucidate a question, they at least seem to supply a broken link or two in the chain of evidence.

Among the numerous pictures and statues of the Virgin Mary those ascribed to St. Luke are the most celebrated. Of these the number is very considerable; although, of course, there are many of disputed originality. Where this idea arose, of St. Luke being an artist, is perhaps now difficult of research, and scarcely repaying much trouble in the inquiry; certain it is that it has been a very anciently received opinion. According to some, however, it is an error arising from the fact that a noted painter lived in Tuscany, in the middle of the eleventh century, of the name of Luke,* who, by a confusion of ideas, has been confounded with the Evangelist. This artist, however, lived at least a century too late for the tradition, which, so far as I am aware, is at first recorded by Simeon Metaphrastes, a Greek writer of the tenth century. Emeric David considers that Lanzi has proved that certain portraits of the Virgin Mary were painted by a Florentine, named Luke, which is not improbable; but Metaphrastes states the received opinion clearly, and that at once overthrows the idea that the story arose from the Tuscan artist, which was scarcely likely to have originated a tradition so widely received both in the Greek and Latin church. After speaking of the attainments of St. Luke in philosophy, rhetoric, and "all the arts," the legendary writer above-named says:†—"But, among other things, this is most gratifying, that he drawing with lines and *wax* the *type* itself of the assumed humanity of my Christ, and that *sign* of her who had brought him forth, first delivered them

to us, that, down to these times, they should be honoured in their images, so that he did not consider it enough, unless through an image and type he should converse with those whom he desired, which is a sign of the most fervent love." I have given a literal rendering of the passage, so that the original words employed may be understood. The reference to *wax* shows the writer either had the encaustic mode in his mind, or the simpler linear process on a tablet of wax. The passage is interesting in more cases than one, and it establishes the fact that the tradition already existed in the tenth century, an hundred years before writers above named supposed the idea to have had its origin.

Mrs. Jameson has observed, as St. Luke was early regarded as the great authority with respect to the life of the Virgin Mary, that, in figurative language, he might be said to have *painted* her portrait. This view is quite in harmony with the common practice of legendary writers and of popular ignorance, of interpreting metaphors literally, and making a logical consequence of a rhetorical flourish. I hesitate to say that it was entirely due to that circumstance that the idea arose, but it is extremely probable that it lent its aid to form the tradition. If one might adventure a guess as to the period when it first arose, I think probability would point to the time of the Iconoclastic controversy, as what argument so convincing as to assert that one of the Evangelists was himself a painter and maker of images?

The idea of St. Luke the Evangelist being a painter, is then a far-received tradition,—but how a sculptor? This is the most curious point of all, as the most celebrated miraculous figures are said to be the work of St. Luke. Of these I will enumerate a few of the most renowned. The figure of Our Lady of Boulogne-sur-Mer, destroyed by the revolutionists; that of Our Lady of Loretto, the most noted of all. Also the images at Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome; that of St. Augustine in the same city; another at the Rotunda; another at the church of St. Sixtus, (this is a portrait, not a

* Vid. Manni, Dissert. del vero pitt. Luca Santo.

† Vid. Lippomeno de Vitis Sanctorum, S. Luca.

figure;) and another in the church of St. Maria della Consolazione. That of Edessa had a wide celebrity; so has that near Bologna. Our Lady of Frisinga, in Bavaria, is one affirmed to be an undoubted original, but it has not a very creditable pedigree. It was given by an emperor of Constantinople to Gian Galeazzo, Duke of Milan; he made a present of it to an English courtesan, she to a lord of the Scala family, who gave it to his brother, then bishop of Frisinga. I am not aware if it ever worked miracles. At Malta is, or was, a veritable work by St. Luke, with a tawny complexion, black hair, eyes, and eyebrows, and aquiline nose. Another at St. Hyacinth, at Venice, totally different. At Cambray also, and at Brünn in Moravia, *ut piè creditur*, St. Luke's handicraft is visible. The image of the Polish shrine, before named, at Czesztochow, is not only said to be by St. Luke, but painted in the house at Nazareth which afterwards, as we all know, was carried by angels to Loreto. Perhaps, the picture, which St. Gregory carried in procession, during a time of pestilence, is the most noted of all the so-called pictures of St. Luke. The plague was stayed, and St. Gregory saw an angel on the Mole of Hadrian sheath a bloody sword, in token of the anger of God being appeased; hence the name of *Santo Angelo*, by which the tower has since been known. Misson mentions another of St. Luke's Madonnas at St. Maria della Pace in Rome, so called on account of its predicting peace between France and Spain in the sixteenth century, uttering the following words, in the presence of some monks: "*Et in terra pax.*" "Our Lady of the Ring," in the church of St. Maria, *in viâ latâ*, is also by St. Luke. The church, it is stated, was actually built on the same spot in which that Evangelist wrote the Acts of the Apostles, and, according to some, it possesses the original manuscript.* St. Luke painted this portrait in anticipation, and by revelation, on the day the Virgin Mary was married, although

he had never seen her; thus it bears the title of "of the Ring," and is painted with a ring on her finger.

The titles given to some of the celebrated Madonnas are singularly amusing. There are several called "Weeping Madonnas," others "Talking Madonnas," according to certain propensities which the image is said occasionally to have indulged in: there is even a "Screaming Madonna." Of the speaking images, that which reprimanded Gregory the Great, for passing it without devotion, must be considered the most famous. Misson gives the original dialogue in Latin; the following is a translation:—

Image. Hey! where are you going, rash key-bearer? hollo you, stop!

Gregory. What voice is it strikes on my ear? Who so impious to use an impudent tongue on me, viceregent of the King of Heaven?

Im. Stop! turn your eyes and venerate her who calls you.

Greg. Wonderful! prodigious! an image speaks! but perhaps sleep has deceived my dull senses. Do you call me, O Image? I see the lips moving, the head nodding. What is it you require, O Image? Thy name, Image, may it be permitted to inquire?

Im. The holy Mother of thy Lord. Is it unknown to thee, Gregory? A virgin bringing forth without knowing a man—of royal descent—the Mystic Rose—the Ark of the Covenant—Queen of Heaven—the Golden House—Spouse of the Thunderer—Mirror of Justice, and its shield—the Tower of David and the Gates of Heaven! Am I unknown to thee, Gregory?

Greg. I ask pardon for my ignorance, worthy Image. I have never before seen the Virgin Mary speaking.

Im. Let it pass this time; but after this bear it in mind to give the due salutation. Where are you going now?

Greg. Andrew, the presbyter, celebrated a sweet mass upon thy altar; and, behold, he has delivered a soul from purgatory, which, impatient and half-roasted, lies at the shut gates: it waits for me to open them.

Im. Make haste, Gregory.†

This wretched and unseemly jargon has been ascribed by some to the Venerable Bede;‡ an insult his memory

* See a notice of the supposed autograph MS. of Saint Mark's Gospel, at Venice, in our Magazine for August last, p. 183.

† Voyage d'Italie, tom. ii. 146.

‡ Erasmus alludes to this circumstance in his Dialogue on Pilgrimages.

does not deserve; nor can it be a matter of any moment to inquire into the authorship. This image was "Our Lady" of the church of St. Cosmo and St. Damian, and was also painted by St. Luke. St. Gregory accorded the privilege of delivering a soul from purgatory, to every priest who should perform a mass upon the altar of the "Our Lady" which had spoken to him.

At Pötsch, in Bohemia, is a "Weeping Madonna," that is to say, one of such lachrymose tendencies as to be specially remarkable; for, as in that of Atocha, "weeping" formed the duty of many. There is also another in Hungary which is said to be often in tears for human wickedness; it is at Tyrnau, and the author of its story speaks of it as *sæpius lachrymata*.

The origin and history of these shrines contain matter so far removed from all ordinary ideas of credibility, that the wonder would be, how they could so often be reproduced as they have been down to our own times, if we had not, every now and then, such strong proofs of the extreme ease with which people are beguiled. Not only are the images and portraits by St.

Luke multiplied to a degree that is absurd, even if his skill and profession were acknowledged, but there are many not made at all,—found in oaks, or miraculously dug out of the earth; and some are made by the hands of angels. No story has been too wild, or extravagant; and, as to the miracles, there is not a shrine, however humble, that does not record in its history a larger number than are met with in the whole New Testament. Hung round the altars are the votive offerings of the halt and the blind; eyes, legs, arms, and breasts, in silver or in wax, according to the wealth of the donor, are exhibited to the faithful in evidence of truth, so that the order of nature seems so often disturbed on trifling occasions, that we might yield to the argument of a learned seceder, and say, that these disturbances are rather parts of laws, and belong to the eternal order of things. On a future occasion I will present to the reader some of the narratives of the celebrated shrines in Europe which yet attract pilgrims to their altars.

J. G. WALLER.

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY:

Chiefly upon the traces of the Romans in Britain. By Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. London. J. B. Nichols and Sons. 1854.

AS the greater part of the contents of this volume have already appeared in our columns, which implies sufficiently our favourable opinion of it, we shall not be expected on the present occasion to speak of it critically. We may, however, now regard it as a whole, especially as the chapters printed in our Magazine have been all revised, some of them considerably enlarged, and several new chapters added.

It has been Mr. Wright's object to convey archæological information under the form of a narrative of personal investigations on remarkable sites which still enshrine some of the most interesting remains of the Roman, the early British, and the Saxon periods. Many of these monuments are comparatively but little known, while respecting others there are conflicting

opinions, prejudices, and errors. To correct mistakes, to clear up disputed points, and to impart knowledge is the author's aim: to accomplish these objects no medium can be more attractive than that which includes a description of localities accompanied by illustrations. Had Stukeley possessed the advantages which have fallen to the lot of the author of the *Wanderings*, his *Itinerarium Curiosum* would doubtless have been far more valuable than it really is; he evidently saw the importance of giving the reader an insight into the features of the country surrounding the remains he describes; and, though he does not always show good judgment in his sketches, he not unfrequently makes them useful, and sometimes they serve even to correct the descriptive text. It is solely in re-

ference to the great advantage of the introduction of illustrations that we refer to Stukeley's ponderous folio. It can only be used by the experienced antiquary, who knows how to adopt and how to reject. Mr. Wright in his portable octavo conveys sound antiquarian information at every step in a pleasing and popular manner, which must render the volume a grateful companion to all who have not made our national ancient monuments a professed study: and even the experienced archæologist will often find unsuspected new views of old opinions which it may be at least wholesome to revise or reconsider.

In directing attention to the *Wanderings* we may particularise the novel information afforded on the Roman ironworks in the Forest of Dean and its neighbourhood, a subject which has also been successfully investigated, in relation to similar remains in Sussex, by Mr. M. A. Lower: ancient Verulamium, the chapter devoted to which is replete with interest from the introduction of much curious matter taken from the early Monkish writers: the Kentish coast from Deal to Dymchurch: the Roman potteries on the Medway: the valley of Maidstone, including Kita Coty House, and researches made by Mr. Wright in its vicinity: Goodmanham and its traditions: the Roman villa of Bignor in Sussex, and the early church architecture in that county, and in other parts of England, on which Mr. Wright has the merit of contributing some new and useful suggestions: and the great puzzle of antiquaries, Stonehenge. In addition to these and numerous other subjects which have been discussed in our Magazine, the volume contains much novel matter. We may refer especially to the Saxon remains at Ozengall; the ruins of Rutupia, or Richborough; and the Roman Isurium, or Aldborough, in Yorkshire. The first of these essays is entitled "A Visit to the Graves of the Followers of Hengist and Horsa," and opens as follows:

It was, according to the most probable calculations, in one of the years between 440 and 450, that a party of warriors from the coast of Friesland—"pirates" some call them, but in those days the distinction was not very easily made, and we can now see little difference, in this respect, between

the conquests of a Cæsar or of a Hengist—swept over that sea which their own minstrels designated by the expressive epithet of the "whale's bath," and obtained possession of the Isle of Thanet. The tradition—perhaps we may call it the fable—of after-ages, said that they were led by two chiefs named Hengist and Horsa; that they had been banished from their own country; and that they came hither at the invitation of the Britons, who sought their assistance against domestic enemies. The commonly received story of Hengist and Horsa will, however, hardly bear a critical examination, and those worthies appear to have belonged rather to the mythic poetry of the heroic ages of the North, than to the sober annals of Saxon warfare in our island. The names are nearly synonymous in meaning, each signifying a horse, an animal revered by the people of whom we are speaking, who carried it on their standard, and in this sense it may be perfectly true that the settlers in the Isle of Thanet were, in this expedition of conquest and colonisation, the followers of Hengist and of Horsa.

At this time, England had been for many generations a Roman province, covered with Roman towns and villas, and inhabited by Romans and Romanised natives, who used Roman manners and customs, and spoke the Latin tongue. The Isle of Thanet was, in these early ages, separated from the rest of Kent by a more considerable river than at present, and by what was then more like an estuary of the sea than a mere succession of marshes and morasses. On the south, this was defended by the strong Roman post of Richborough, or, as it was then called, Rutupia, the grand port of entry of the Romans into Britain, and the spot from whence their luxurious tables were supplied with the choicest oysters, the shells of which are still scattered in profusion among the pottery and other remains which the spade of the husbandman, or the pick of the "navy," is constantly turning up. On the north stood the no less formidable station of Regulbium, the remains of which are now known by the name of Reculver. We know little of the manner in which the Isle of Thanet was occupied by the Romans; no towns are mentioned there in their itineraries, but the number of Roman coins and other antiquities found in laying the foundations of Ramsgate pier, and the remains of the Roman burial places in the neighbourhood, prove that that great people must have had a settlement of some importance at Ramsgate, and their presence has been traced by similar memorials in the neighbourhood of Minster.



Site of the Early-Saxon Cemetery at Osengall.

After continuing the historical introduction Mr. Wright, describes minutely the scenery and the journey from Sandwich, in company with Mr. Rolfe, to assist in opening the Saxon graves:—

The ride from Sandwich to Osengall, on a clear day, is exceedingly fine. The distance is somewhat less than six miles. At first the character of the scenery, and especially the back view upon the town of Sandwich, is purely Flemish. The only remarkable rising ground is the bill to the left, on the summit of which the dark skeleton of Roman Richborough frowns in silent and melancholy grandeur, a weather-beaten memorial of times and people whose story is now involved in almost impenetrable mystery. When we visited the ruins of Richborough on the preceding evening, the voice of a lone nightingale was the only watchword to the warriors who have so long reposed in peace under its green sod. This morning, as we passed it on our way, a long line of white curling vapour marked the progress of a ballast train on the railway then constructing immediately beneath it at the foot of the hill, until it gradually disappeared among the distant trees, over which, a little further on, might be seen the tower of Minster church. Not far beyond Richborough, on the flat ground below, we perceived, on the same side of the road, a large tumulus or barrow, which (as this is supposed by some to have been the mode of burial with which, among the Romans, those who fell in battle were more especially honoured), perhaps covers the bones of a Roman officer who fell in some of the

combats in which the Rutupian garrison had partaken. Hitherto the prospect lies open only to the left; to the right low uninteresting ground, through which the muddy, tortuous Stour drags its course, is easily concealed by a few houses, or stunted plantations. But as these disappear, and the road suddenly approaches nearer the sea shore, the waters of Pegwell Bay open before us, and a long line of distant cliffs, terminated by Ramsgate Pier and the shipping in Ramsgate Harbour, form a bold feature in the view. A strip of low and swampy ground, dangerous at some periods of the year to those who are betrayed into it, and even now enlivened only by the blue dress of an occasional coast-guardsmen, picking his way in search of smugglers, by whom this coast has long been infested, separates the sea from the road on which we were travelling. As we pass a tavern, called from its position between Sandwich and Ramsgate the Half-way House, the road, which before had no other hedge than a few bushes of blackthorn, on this occasion whitened with blossom, begins to be bordered with hawthorn hedges, and we commence a gradual ascent, during which the prospect to the left is cut off by the rising hill, but to the right and behind us the view becomes more glorious at every step. Richborough still continues to present itself as a bold feature in the landscape, and beyond it lies Sandwich, and the line of coast stretching out towards Deal. Higher up, the distant line of the Kentish hills offers itself to our view, and the prospect extends over the sea to the Downs, and to the remoter coast of France; and when, at length, we reach the spot on

which the followers of Hengist and Horsa were buried, with the same magnificent prospect towards the sea, the line of the Kentish hills becomes more extensive inland, and the towers of Canterbury Cathedral are added to the intermediate landscape; a noble burial-place for men whose birthright it was to play with the ocean, and who had so recently made themselves masters of the valleys that lay extended below.

The account of the excavations and the scientific results will be perused with much interest by the archæologist; it is to be regretted that many similar researches made in other parts of the county in the last century were not thus chronicled for the advantage of the archæological inquirer.

The chapter on Aldborough (*Isurium*) is the best guide yet published to some of the richest Roman remains in this country, some beautiful plates of which were put forth, a few years since, under the direction of Mr. Ecroyd Smith. Mr. Wright has personally examined the pavements, the walls, the buildings, and the inscriptions, and nothing worthy of notice appears to have escaped his eye. Aldborough, however, rich as it is in remains of antiquity, like other Roman sites, is but barely mentioned in history; its name alone occurs! Local historians have, nevertheless, connected it with events and with historical personages. After quoting a recently-pub-

lished local History, Mr. Wright observes:—

I will only remark that all this pretended history is entirely without foundation; it is, in fact, a very remarkable instance of the manner in which everything relating to the early history of our island has been too often treated by writers who were eager to furnish information where the want of knowledge gave an opportunity for speculation. We have no reason for stating that *Isurium* was known to the "Druids and Britons" by the name of *Iseur*; the derivation has not even remote probability in its favour, and there is not the least ground for supposing that *Isis* was ever worshipped here; we have not the slightest reason for stating that it was the seat of the Brigantian kings, and its connection with *Venutius* and his queen is a mere creation of fancy; neither have we any reason for believing that it was ever "the northern metropolis of the Romans," or that they removed from hence to *Eburacum*. All that we really know is simply that *Isurium* must have been one of the earlier Roman towns in Britain, since it is mentioned by Ptolemy, and that it existed at the time when the Antonine Itinerary was compiled. I mention this chiefly to warn my readers against the speculative antiquarianism which thus builds deceptive edifices without foundations.* Such warning is not unnecessary, for there are still many stumbling-blocks of this kind which require to be removed out of the way of the young antiquary; and I hope that there are now many young antiquaries in this country to receive the hint as an acceptable one.†

* I regret to say that Mr. Ecroyd Smith, the most recent historian of Roman *Isurium*, has given in too much to these fanciful statements on the supposed British history of this city, and that he is not always quite as accurate as he ought to be in quoting his early authorities. He says that Ptolemy "occupies the city by a portion of the sixth legion;" but if he had looked at Ptolemy himself he would see that Ptolemy states merely that *Eburacum* was occupied by the sixth legion, saying nothing of any part of any legion being connected with *Isurium*.

† It is much to be regretted that persons should venture to print opinions and conjectures on subjects of a scientific character, of the science of which they are not acquainted with the first rudiments; especially when those rudiments are now not difficult to be obtained. We have some strange examples in the book of which we have been speaking. I think there can be few persons in England taking any interest in the early antiquities of their country who do not know that both on the red Roman pottery, known among antiquaries as Samian ware, and on the coarser whitish ware used for amphoræ, mortaria, &c. either letters or complete words are stamped, which are, in fact, the names of the potters. Hitherto the potters' marks on the white ware have not been so carefully collected as those on the red ware; in "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," I have given a list of about a thousand varieties of the latter. Among them is the name of COBNERTVS, who in one example uses the mark COBNERTI M. (i. e. *Cobnerli manu*, by the hand of Cobnertus), and in a fragment in the museum at Aldborough it is COB, either an abbreviation or merely a fragment of the mark (I have not seen it to be able to say which). Mr. Gill has printed the following droll suggestion on what he describes as "one with a horse and a child playing near a woman



Hythe from the Canal.

Among the additional cuts is a very pretty one of Hythe, from a sketch by Mr. Samuel J. Mackie, of Folkestone, which we take the liberty of transferring to our columns. The view is from the eastern approach to the town, in which the church presents itself as a very prominent object. It is remarkable for its collection of early skulls, relating to which many fables have been told. They are of considerable antiquity, and certainly deserve the attention of ethnologists. Mr. Alexander Walker, in his "Physiognomy founded on Physiology," states that these skulls may be divided into two classes—the one long and narrow, the other short and broad. The former

he considers to be Celtic or British, the latter Teutonic. Mr. Wright observes,—

I have always suspected that these bones came first—or at least those of them which formed the nucleus of the collection, which appears to have been added to at different times—from a Saxon or Roman cemetery (probably the former), which may have been chosen as the site of the original church here; and this supposition seems to be confirmed by the fact that, in rearranging a part of the stack of bones, the sexton recently found underneath them a few pieces of broken pottery (now in the possession of Mr. S. J. Mackie, of Folkestone), some of which are of a very early character, and appear to me like fragments of Anglo-Saxon burial urns. Among them

having a head-dress of the noted *galerus* or helmet fashion, and the inscription, C.O.B., which we venture to interpret, *Conjugi Optima Britannica*, considering it as a token of gallantry from a Roman soldier to his British good housewife."!!! This writer is still more ingenious when he gets among the amphoræ and mortaria. The following are nearly all well-known potters' marks—the first is the commencement of the name Valerius, or Valens, both of which are found in some instances complete, and the second is found sometimes with an additional letter, L.C.F.P.C.O., the o no doubt standing for *officinâ*, or, "from the workshop" of the individual or individuals indicated by the letters preceding. "Pieces of rims of similar patenæ," says the book alluded to, "have V.A. on one side ([*ciritas*] *Victrix Antiqua*), on another Q. On the handle of the large amphora is L.C.F.P.C., most probably a contraction of *Lucius Cerealis fecit Praefectus castrorum* [the *praefectus castrorum* turned into a potter!]; on another is C.I.I.B., a contraction of *Civitas Indigena Isurii Brigantum*. On another, R.V.A. (*Romana, Valens, Antiqua*), showing that Aldburgh, at the most early period to which we can refer, boasted of its antiquity."!!!

Truly, to ingenuity which could make such discoveries as these, we might recommend for employment some of those mysterious combinations of letters, such as L.S.D.—M.P.—Q.C.—F.S.A.—and the like, which are not uncommon at the present day. We can hardly, indeed, imagine the publication of such remarks as those we have just quoted in the year 1852.

were some fragments of glazed medieval pottery of a later period—probably of the sixteenth century—which the sexton ingeniously accounted for by supposing them to be the remains of the jugs out of which the men who collected the bones drank their beer! It is a curious circumstance that there was once a similar collection of bones in Folkestone church, which we now

know to have stood on or by the site of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

In confirmation of Mr. Wright's opinion, we may add, that Saxon sepulchral remains have been frequently found on the high ground at the back of Hythe church.

RACHEL LADY RUSSELL'S LETTERS.

Letters of Rachel Lady Russell. In 2 Vols. Longman.

THE name of Rachel Russell is one for which, Protestants as we are, we are well nigh tempted to demand canonization. Still, with ever new wonder and admiring love, do we return to each memorial of that noble woman; to the proofs of a submission to the Divine Will, and fidelity to the memory of her earthly lord, not to be read only in expressions of pious resignation and of faithful love; but in the course of a long life, filled, as few lives have been, with positive acts of duty: marked also by the cultivation and exercise of a sound judgment in all things. Who is there whose character, take it for all in all, is richer in qualities which seldom meet in one and the same person? Gentleness and candour, combined with a very keen sense of indignation against moral wrong,—sympathy with the young,—tenderness to the weak,—with severe judgments of herself. Neither soured, nor spoiled, nor deadened in her perceptions by trial; ready for every emergency; humble, but not to be diverted from any right purpose: quiet, brave, simple, just, and loving—can this picture be thought overcharged? To us, indeed, every trace of this remarkable woman is sacred, and, under other circumstances, we would not willingly have been among those who have made her private memorials and letters common to all the world. But it is far too late in the day for reserve. The confidential outpourings of Rachel Russell, the loving wife and mourning widow, are the rich inheritance of every reading English man or woman, and our testimony of gratitude for such treasures is all that remains for us to bestow.

In order to explain the special cha-

racteristic of this new edition of the famous Letters, it is necessary to go back to the year 1819. In that year Miss Berry, whose decease, at the advanced age of ninety, we but lately chronicled, was appointed, or permitted, by the Duke of Devonshire to edit a series of letters from Lady Rachel Russell to her Lord, which, preserved in the archives of Devonshire House, had, till then, never been published: although those letters which were written subsequent to Lord Russell's execution had, long before, been familiar to English readers. Miss Berry accompanied this edition (in 4to.) by a Memoir, the best which has appeared before or since, which was afterwards reprinted in a fragmentary work entitled, "A Comparative View of Social Life in England and France," in 2 vols. 1844. Meanwhile a new edition of the Life of William Lord Russell by Lord John Russell being called for, it seems to have struck the noble biographer of the husband, that a complete edition of the Letters of the wife, of corresponding size, would be advisable, and we have accordingly, for the first time, the two series united—the letters before and after Lady Russell's widowhood. To those who possess both works this arrangement is useful; yet it fails in the desired completeness, so far as Lady Russell is concerned. It is surely to be complained of, not without reason, that the Letters should have been thus flung upon the public, accompanied merely by foot-notes and a very short introduction. A violence is done to the reader's feelings by passing, without a pause, without even the intervention of a significant blank page, from a fond, endearing letter addressed to the *living* husband, in which the

moments that were to pass before a happy meeting are almost counted,—and one from the widow to her uncle, and to the Lord Privy Seal. Surely Lord John Russell, if, as we suppose, the initials J. R., appended to the introduction, mark this edition as being under his superintendence, should have looked to this point. It is revolting to the feelings to pass from a picture of pure domestic happiness thus at once into the presence of utter desolation; and it is neither truthful nor natural to give no trace of the dreadful scenes that intervened. We like not this barbarous mode of throwing down original documents without a connecting link, so that each reader must contrive to spell out the true story as he can. A question will also be asked, why, if there be no better Memoir than Miss Berry's (and it is very sufficient, reliable, and fairly written,) it should not have been appended or interwoven with the original documents?*

In making these observations, let it not be supposed that we undervalue the uses of the foot-notes, many of which are by Miss Berry, while some have been added by Mr. Martin, the librarian of Woburn Abbey. A few letters not before published at all, appear also in this edition; but the most remarkable new contribution is a letter addressed by Lady Russell to her children, and dated on the anniversary of her husband's execution. To this we shall again recur.

First, however, we must say a few words about the earlier series, when Lady Russell, still bearing her first married name of Vaughan, writes to her husband, yet un-ennobled. A wife and a mother, we know, she had been before; but so early in life, according to the parental orderings of that time, that it is fair to conclude the strength of her affections had not been called forth. Her baby died almost immediately after its baptism, and Lord Vaughan himself soon followed: so she carried her wealth of soul, and person, and purse, to Mr. Russell, second son of the Earl of Bedford, in the close of

the year 1669. Her parentage and early years have all the light possible thrown on them by Miss Berry, to whose Memoir we refer the reader, as also for the following remarks on this series of the Letters:—

The first letters in the following series are addressed by Lady Vaughan to her husband, Mr. Russell, in the spring of the year 1672. They are continued, at distant intervals, to within a twelvemonth of his death. They are few, for during the fourteen happy years of their union they were little apart. Their only moments of separation seem to have been some visits of duty to his father when living entirely at Woburn, or during his elections for two successive Parliaments; some short absences in London, on private or political business, and his attendance at Oxford during the only session of the Parliament so suddenly dismissed by Charles.

These letters are written with such a neglect of style, and often of grammar, as may disgust the admirers of well-turned periods, and they contain such frequent repetitions of homely tenderness as may shock the sentimental readers of the present day. But they evince the enjoyment of a happiness, built on such rational foundations, and so truly appreciated by its possessors, as too seldom occurs in the history of the human heart. They are impressed too with the marks of a cheerful mind, a social spirit, and every indication of a character prepared, as well to enjoy the sunshine as to meet the storms of life.

Thus gifted, and thus situated, her tender and prophetic exhortations both to her Lord and herself, to merit the continuance of such happiness, and to secure its perfect enjoyment by being prepared for its loss, are not less striking than his entire and absolute confidence in her character, and attachment to her society.

The death of Mr. Russell's elder brother in 1678, caused the title to devolve on Lord William, and then first the well-known name of Rachel Russell is presented to the reader, for heretofore she had retained that of Vaughan. Two daughters and a son were born during these fourteen happy years. Once, at least, it would seem in the course of this time that the fond wife had an alarm,—a boding of what might

* Since the above was written we have seen the Memoir included in Mrs. Newton Crosland's volume of *Biographies of Remarkable Women*. With all respect to Mrs. C. it does not appear to us equal to the other and very excellent memoirs contained in that interesting book.

come. She heard a rumour of his intention of moving in the House of Lords a strong resolution, and wrote a short letter thereupon, which found him in his place in the House. The letter is as follows:—

March 1677-8.

My sister being here tells me she overheard you tell her Lord last night, that you would take notice of the business (you know what I mean) in the House;* this alarms me, and I do earnestly beg of you to tell me truly if you have or mean to do it. If you do, I am most assured you will repent it. I beg once more to know the truth. It is more pain to be in doubt, and to your sister too; and if I have any interest, I use it to beg your silence in this case, at least to-day.

R. RUSSELL.

Excepting this momentary alarm, the picture of peace and affection seems perfect. Every line testifies to the deep well-spring of happiness within.

London, June 12, 1680.

My dearest heart, flesh and blood cannot have a truer and greater sense of their own happiness than your poor but honest wife has. I am glad you find Stratton so sweet; may you live to do so one fifty years more; and, if God pleases, I shall be glad I may keep your company most of those years, unless you wish other at any time; then I think I could willingly leave all in the world, knowing you would take care of our brats: they are both well, and your great one's letter she hopes came to you.

Again:—

Stratton, September 20 [30], 1681.

To see anybody preparing, and taking their way to see what I long to do a thousand times more than they, makes me not endure to suffer their going, without saying something to my best life; though it is a kind of anticipating my joy when

we shall meet, to allow myself so much before the time: but I confess I feel a great deal, that, though I left London with great reluctance, (as it is easy to persuade men a woman does,) yet that I am not like to leave Stratton with greater. They will tell you how well I got hither, and how well I found our dear treasure here: your boy will please you; you will, I think, find him improved, though I tell you so beforehand. They fancy he wanted you; for, as soon as I alighted, he followed, calling Papa; but, I suppose it is the word he has most command of; so was not disoblige by the little fellow. The girls were fine, in remembrance of the happy 29th of September;† and we drank your health, after a red-deer pie; and at night your girls and I supped on a sack posset: nay, Master‡ would have his room; and for haste burnt his fingers in the posset; but he does but rub his hands for it. It is the most glorious weather here that ever was seen. The coach shall meet you at the cabbage-garden: be there by eight o'clock, or a little after; though I guess you can hardly be there so soon, day breaks so late; and indeed the mornings are so misty, it is not wholesome to be in the air so early. I do propose going to my neighbour Worsley to-day. I would fain be telling my heart more things—anything to be in a kind of talk with him; but I believe Spencer stays for my dispatch: he was willing to go early; but this was to be the delight of this morning, and the support of the day. It is performed in bed, thy pillow at my back; where thy dear head shall lie, I hope, tomorrow night, and many more, I trust in His mercy, notwithstanding all our enemies or ill-wishers. Love, and be willing to be loved, by

R. RUSSELL.

Our sources of information throw little new light on the conduct of Lady Russell on the seizure, trial, and exe-

* On the 14th of March of this year, the House of Commons had resolved itself into a committee of the whole House to consider the state of the nation. The motion for this committee was made by Lord Russell in the following words:—"I move that we may go into a committee of the whole House to consider of the sad and deplorable condition we are in, and the apprehensions we are under of Popery and a Standing Army, and that we may consider of some way to save ourselves from ruin."

Sir John Kersey mentions the great exertions made by the Court to resist these proceedings. It is probable that this note was meant to dissuade Lord Russell from making this motion, or perhaps from some other of a stronger nature on the same subject, in which she was successful. Lord Russell having kept this note, and endorsed it, with the time at which it came to his hands, proves the strong impression which some circumstance about it had made on his mind.

† The birthday of Lord Russell.—The letter was evidently written on the following morning, though dated in the book Sept. 20.

‡ Her son, then not a year old, having been born on the 1st Nov. 1680. Her two girls were born in 1664 and 1676.

cution of this beloved husband. He was committed to the Tower on the 26th of June, tried on the 13th of July, and beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields on the 21st of the same month, 1683. Her bearing during this rapid and frightful passage from joy to grief has been so often the subject of admiration, and has so high a place in the annals of heroism, that we can add nothing to its renown. From the moment of his committal she worked with the industry of a practised lawyer in collecting evidence and information as to the course likely to be pursued against him, adopting every possible precaution in his behalf. It is said that her appearance in the court on his trial caused a thrill and murmur of anguish throughout the assembly; and when the prisoner requested leave to employ a person to take notes at the trial, and was answered that a servant would be allowed him for the purpose, Lord Russell's immediate rejoinder, "*My wife, my lord, is here to do it,*" must have occasioned yet a deeper and more thrilling emotion. We pass over the cruel scenes that ensued: the unjust verdict; the unrelenting tenacity of the King, who suffered the daughter of his old friend Southampton to kneel at his feet in vain; the aggravated bitterness of the Duke of York, who, it was said, wanted to have the execution take place in front of Southampton House, which occupied the north side of what is now Bloomsbury Square. Thus much is certain, that, dear as was the life of her lord to her, Lady Russell, firmly believing in his innocence, would not, any more than himself, listen to any abject or base compliance. When Tillotson would fain have prevailed on him to own that "resistance to kingly authority was in every case unlawful," he replied "that he could not utter a lie." "I can have no conception," he afterwards added, "of a limited monarchy which has not a right to defend its own limitations: my conscience will not permit me to say otherwise to the King."* That these sentiments were partaken by his wife Tillotson knew so well, as that when, after all was over, he appeared for the first time in her presence, his consciousness of ill desert, in having

pleaded rather for the life that now is than for that which is to come, oppressed and embarrassed him. To the honour of her candour and generous kindness, she forgave freely; and only on one distant occasion, when the then Dean consulted her as to the propriety of complying with King William's desire to make him archbishop, gently reminded him that the time was "come when *he*, too, must practise that submission which he had so powerfully tried himself and instructed others to."

How, with such intense love, her unflinching uprightness gained the victory, is known only to Him at whose throne her devout spirit sought strength and aid. She was aware that plans had been laid for his escape, even at the last; but, knowing that he deemed them dangerous and likely to involve others, it does not appear that she troubled him with any entreaties to avail himself of them; and at her final parting, the night before the execution, she left him without allowing a single sob of passion to disturb his heavenly composure. And so she returned to her home, hopeless of earthly relief, and feeling that all her prayers must now be for the future meeting in that world to which her dearest treasure was going.

A very few days had passed after the cruel event ere the lion spirit in her was again aroused by a cruel attack on his memory. The court affected to believe that the paper delivered by Lord Russell to the sheriffs was not his own. She wrote emphatically to the King—

I do therefore humbly beg your Majesty would be so charitable to believe, that he who in all his life was observed to act with the greatest clearness and sincerity, would not at the point of death do so disingenuous and false a thing as to deliver for his own what was not properly and expressly so. And if, after the loss in such a manner of the best husband in the world, I were capable of any consolation, your Majesty only could afford it by having better thoughts of him, which, when I was so importunate to speak with your Majesty, I thought I had some reason to believe I should have inclined you to, not from the credit of my word, but upon the evidence of what I had to say. I hope I have written nothing in this that will dis-

* Introduction to the edition of Letters published in 1809, p. cxix.

please your Majesty. If I have, I humbly beg of you to consider it as coming from a woman amazed with grief; and that you will pardon the daughter of a person who served your Majesty's father in his greatest extremities [and your Majesty in your greatest posts], and one that is not conscious of having ever done anything to offend you [before]. I shall ever pray for your Majesty's long life and happy reign.

And now we come to the celebrated Letters, which, being so truly part of herself, have passed into the catalogue of our most precious private documents. As *compositions*, we think they have been over-rated. They are often confused, and have by no means the easy correctness of Mrs. Hutchinson's. Moreover, they sometimes provoke the reader to a little impatience by the over deference which the writer pays to her spiritual guides. Dr. Fitzwilliam, an extremely honest man,—one whose non-juring scruples afterwards occasioned his loss not merely of preferment, but of the living he was actually holding,—having been her father's chaplain, was of course her confidential friend, and conscientiously performed what he thought his duty by her.* But his long sermons of consolation appear to us anything but soothing. Always when we light upon them we are reminded of Milton—

Consolatories writ

With studied argument and persuasion wrought,
Lent of grief and anxious thought.—
But with th' afflicted in his pangs their sound
Little prevail, or rather seem a tune
Harsh and of dissonant mood from his complaint;
Unless he feel within
Some source of consolation from above,
Secret refreshings, that repair his strength
And fainting spirits uphold.†

Happily for Rachel Russell, these "secret refreshings" were her daily and nightly portion. Afterwards came the outward calls of duty. Here is a letter written on the death of the Earl of Bedford's wife—the mother of Lord Russell.

I would not choose, (she says, writing

from Woburn,) to leave a good man under a new oppression of sorrow, that has been and is so very tender to me. He is a stronger Christian, and therefore does his duty in all trials better than I can do; yet since I may maintain there is no comparison in our losses, though it is, I can easily believe, difficult parting from a friend one has lived easily with near fifty years. Yet when it falls away, like ripe fruit that must be gathered, or if it remain hanging some time longer must become insignificant, sure it wants the aggravations of mine ever to be lamented calamity. But I must not, you tell me, give way, or too much time, to muse, or rather to be astonished at what has happened to me. I do, and truly think do so sincerely. God's "will be done in earth as it is in heaven," but the interruption I find is—was this his determination—had we not a free choice? yes sure we had, but it is as sure He permitted it, and there I must rest, and meekly submit to this most heavy dispensation. I do confess, and fear I have not thankfulness only‡ for the blessings I have yet remaining, as if I could relish nothing but without that sharer of my joys and sorrows; but I pray I may, and in God's own time, shall be heard: he will not suffer the eye that waits on him to fail, and though he kill me, I will trust in him.

It was just before this that she went for the first time to see the burial place of her husband: "I have accomplished it (she says) and am not the worse, having satisfied my longing mind, and that is a little ease, such degrees as I must look for." In another place she again alludes to this visit.

Doctor (she writes), I had considered, I went not to seek the living among the dead; I knew I should not see *him* any more wherever I went, and had made a covenant with myself not to break out in unreasonable fruitless passion, but quicken my contemplation whither the nobler part was fled, to a country afar off, where no earthly power bears any sway, nor can put an end to a happy society. There I would willingly be, but we must not limit our time: I hope to wait without impatience.§

* He was Rector of Cottenham and a Canon of Windsor, but lost both his preferments at the Revolution, on refusal to take the oaths to William and Mary.

† Samson Agonistes.

‡ For "only" read probably "enough:" and the word "but," two lines after, appears superfluous. We suspect the letters are not very carefully edited. In the letter before extracted we have altered the passage "*where thy dear head,*" &c. from "*why.*"—SYLV. URBAN.

§ Vol. i. p. 135.

Her children, and their grandfather, are now her great cares. We know that no duty to them was neglected. Then came trials in her sister's family. Then family events—marriages—christenings—interspersed with political interests, which never fell dead upon her mind and heart,—the cruelties of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the tyrannies nearer home. Brightly rose upon that darkened horizon the first dawning hope of our great Revolution. Lady Russell was already on terms of friendship and confidence with the Princess of Orange, and to witness the triumph of moderation in politics, and of toleration in religion, seems to have given her almost a new life. "Those who have lived the longest (she says), and seen the most change, can scarce believe it is more than a dream, yet it is indeed real, and such a reality of mercy as ought to melt and ravish our hearts into subjection to Him who is the dispenser of all providences." From this time may be dated a return to all those kinds of worldly prosperity which rest on kingly and national favour. The old Earl of Bedford was elevated to the dukedom, not less for his own sake than for that of his slaughtered son. Before all, however, was the reversal of the attainder of Lord Russell, whose death was plainly called "murder," in the preamble to the act passed for that purpose. As Lady Russell's daughters grew up, she married them, it appears, well and happily; and her son, though for some time unguarded in his habits, and embarrassing his mother by an unfortunate fondness for play, seems to have returned in no long time to an exemplary course, rigorously denying himself pleasures, and even the customary appendages of his rank, for the sake of fully discharging his debts. Old as these tales are, they are recurring to, as marking the gentleness, skill, and prudence, with which Lady Russell performed some difficult duties. The letter to her husband's father

(vol. II. p. 161), pleading for indulgence to his grandson, under the imprudences we have mentioned, is a beautiful specimen of this wisdom and kindness. And when this cherished son, now the inheritor by his grandfather's decease of a dukedom, himself lay on the bed of death, she was there too, the good angel ministering to his peace and comfort.

Alas! (she writes) my dear Lord Galway, my thoughts are yet all disorder, confusion, and amazement; and I think I am very incapable of saying or doing what I should.*

I did not know the greatness of my love to his person, till I could see it no more. When nature, who will be mistress, has in some measure, with time, relieved herself, then, and not till then, I trust the Goodness, which hath no bounds, and whose power is irresistible, will assist me by his grace to rest contented with what his unerring providence has appointed and permitted. And I shall feel ease in this contemplation, that there was nothing uncomfortable in his death, but the losing him. His God was, I verily believe, ever in his thoughts. Towards his last hours he called upon Him, and complained he could not pray his prayers. To what I answered, he said, he wished for more time to make up his accounts with God. Then with remembrance to his sisters, and telling me how good and kind his wife had been to him, and that he should have been glad to have expressed himself to her, said something to me of my double kindness to his wife, and so died away. There seemed no reluctance to leave this world, patient and easy the whole time, and I believe knew his danger, but loth to grieve those by him, delayed what he might have said. But why all this? The decree is past. I do not ask your prayers; I know you offer them with sincerity to our Almighty God for

Your afflicted kinswoman.

June, 1711.

Other trials were hers. Blindness, from which she was relieved by couching; then the death of one of her daughters, the Duchess of Rutland, in child-bed. This last most sad event

* To this affliction succeeded, six months after, the loss of her daughter, the Duchess of Rutland, who died in child-bed. Lady Russell, after seeing her in the coffin, went to her other daughter, married to the Duke of Devonshire, from whom it was necessary to conceal her grief, she being at that time in child-bed likewise; therefore she assumed a cheerful air, and, with astonishing resolution, yet agreeably to truth, answered her anxious daughter's inquiries with these words—"I have seen your sister out of bed to-day."

occurred in the month of Oct. 1711. Lady Russell survived it thirteen more years, and closed her own unsullied life, in her 87th year, Sept. 29, 1723. Of those whose avocations now lead them through Bloomsbury Square few perhaps know or remember, though little more than half a century has passed since its demolition, that on its northern side once stood the princely mansion where Lord William and Lady Rachel Russell lived, and where the widowed and long mourning woman yielded up her breath. The vignette in the title of these volumes shows it to have been a stately palace-like structure, with noble trees on each side, and open terrace before, where now the blackened statue of Fox sits looking towards the desecrated spot. The ground-plan shows also that it was

open to fields and country behind. In 1759, Gray, writing from the immediate neighbourhood, Southampton Row, speaks of the pleasant Bedford Gardens, and the Hampstead and Highgate views beyond. Southampton House (latterly called Bedford House, and pulled down in 1800) was one of those monuments of the past to the loss of which nothing can reconcile us. The design, we are told, was given by Inigo Jones. How ill do squares and modern streets, and Elizabethan fancies, replace one such true historical monument as this!

In the vault of the Russells at Chénies, Buckinghamshire, by the side of her husband, after their forty years' separation, rest the remains of Rachel Russell. There let them lie till the Resurrection of the Just!*

THE GALWAY BROOCH.

OUR antiquarian friends, and we may add our fair friends, are now familiar with the forms of some of the elegant antique brooches which have been discovered in Ireland: so many beautiful copies of which have been made by modern jewellers, particularly by the houses of West and Waterhouse of Dublin. They could scarcely be overlooked among the multifarious treasures of the Great Exhibition of 1851; and of last year's Exhibition at Dublin they formed a very interesting feature, where they appeared in juxta-

position with most of the originals. We have now the pleasure to exhibit to our readers a representation of a newly-discovered Antique Brooch, which was found only in June last, near the town of Galway, and has consequently been named *THE GALWAY BROOCH*. It is of silver, jewelled with ambers; and is now in the possession of Edward Hoare, esq. of Cork, who has favoured us with the following account of his acquisition of this antiquarian treasure:—

"Owing to the Dublin Exhibition

* We have left ourselves no room to do justice to the letter we *had* referred to, "to her Children." Some few striking passages, by way of specimen, shall here be given:—"And now, my child, believe your mother, there is nothing now in this world can touch me very sorely but my children's concerns (bating religion); and, although I love your bodies but too well, yet if my heart deceive me not 'tis as nothing in comparison of your more precious souls. When I have the least jealousy that any of you have ill inclinations, or not so good as I would gladly have them, or fear that you tread though never so little out of the right path, O, how it pierces my soul in fear and anguish for yours! If you love or bear any respect for the memory of your father, do not endanger a separation from him and me in the next life. But infinitely above all other argument is this; that we should not be ungrateful to that God that made us and preserves us,—made us be born into this world, that we might be capable of a life to all Eternity, where innocence and happiness last for ever. To this place of joy and bliss this is our passage, and is to some a more rugged than 'tis to others, for wise ends, by Providence hid from us now; but, when we shall have put off these tabernacles of clay, our clarified spirits shall then understand, and admire, adore, and love, the wisdom and power and love of God to his creatures. How lovely will the beauty of Providence be to us then, though now that we see but the dark side of the cloud 'tis often very black and gloomy to us. Remember, my child, and often turn in your mind all God's benefits as far as you are able to recount them; remember his sending his Son to die for our sakes,—his leaving us an example how we should lead our lives."



last year, I was resident all the summer and autumn in Dublin, occasionally taking little antiquarian tours, during one of which, last August, I met with this interesting relic. It was discovered in the latter part of the month of June, in removing from a field, for the purpose of "top-dressing," a large mound of earth, which had evidently been the remnants of a tumulus. The brooch fell into the hands of a Gothic watchmaker, who, not knowing what kind of metal it was (for it is quite black, with a fine encrusted oxide), broke the pin portion into three parts, and took out the ambers, supposing them to be valuable jewels. Shortly after, I came across it and purchased it, and had the pin carefully repaired and the ambers reset. The ornamentation of the wolves' heads (for I believe them to be such) is, if so, of great interest. I do not know certainly, as you ask me,* if wolves' heads are found in any other ornaments of the same period. I believe not; but we read, all through the annals of Ireland, that it was overrun with wolves; and that the Irish wolf-dog was used for the purpose of their extermination, is well known. We need not therefore be astonished that an animal so common and so feared should be made the subject of ornamentation, and, if so, it may in some measure assist in proving that the *Opus Hibernicum* was really and in fact the work of Irish artificers. This

is a subject questioned, and I would therefore like to have this brooch made use of in support of the argument. A friend and relative of my own, on account of the ambers, thinks it of Scandinavian workmanship, and that the heads are those of the Norse whale, or seal. This I cannot say, as I am not skilled in zoology, neither do I know the appearance of that animal; but I think it right to mention the idea to you. I think also the arrangement of the heads has been borrowed from the *trefoil*, or *shamrock*, Ireland's national emblem, though such may be perhaps doubtful. The brooch itself, as you well know, is one of great rarity, and the more so in *silver*, very few being known of that metal. They are more known in *bronze* than any other metal, and the celebrated Tara brooch is of *white bronze*. The penannular form has been generally considered as peculiar to Ireland and Scotland, though an example or two of such have been found in England. The workmanship of my brooch is very elegant, and the ornamentation very cleverly executed. The back portion is perfectly plain. The silver is much alloyed, and, from its long burial in the earth, has become quite brittle. The spot where it was found is in county Galway, about three miles from the town of Galway, in a south-easterly direction. I have therefore termed it "*The Galway Brooch*."

* We had entertained some doubts as to the identity of the wolves' heads, imagining that the figures rather resembled bats. We expressed our doubts to Mr. Hoare, and the above is his reply.—*Edit.*

THE SEPTUAGINT OF THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.

Ἡ ΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ ἙΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ—Ἐκ τοῦ ἐν Μόσχᾳ, ἀδείᾳ τῆς ἱερᾶς διοικούσης Συνόδου πιασῶν τῶν Ῥωσιῶν, ἐκτυπωθέντος ἀρχαίου ἀλεξανδρινοῦ Κώδικος μετατυπωθεῖσα, εὐδοκίᾳ μὲν καὶ συνεργείᾳ τῆς Ἱερᾶς Συνόδου τοῦ Βασιλείου τῆς Ἑλλάδος, δαπάνῃ δὲ τῆς ἐν Ἀγγλίᾳ Ἑταιρίας τῆς πρὸς Διάδοσιν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Παιδείας, ἵνα δωρεὰν τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ Κλήρου διανέμῃται. ἈΘΗΝΗΣΙΝ, ἐν τῇ Τυπογραφείᾳ ἡ Μνημοσύνη Χ. Νικολαΐδου Φιλαδελφείως. Ἐν ἔτει σωτηρίῳ αὐτῷ—αὐτῷ—αὐτῷ—αὐτῷ.

THE Greek version of the Old Testament, which commonly passes under the name of the Septuagint, forms the biblical link between Judaism and Christianity. It is the public evidence of providential design in preparing the world for the advent of the Redeemer. Empires have passed away, the conquests of Alexander and the thrones of the Ptolemies are no more; but that record endures for which Alexander conquered and the Ptolemies reigned. The pharos of Alexandria still diffuses its imperishable lustre. It originally conducted the more candid and inquiring amongst the Jews and Gentiles, to the vestibule of the Christian temple. It enabled the Hellenistic Jews, scattered over every part of the East, to become the heralds and forerunners of the Gospel. It transplanted the Old Testament from the Hebraic stereotype, intelligible only to the worshipper at Jerusalem, into that cursive letter, which has run into all lands, and which has sounded to the ends of the world. Its voice was heard even where its pages were never read. Its echoes toned upon the citadel of Rome, and reached the court of Augustus. It was whispered that some great prince or deliverer was about to appear. These whispers were conveyed by the Alexandrian version of the Old Testament.

Amongst the presumptive evidence for the truth of Christianity from its connection with the records of profane history, there is nothing more calculated to produce honest and impartial conviction, than a calm and comprehensive survey of the origin, progress, and effects of this mighty machine, for the instruction of the peoples, whether ancient or modern. Its agency commenced soon after the death of Alex-

ander. Of his mighty conquests, Egypt fell to the lot of the Ptolemies, a dynasty remarkably devoted to the encouragement of literature. It was to grace the library of Alexandria that this version was professedly undertaken. Callimachus, the poet, was the chief librarian.

The designs of Providence, which are generally so obscure and mysterious, that it is presumptuous to even attempt their interpretation, were here so clear and transparent, that "he who runs may read them." It is therefore not surprising, that the learned translators of our English Bible should have intimated their conviction, that the heart of Ptolemy was divinely influenced to favour the request of his Jewish subjects. The maxims of sound policy would also contribute their co-operation.

The period selected was exactly fitted to the design. It was about an equal distance from the great dispersion of the Jews by the Babylonish captivity, and the coming of Messias. It was adjacent to those conquests which had brought the East and West into one focus. The learning and literature of Greece were now associated with the learning and literature of Egypt.

The peculiar idiom of this version forms the incontestable proof of its authenticity. None but Jews could have written it, and few but Jews could thoroughly understand it. The phraseology is Hebrew, whilst the language is Greek. Had it been composed in pure and classic Greek, its authenticity would have been dubious, and its value demolished. It would have resembled the version of Vulgato, as compared with the Latin vulgate, or that of Beza. It could then never have co-operated

with the intentions of Providence. It could not have formed the leader, the guide, the conductor to the New Testament.

The chief difficulty in the tradition of any doctrinal, or, as the Germans love to call it, *dogmatic*, religion, consists in the exact transmission of doctrinal terms. We all know the endless disputes which have taken place in the Eastern and Western Churches, respecting the precise scriptural import of such terms as *righteousness*, *justification*, *atonement*, &c. This arises partly from their composite signification, consisting, as they do, of what Locke calls *mixed modes*, or *complex ideas*. But it is still further aggravated by the novelty of meaning which is included under old expressions. Now, it was to meet this difficulty, in the transmission of a written revelation, that it was wisely ordered that the very same terms which are employed in the New Testament to express its peculiar doctrines, should have been translated from Hebrew into Greek by Hellenistic Jews, long before the Christian era, and should then be adopted by Christ, his Evangelists and Apostles, to ratify their own credentials.

Let us imagine the absence of the Septuagint—that the New Testament had been based in its style and phraseology immediately upon the Hebrew of the Old, without any intermediate interpretation. This kind of Greek would have appeared like a broken jargon—a Babylonish dialect. It would have been “darkness visible.” Yet a far more serious difficulty would have followed. The Scribes and Pharisees, the doctors and teachers of the law, would have protested against this novel and unheard-of interpretation of Hebrew words. This difficulty would have been felt as almost insurmountable; for who could be supposed such good judges, it would have been said, of the meaning of Hebrew terms as Jews, who were constantly and officially engaged in their study?

The wisdom of Divine Providence anticipated the difficulty, and provided the remedy. By scattering the Jews far and wide amongst the Gentiles, whose common medium of commercial intercourse in the East was in Greek, more or less tainted with their native dialects, it brought about amongst them

that peculiar phraseology, which we term the Hellenistic dialect, and which is so well adapted to convey the exact import of the Hebrew original. It thus not only rendered the preaching and doctrines of the apostles universally intelligible throughout Greece and Asia Minor, and the shores of the Mediterranean, and thus contributed to the rapid spread of Christianity on its first publication; but it has authenticated its claims as a genuine document, written by Hellenistic Jews, and written in that age and country to which alone it can be satisfactorily ascribed.

We should really apologise for these self-evident observations, if the prejudices of Protestants, and the opposition of classical purists, had not, in a great measure, blinded our scholars and divines to the real character and claims of the Septuagint version. Instead of hailing with gratitude this great medium of intercourse between the Old and New Testament, it has been the business and delight of many to magnify the discrepancies which exist between the version and the original, and to represent the study of the LXX. as derogatory to the dignity of the Hebrew text. Others have affected to smile at the improprieties of its diction, and to tremble at the solecisms of its expressions. Like Bembo, afraid of corrupting the purity of his Latin by the study of the Vulgate, they forego the knowledge and delight of comparing the Hellenistic with the Hebrew, lest it should taint their Attic purity, or spoil their immaculate iambs.

It might have been supposed that the sanction of the New Testament, the overwhelming majority of its Septuagintal quotations, and the continuous incorporation of its words and idioms, would have prevented, or silenced, such perilous and unreasonable prejudices. But the fact remains indubitable and uncontradicted, that the study of the Septuagint does not engage the attention of our schools or colleges. The late eminent Dr. Arnold introduced it amongst the seniors at Rugby, but it has been since withdrawn. So little care and attention have been paid to bringing out a pure and uninterpolated edition of the LXX. that no such edition has appeared since the days of Bishop Pearson. There is, we repeat,

no recent edition, except Bagster's Polyglot, that has not incorporated the large mass of apocryphal matter in the book of Esther, which is found in an English Bible under the name of "The rest of Esther."

It is the misfortune of the Septuagint, that its MSS. from the earliest ages of Christianity, if not before the Christian era, should have been contaminated with those apocryphal additions and interpolations which continue to deform its pages. It was this mixture of base alloy with the pure Word of God, which led so many of the ancient Fathers into loose and indistinct notions respecting the scriptural canon. The authority of the LXX. was so great in the Primitive Church, that its admixture of the Word of God with the word of man lent an authority to writings, which they could never otherwise have attained. The Church of Rome and the Eastern Church encouraged this love of the apocryphal books, as favourable to many of their errors and superstitions. Hence it was, that the Septuagint Daniel was expelled to admit that of Theodotion. But when the light of the Reformation had dispelled this ignorance, an undue prejudice remained in the eyes of Protestants against the Septuagint, as if it had really contained these apocryphal writings, and as if they had originally formed part of the Greek Old Testament. This prejudice was still further aggravated by the absurd attempt of the Romanists to exalt its value by a depreciation of the Hebrew original. Hence the Protestants turned into the opposite extreme, and strove to disparage the version. It remains for the good sense and discretion of the present age to mediate between these opposites, and to place the original and version in their proper and relative attitude. But this can never be accomplished, till we rid the Septuagint of its interpolations, and reduce it strictly to its original dimensions, by bringing it into correspondence with the Hebrew text.

As it is the first duty of every editor to secure a pure and unadulterated text, had the editors of the LXX. acted as sound and judicious critics, could at once have expelled all such matter not belonging to

the version, whether incorporated with the text, or interspersed as distinct compilations. The title should have reminded them of their duty, 'Η ΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ ἑβδομήκοντα. The text could comprehend neither more or less than the Old Testament. The books were to follow in the same order as the Hebrew original. But, instead of adopting this plain and self-evident course, they became servile copyists of all the errors and interpolations of their MSS. This is just as absurd as if the editors of the New Testament had added the epistle of Clemens Romanus, because it is often appended to the New Testament MSS. Some apology may be found for the traditions of the Greek and Romish Churches, but it cannot extend to Protestant editions of the LXX. Much less can it be offered on behalf of English Universities or of religious societies identified with the English Church. We have the canon of Scripture distinctly laid down in our Articles, and exhibited in an authorised English Bible. It is not an open question, whether we may follow that prescribed by our Reformers or select those of the Eastern or Western Church. As members of the Church of England, we are bound to conform to the canon of Scripture laid down in the Sixth Article. The traditions of Greece or Rome cannot absolve us from our prescribed duty.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the exact period when these additions to Esther were incorporated with the LXX. version, or to discover the source from whence they are derived. Certain it is, they are so found in all the MSS. collated by Holmes and Parsons, and that Origen found them in his MSS. for he has distinguished them by obeli (+) to point out their apocryphal character. He does not appear to have inserted them in the Hexapla. The corresponding column of the Hebrew would forbid their introduction. They existed in the old Italic version, but Jerome excluded them from his translation. The Vulgate exhibits them at the close of Esther and Daniel. It is only justice, however, to the Romanists to admit, they are always distinctly pointed out to the reader, as not being in the original text, "*Non est in He-*

bræo," &c. But no such cautions are annexed to the Alexandrian MSS., at least none appear in their printed editions. The sole distinction arises from their not being numbered with the rest of the verses. In the Frankfurt edit. of the LXX. 1597, we have the following explicit notice: "In hac editione, Romanâ, aliis, cum scripturâ authenticâ hujus libri, quam prisca Judæorum Ecclesia coluit, adjectiones apocryphæ simul permixtæ sunt. Sed eas diverso characterè jussimus exprimî, ne religiosæ mentes fallantur hac confusione scriptorum apocryphorum cum iis quæ verè atque divinitus sunt in auctoritate canonis."—They are strongly denounced by Jerome in his Prologue to Esther.

Fortunately there was a strong barrier against these apocryphal interpolations, whether in Esther or Daniel, by the periodical publication of Polyglot bibles. Neither in the Complutensian, the Antwerp, the Paris, or the London Polyglot, do these apocryphal portions appear in the text. In the Complutensian, 1514, immediately before the *Adjectiones* is a note commencing thus: "Quæ habentur in Hebræo plenâ fide expressi, hæc autem quæ sequuntur," &c. "Cætera quæ sequuntur," says Lyra, "non intendo exponere, quia non in Hebræo sunt," &c. Sextus Senensis agrees with Lyra. They are esteemed apocryphal by many eminent modern Romish divines. See Jabn's "Einleitung." In the Antwerp, they are entitled *Adjectiones ad Est. et Daniel*, as they appear in our English bibles. It was to Luther the Protestants were first indebted for the separation of the apocryphal from the canonical books of the Old Testament, and in all the Protestant versions of the Continent the same order is observed as in our English bibles. But this change did not extend to the Protestant editions of the LXX. for a considerable time, and then only partially. In the LXX. of Cephalæus, Argent. 1526, professing to follow the order of Luther, the apocryphal books are printed separately for the first time, but the *Adjectiones* of Esther have continued to hold their place to the present day, except in a very few editions, viz. those of Daniel, London, 1653; Pearson, 1658, 1665, 1685; and the Amst. edit. 1683. With these rare

exceptions, no pure and uncontaminated edition of the LXX. has been hitherto published.

We are irresistibly led by this remark to advert to that edition of the LXX. which appears at the head of this article. It is an edition printed at the expense of "The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," to supply the wants of the clergy in the Greek Church, and to be distributed amongst them gratuitously. The design was praiseworthy, noble, and beneficent, and we can only lament that its execution should have been so faulty and imperfect, or, as some would say, so mischievous and hazardous.

The first precaution which should have been adopted, was to secure a text free from those apocryphal interpolations, which, from the earliest ages, had deformed the canon of the Eastern Church. For this end, a copy of the Moscow edition, which "The Sacred Synod of the kingdom of Greece" proposed as their exemplar, should have been transmitted to the Board in London. Those important violations of our own Protestant canon of Scripture, which we shall presently notice, would then have been at once apparent, and an injunction should have been laid against their appearance in the forthcoming edition of the Christian Knowledge Society.

Instead of this safe and business-like method of dealing with the unknown and irresponsible Synod of Attica, it would appear, that it was only generally stated that the apocryphal books should be printed apart, at the end of the canonical; but no care was taken to exclude the apocryphal matter, which, from time immemorial, had been incorporated with the text of Esther and Daniel. Still, as this edition was no less than seven years in passing through the press, ample time and opportunity were afforded to "The Committee of Foreign Translation," for correcting their first error, by noticing these apocryphal interpolations as they periodically appeared. The first volume was completed in 1843, the second in 1846, the third in 1849, and the fourth, containing *distinct* apocryphal books, in 1850. As it was in the second volume, that the large mass of apocryphal matter appears, which is described

by our translators "The rest of the chapters of the Book of Esther, which are found neither in the Hebrew nor in the Chaldee," no less than three years were allowed for remonstrating with the Synod, before the arrival of the concluding volume. It does not appear that any such remonstrance was made, and the Synod went forward without any rebuke.

The manner in which these apocryphal additions to Esther are blended with the original text renders them peculiarly dangerous and obnoxious. The first chapter begins with the second verse of our Apocrypha. It is not distinguished by *obeli*, as in Origen's edition, published by Ussher. The next portion occurs in chap. iii., commencing at verse 13, and having two canonical verses at the end. Chap. iv. consists of about half and half. Chap. v. the like. Smaller strips are interwoven with chap. vi. In chap. viii. we have that long concluding portion, which is found in chap. xvi. in our Apocrypha. Chap. x. is altogether apocryphal, after the first three verses.—It thus becomes very difficult to discriminate between the canonical and uncanonical divisions. Such is the style of all the editions of Esther which have appeared in England or the continent, for the last 200 years.

Yet, whilst these interpolations of Esther are uniformly the same, they differ much in the Book of Daniel. Thus, in some editions, "Susanna" begins, and "Bel and the Dragon" conclude; in others, they form two distinct chapters, and thus increase the chapters from xii. to xiv. So "The Song of the Three Children" and "The Prayer of Azarias" are sometimes incorporated with Daniel, and in others found apart. This shifting plainly discovers their uncanonical origin, and that they were transferred from place to place at the caprice of the copyists.

At the end of the Psalms, vol. iii. pp. 1051—1064, is introduced a large body of supplement, consisting of fourteen prayers and hymns. The first seven are portions of the canonical books, such as The Song of Moses, The Prayer of Hannah, of Esaias, of Jonah, &c.; but at No. 8 they de-

viate into confessed apocrypha. We have "The Prayer of Manasses," of Azarias, and of the Three Children. We next arrive at hymns and prayers, selected from the New Testament. The first is the *Magnificat*, headed with the ominous title *ἸΠΟΣΕΥΧΗ Μαρίας τῆς θεοτόκου*.* Next follow those of Simeon and Zacharias. The whole concludes with the *ὝΜΝΟΣ ἑωθινός*, which is partly incorporated with our sacramental service. These interpolations, as Grabe has observed, arose from the custom of certain colleges in Egypt to sing and chaunt these hymns and psalms in their public worship, whence they were transferred into the Alexandrian MSS. of the LXX. The ignorance of former ages may have pleaded as an apology for their being thrust into the sacred canon; but such ignorance, it is hoped, can now no longer be pleaded, even by the "Sacred Synod" of Athens. At any rate, it forms no plea for their being printed and published with the sanction of the Church of England.

As to the objectionable title before the *Magnificat*, it is only the ordinary language of the Greek Church in their addresses to the Virgin, which are quite as frequent and unscriptural as in the Church of Rome. Whoever will look into "Smith's Account of the Greek Church," will be at no loss to discover the same language in their public and private devotions. We select the following out of many:—"In Thee, O Mother of God (*θεοτόκε*), have I put all my trust. Save me by Thy intercession, and grant me pardon of my sins." P. 233. "O, blessed Mother of God (*θεοτόκε*), open to us the gate of Thy mercy. Let not us, who hope in Thee, err; but let us be delivered from all dangers by Thee, for Thou art the safety of all Christians."—*Ibid.*

Again, we must remonstrate with "The Committee of Foreign Translation," for allowing this extraneous and uncanonical matter to be inserted in any edition of the Greek Bible published under their auspices, and provided at the expense of the Society's funds. It is in vain to urge they appear in Grabe, they are found in all the MSS. of the Eastern Church, they

* In the Aldine edit. 1518, this title stands thus:—*Δίσεως ἀγνῆς μητρός παρθένου εὐχαριστίας*.

may be traced to the age of Origen, &c. The question is, are they really belonging to the Septuagint version of the Old Testament? Have they any Hebrew, or Chaldee authority?

But we are unwillingly obliged to notice still more important deviations from our Protestant canon. We are shocked to find, that the first chapter and first vision of Daniel consists of the apocryphal, and not very edifying, book of "Susanna and the Elders;" whilst the last chapter and the twelfth vision is no other than what Cranmer styled "The fable of Bel and the Dragon." And this is the end of Daniel the Prophet!

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΔΑΝΙΗΛΑ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΟΥ.

Now, when it is remembered that the Greek Church venerates the Septuagint as authentic, and regards the Alexandrian version as equivalent to the original, we are sure we speak the language of every sincere Protestant, that these are great and grievous offences against our biblical canon. It is but a few years since the Athenian Oiconomos, the most celebrated of their modern divines, composed an elaborate work in four volumes to establish the inspiration of the LXX.; whilst the "Sacred Synod" in their preface to this edition congratulates the reader on the possession of the genuine and unadulterated Divine Oracles,—καὶ ἔχεις ἥδη, ὦ φιλόθεε, τὰ θεῖα ταῦτα λόγια γνήσια τε καὶ ἀκίβδηλα.

It is curious and remarkable that Origen should have disclaimed the History of Susanna almost in the opposite language of these Athenian editors. He calls it κίβδηλον τοῦ βιβλίου μέρος, a spurious part of Daniel. (Epist. ad African. See also Grabe, De Vitiis LXX.) The offence here, committed is, therefore, very different, and of a much higher order from that which concerns any modern continental version.

Even amongst those, who refuse to concede direct inspiration to the version of the LXX. there are few who cannot regard with signal reverence the book, which has been so frequently quoted by Christ and the Apostles—the book, which, like the star of the East, conducted the Gentiles into the church, and which, during the first four hundred years of the Christian era, constituted the only text of the Old

Testament that was accessible to believers. It was from the LXX. that all the Fathers, with the exception of Origen, drew their knowledge of Moses and the Prophets, till the time of Jerome. Such a book demands, not only our reverence and esteem, but our labour and study to preserve it in all integrity. It is the same insult to add "Susanna," or "Bel and the Dragon," to the Greek of Daniel, as it would be to print some fictitious rabbinical story in the Hebrew canon. It is derogatory to the character of our Universities, that they should have so long intermingled the apocryphal, with the canonical parts of Esther. Such an edition (1848) has been recently published at the Clarendon Press. But it is still more painful to reflect, that the book which employed the learning of Mede, which exercised the genius of Sir Isaac Newton and the good sense of his episcopal namesake, which forms the basis of prophetic hope, of millennial expectation,—that this book should have been printed and published at the expense of "The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," with the head of "Susanna," and the tail of "the Dragon."

The best atonement which the Society can now offer for this unfortunate transaction is to publish forthwith a pure and portable edition of the Alexandrian text of the LXX. and to substitute it, as far as possible, in the place of this corrupt edition. We think also that some explanation should be given of the dubious conduct of their correspondents at Athens. It could scarcely have been expected, that the ancient "Græcia mendax" should have found such legitimate descendants amongst the members of "the Sacred Synod of the kingdom of Greece." But we trust it will teach those zealous Anglo-Catholics amongst us, who are so ardently desirous of an ecclesiastical concordat with the East, that it is just as hopeless to look for an agreement of the Church of England with the Greek Church as with that of Rome. These two churches may possibly hereafter shake hands together; they may cease to dispute about the "filioque;" they will never fraternize with the Church of England or with any other branch of the Protestant family.

Whilst we entirely acquit the Christian Knowledge Society of any intention of favouring the unauthorised protest which was recently signed by some leading members of the Puseyite party, we cannot shut our eyes to the inevitable influence which this canonical blunder must produce on the question, as relative to our Protestant Bishop at Jerusalem. The circulation of more than two thousand copies of this interpolated edition of the Old Testament amongst the Eastern clergy, with the cost and sanction so paraded on the title-page and eulogised in the preface, cannot fail to weaken the arms of Bishop Gobat, and to strengthen his opponents, whether at home or abroad. It will be naturally thought, that the difference of canon is of small importance, when the funds of a Society, which numbers the entire hierarchy of our Church amongst its members, can thus expend its treasures on the publication of this anti-Protestant edition of the LXX. Though not intended, it will have all the effect of a movement against Bishop Gobat in favour of the Tractarians. We think it, therefore, the duty of the members and the public to see that ample reparation be made of the injury, and full apology be tendered of the error. No private confession can suffice. It is public amendment which must rectify the wrong.

Nor is this inroad on our canon without peril in our controversies with the Papist. It will not be long before Cardinal Wiseman and his provincials find out the blunder. They will exclaim,—“The Protestants have ceased to maintain the contest of Luther respecting the canon of Scripture. They now are disposed to acknowledge the canon of Romish and Greek churches. ‘The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,’ with all the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, have given in their adhesion. They regard it as a matter of indifference, whether the book of Esther contains the additionals or not, whether the blessed Virgin be saluted as *Θεοτόκος*, and whether ‘Susanna’ and ‘Bel and the Dragon’ be admitted to form parts of Daniel the prophet.”—Such are the sneers and reproaches which we may expect from “*The Tablet*,” “*The Rambler*,” or “*The Dublin Review*.”

Alas! we also tremble to reflect upon

its wretched effects on unbelievers, and those “who sit in the seat of the scorner.” How would Tom Paine, or Carlisle, have rejoiced to witness this confusion of canonical and uncanonical scripture! How would they have triumphed to behold the funds of “The Christian Knowledge Society” expended on blending “*Bel and the Dragon*,” with the visions of the prophet, “the greatly beloved!” We should not be thus severe, if official ignorance could be pleaded—but it is an obstinate persistence in detected error. More than three years ago, these offences against our Protestant canon were brought before the committee. They refused to recal their edition; they refused to cancel the objectionable pages; they turned a deaf ear to the idolatrous ascription to the Virgin. They now assert, it is too late to amend these errors; that two-thirds of the copies are in circulation in the East.—What then remains but this earnest appeal to the public?

The Church of England and the cause of Protestants stand at this moment in the most critical position. We are menaced with Romanists without, and with Romanists within our walls. There is an open schism amongst our bishops and our clergy. The Primate has been reviled and denounced as schismatical. The Protestant Bishop at Jerusalem has been attacked as a proselyting intruder on the Greek Church. It is at this critical juncture this corrupt edition of the Septuagint is published by “The Christian Knowledge Society,” to illuminate the minds of the clergy at Athens. We shall find our apology in the danger of our times, and in the strength of our cause. We cannot cry “Peace, peace,” in the midst of wars, and dangers, and commotions. We cannot adopt the language of flatterers and false friends. We have as much love for “The Society,” as any of its members: we have worked hard and long to prove our attachment; but the time has come when silence would be consent, and when consent would be treason:—“Faithful are the wounds of a friend; but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful.”

Having thus discharged a very painful and unpalatable duty, we cannot conclude this article, without endeavouring

vouring to renew and reinforce our introductory arguments for a more steady, direct, and comprehensive study of the Greek version of the Old Testament. It is, indeed, almost hopeless to expect success in a cause where Bishop Pearson has failed. It is now almost two centuries ago, since he wrote his admirable preface to the Septuagint. It has been frequently reprinted; but few have attended to its monitions, and none have copied his example.

We repeat, that nothing can more forcibly exhibit our neglect and inattention to the Alexandrian version of the Old Testament than the fact, that so late as 1848 the edition of the LXX. at the Clarendon press, contained that large mass of interpolation which is to be found in our English Apocrypha, under the name of "The Rest of Esther," &c. Had such negligence been shown in reprinting, from time to time, the works of Homer, Virgil, or any other classic author, the whole University would have risen up as one man to denounce the forgery. Some Bentley, or Porson, or Gaisford, would have indignantly demanded its instant expulsion. And why is the venerable version of the LXX. to be treated with less respect than the works of pagan antiquity? Why is it that things sacred should be esteemed of less consequence than things profane?

True it is, that the University of Oxford only shares this blunder in common with most, if not all, the continental editions of the LXX.: true it is, that in 1822 a similar edition was published at Glasgow, *Ex Prelo Academico*: true it is, that the late admirable edition of Tischendorf (Lips. 1850) is deformed with "The Rest of Esther" in the text. But antiquity and good company can give no sufficient warrant to error and absurdity. It now remains for the syndics of Cambridge and the curators of the Clarendon to hang up this notice in their printing office: "N.B. The Additionals of Esther are henceforth to be placed in the Apocrypha of all our editions of the LXX."

Yet this purification of the text would prove of small importance, if not followed by a more general study of the entire volume. It is really time that the advice of Bishop Pearson should be carried into effect, and that the study

of the LXX. should be regarded as essential to the discipline for holy orders. How is it possible to understand the Greek of the New Testament, without attending to that of the Old? What can be more irrational than to explain the phraseology of the evangelists or apostles, by phrases picked from Xenophon or Herodotus? Even when the words are the same, they have generally a very different meaning, and, after all, the correspondence is accidental. But in the LXX. you have the same words, with the same peculiar meaning. The subject-matter is the same—they are parts of the same Bible.

In any reforms which may hereafter be introduced into the modes of study at Oxford and Cambridge, it is earnestly to be hoped, that ample means should be provided for the regular and continuous study of the LXX. as essential to university honours, and to the taking of any academical degree in arts. It should also essentially enter into the episcopal examinations for orders. It is the easiest and most natural of all subsequent application to the Hebrew original. By a strange anomaly, there are, in some colleges, prizes and scholarships for Hebrew; there are none for the knowledge of the LXX!

Now, it is plain, that either the study of the Septuagintal and New Testament Greek should be united to the existing Professorships of Hebrew and Greek, or that some distinct professorship should be established. We are inclined to the last, as a better division of academical labour. There is ample scope in the study of Septuagintal Greek, as connected with that of the New Testament, for the labours of a distinct professor. His lectures should be frequent, and open to all the members of the university. In the Annotations of Grotius and the Prelections of Valckenær, he would find inexhaustible mines of Hellenistic treasure.

The numberless and beautiful correspondences between the Greek of the Old and New Testament would prove highly attractive, and thus the studies of sacred philology would be leagued to those of divinity—nay, even to the evidences of Divine Revelation. Instead of viewing the Greek of

the New Testament as false and semi-barbarous, the young student would soon form a taste for that Hebrew-Greek, which has been consecrated to the service of theology. He would soon acquire, with Valcknaer, a taste for the beauties of Hellenistic phraseology, and would rank the eloquence of Paul as parallel to that of Demosthenes. It is true their characteristics are "magis pares quam similes;" but in awful majesty (*δευότης*) the speech of Paul at Athens is equal to the highest specimen of the Grecian orator, whilst in suavity it would be difficult to rival his eulogies of charity.

How charming is Divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose,
But musical. MILTON.

In regard to the text of the LXX., it seems now settled by general consent that the Roman is to be preferred. It is generally called the Vatican, *Exemplar Vaticanum*. Yet the Sixtine Edition did not rigidly adhere to that MS. but called in the aid of others. Of the value of the Complutensian little is known, as the MSS. which it followed have long since perished. The Aldine was compiled from a variety of ancient MSS.; it differs considerably from the Roman, and often approaches the Complutensian. The Alexandrine MS. differs from all the preceding, and was once supposed to have been superior to the rest; but its estimation has considerably fallen since the time of Grabe, and it has never been reprinted in England.

It is, however, the only authorised text of the Eastern Church, and, as such, has been adopted by the Sacred Synod in the edition brought out under the auspices of the Christian Knowledge Society. The Moscow MS. appears to differ very little from that which the patriarch Cyril presented to Charles the First, and which Grabe very inaccurately edited—of which Mr. Baber has given an entire *fac-simile*. It would be very desirable that neat and portable editions of this text should be printed at Oxford or Cambridge, and circulated as much as possible in the East. The text should be pure and unadulterated, a copy of what the Alexandrine translators really executed. That they only translated the Canonical books of the Old Testa-

ment, and that the Apocryphal were subsequently added by the Hellenists, is a fact which no one can doubt, who confides on the account of Josephus, or who trusts to the authority of Origen, Jerome, and the concurrent testimony of the ancient fathers. A pure edition of the Septuagint, therefore, should contain no Apocrypha, any more than a Hebrew Bible; at the most, it can be regarded only as an Appendix, devoid of any biblical authority. We cannot admit it to be named *Deutero-Canonical*. It forms no part of the Old or New Testament.

But, after all, it is probable that it must be left to the Bible Society to carry out these comprehensive designs. Unfettered by ecclesiastical etiquette, that Society will seek no alliance with the "Sacred Synod" of Attica. With its eagle-eye fixed on the East, it will send numerous copies of the Alexandrine text of the LXX. into every part of Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Palestine for the use of the Oriental clergy, whilst it will provide the laity with cheap and portable editions of the Old and New Testament in the spoken Romaic. We feel convinced, that if the LXX. were thus placed in the hands of the Greeks and Jews in a readable modern-Greek version, it would produce extraordinary effects. None of the modern Jews, except their priests and rabbis, can read the Hebrew text; but multitudes amongst their merchants and traders would eagerly devour the Old Testament in Romaic. We earnestly advise the Directors of the Bible Society to lose no time in prosecuting this object—now that the crisis is fast approaching between Russia and Turkey.

Nor can we conclude, without expressing feelings of joy and triumph in thus anticipating the glorious destiny of that version, which first opened the door of Christianity to the Jew and Greek, again renewing its pristine energies by carrying the tidings of salvation to its Eastern cradle. When the New Testament adopted the language of the LXX. it gave a virtual pledge, that the promise to Abraham should be substantially fulfilled and made known through the same channel. It is by the Greek Old and New Testament that the tidings of the Gospel will hereafter be heard over every part

of the East. Let them at first be exhibited in modern Romaic for the use of the laity, they will soon pass into their original forms. But let no Apocrypha be mingled with the text. It were an insult to the Jew, to present him with anything not contained in Moses and the Prophets. Even the Mahometan has too much reverence for the Old Testament not to feel indignant that "Susanna," or "Bel and the Dragon" should be blended with the Bible. Let the Septuagint therefore be freed from all such base interpolations, and it will once more recover its primeval rank and dignity. No man can read the Septuagint, without at the same time being enabled to understand the New Testament. The Jew and the Greek would be insensibly led from the one to the other. "Many would run to and fro, and knowledge would be increased."

We have established a Protestant Bishop at Jerusalem, and we should arm him with pure and Protestant copies of the LXX. It is not by insidious treaties with the "Sacred Synod" of Attica, it is not by blending apocryphal with canonical Scriptures, it is not by saluting the Virgin as "the Mother of God," that we can hope to erect the standard of the Protestant Church in the East. We must hoist the flag of our own Reformers. We must adhere to the canon of our Sixth Article. We must have "the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible," as the groundwork of our religion. The superstitious ceremonials of the Greek Church would then gradually pass away. A simpler and purer form of worship would be adopted. The Greek mind, now in chains, would then gradually be emancipated from priestcraft and idolatry. Till this is in some measure accomplished, it is in vain to look for the introduction of free and popular institutions. Either the Turk, or the Russian, must dictate, till the people of Greece can be brought to embrace the freedom and independence of Protestants. *Magna est veritas et prævalebunt.*

Since the above article was written, a printed "Statement" has been issued by the Christian Knowledge Society, which attempts, not to invalidate the facts we have recorded, but to apolo-

gise for the Royal Synod, as having committed no breach of trust. It represents these gross violations of our Protestant canon merely as "an oversight," on the part of their own agent. We here insert it entire:

In consequence of certain communications which they have recently received, in reference to the edition of the Greek Septuagint printed by the Society for the use of the Greek Church, the Foreign Translation Committee beg to make the following statement on the subject to the Standing Committee:—

It was determined in the year 1841, with the sanction of his Grace the President of the Society and the approval of the Board, to undertake this, and certain other publications, for the benefit of the Greek Church. The proposal was gratefully received by the Royal Synod of Attica; and the Foreign Translation Committee were informed, in reply to their inquiries on that subject, that the Moscow edition of the Septuagint, which follows the Codex Alexandrinus, was the one in common use in the East, and might, consequently, be considered as exhibiting the authorised text of the Greek Church. It was therefore resolved to adopt this text, and to print the proposed edition, in four volumes 8vo. at Athens. The Synod of Attica appointed a committee of their own body to superintend the work, in conjunction with a literary gentleman, long resident at Athens, whom the Foreign Translation Committee engaged to employ as their agent for this purpose. It was resolved to print an edition of 3,000 copies, with an understanding that 1,500 copies of each volume, as it was completed, should be placed at the disposal of the Synod for gratuitous distribution among the Greek clergy; and that, with the exception of about 250 copies to be sent to London, the rest of the impression should be deposited with the Bishop of Gibraltar, at Malta, for sale or distribution in Greece, or in other parts of the Levant, as occasions might arise. The Synod of Attica made no difficulty in acceding to the demand of the Foreign Translation Committee, that the apocryphal books, which in the Moscow edition of the Septuagint are mixed up with the canonical Scriptures, should in this edition be printed separately, so as to make up by themselves the whole of the proposed fourth volume.

In 1844-5 circumstances unfortunately arose which prevented the agent of the Foreign Translation Committee at Athens from giving to the work that attention upon which they had relied. In consequence of these circumstances, and under

difficulties which arose out of them, after many and long interruptions in the work, another gentleman kindly undertook the labour of superintendence on behalf of the Society, and the whole edition was at last completed in the year 1851.

In the mean time, however, some copies of the first three volumes had successively been sent to London, and had been supplied to such members of the Society as applied for them; and towards the end of the year 1850, the Rev. E. W. Grinfield drew the attention of the Foreign Translation Committee to the second and third volumes, in which he had observed, that the apocryphal portions of Esther and Daniel had been incorporated with the chapters of the canonical books; and that certain Church hymns, most of them taken from other parts of Scripture, but some apocryphal, were appended to the Psalms, and the whole book, with this appendix, called "The Psalter" (*ψαλτήριον*). Upon receiving this communication, the Committee instructed the Secretaries to examine the whole three volumes carefully, and report to them on the subject. This was accordingly done; and a careful analysis of the work, as far as it was then completed, was entered upon the minutes of the Committee, under date of December 9, 1850. From this analysis it appeared that, in this edition, the apocryphal interpolations were easily distinguished from the canonical Scriptures; as, in the case of the Psalter, the additional "hymns," as they were called, which follow the 150th Psalm, were not consecutively numbered, as if they formed a continuation of the same book; and where these interpolations occurred in the Books of Esther and Daniel, they either were not divided into verses at all, or were versed separately, and independently of the versing of the chapters into which they were inserted. The Committee, moreover, saw no reason to charge the Greek Synod with any breach of faith in this matter; as in the Moscow edition, which, in this particular, follows exactly the Alexandrian MS., these interpolations do not form separate and distinct books. They rather attributed the oversight to the want of proper supervision on the part of their own agent, under the circumstances to which they have already alluded.

They at first contemplated cancelling the objectionable pages; but the arrival of the fourth volume in London was daily expected, and they thought it prudent to examine that, before coming to a final decision on the subject. Unfortunately, owing to an accident which could not be foreseen or provided against, the fourth volume was detained on its way for some

months, and did not come to hand till the vacation of 1851. It was found to contain all the separate and distinct books, alone, of the Apocrypha. When the Committee met to consider the subject again, it appeared to them that so large a portion of the edition had been already distributed, that no cancels could be of any avail towards the correction of the mistake, thus inadvertently made, in the present edition; and they came to the resolution that the best thing to be done, under the circumstances, was to advise that the work should not be placed upon the Society's Catalogue.

On considering the above statement, the Standing Committee had recommended the Foreign Translation Committee to undertake, immediately, a new edition of the Septuagint, to be printed under their own superintendence in London, and to inform the Royal Synod of Attica of this undertaking, and the causes which have led to its adoption.

This "Statement" is by no means satisfactory, and it employs a language about the introduction of apocryphal matter into the text of the Bible, which must alarm all considerate Protestants. It places the defence of canonical from uncanonical matter, on the presence or absence of verses, or what is called the Stichometry. If so, we may be satisfied with the Vulgate, or with any of the editions of the LXX. published by the Church of Rome, so far as relates to Esther. But in Daniel, even this poor distinction is dropped in the Society's Septuagint. "Susanna" at the beginning, and "Bel and the Dragon" at the close of Daniel are arranged in verses. It is true the versification begins afresh in the last, but it forms the twelfth vision, and commences in the middle of a line! Unlike the Vulgate, there is no caution given in the margin.

"The Statement" makes no allusion to the objectionable title bestowed on the Virgin—*Θεοτόκος*. This silence may be prudent, but it is not ingenious.

From "The Statement" it would appear as if our English canon was not to be regarded as the test of canonical integrity. It is thought sufficient, that the Moscow edition, or the Alexandrian MS. should warrant these interpolations. Such were the views of "The Foreign Translation Committee." They received, however, a pretty strong rebuke from "The Standing Committee,"

who recommended that a new edition should be immediately printed, under the supervision of the Society at home, and that the "Sacred Synod" should be informed of the cause for this re-action.

But there is no sufficient security in such matters, without publicity. We deem it right, therefore, that these official proceedings should be laid open to public view. Nor does the blame rest exclusively on "The Society," or on "The Sacred Synod of Attica." A large portion must fall on our learned universities, which, for the last 200 years, have disseminated these false and uncanonical editions of the LXX.

Not only have large interpolations been permitted to remain in the text of Esther, but nearly the whole of Jeremiah has exhibited a mass of dislocation. Chapter upon chapter has followed in Babylonish disarray. Instead of bringing the version to correspond with the original, the blunders of copyists have been propagated from generation

to generation. In vain have Polyglots been published to exhibit the natural and necessary order. In vain has Bishop Pearson planned out a correct edition. In vain has the Sixth Article proclaimed the Protestant canon, and the English Bible exhibited the Hebraic sequence of chapter and verse. The Syndics of Cambridge, and the Delegates of the Clarendon, and the Curators of the Glasgow University Press, have combined to perpetuate this mass of scriptural confusion.

We shall have performed an acceptable benefit to the biblical student, when this article has done its duty, when these gross anomalies no longer disgrace our editions of the LXX. It is the cause of sound criticism, as well as of Protestant truth, which demands this reform. It is full time, that the *obel* of Origen, and the stern remonstrances of Jerome, should cast out henceforth and for ever these unscriptural intrusions—

—ΕΚΑΣ ΕΚΑΣ ΕΣΤΕ ΒΕΒΗΑΟΙ.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

King James's Irish Army List in 1689-90.—Theological Papers of the elder William Bowyer the Printer
—On the Particle *et* in Herodotus.

KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST IN 1689-90.

MR. URBAN,—I am in possession of the Army List of King James II. in Ireland in 1689-90. The manuscript list extends over thirty-four pages octavo. The two first are filled with the names of all the Colonels; the four ensuing are rolls of the regiments of Horse; the four next, of the Dragoons; and the remaining twenty-four record the Foot: each regiment being arranged with the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major at head, and the Captains, Lieutenants, Cornets, or Ensigns, and Quarter-masters, in columns, on each respectively.

This list, comprising as it does scions of most of the aristocracy of Ireland at that day, and of whose representatives many, in this transition age, have passed, and are now passing to foreign lands, should be a memorial of the highest ancestral and national interest; and if I am able, and encouraged adequately, to illustrate the families with which it is connected, from the extensive manuscripts I have gathered in, during forty years of my life, a volume of perhaps 800 pages 8vo. may (without book-making effort) be legitimately compiled—no unacceptable memorial of de-

parted honours and achievements. To every regiment I propose to append notices, historic and genealogical. The whole scope of these illustrations, the time, labour, and research they demand, I feel it due to the cause to describe in detail.

I shall furnish such notices of each family, under whomsoever of the name ranks highest on the List. The Colonel gives precedence for his family to that of the Lieutenant-Colonel, he to the Major's, and so down to the Ensign's and Quartermaster's; but all the scattered officers of the same name will be collected in that one article.

After an especial and full notice of such officer, to whom the family article is attached, his parentage, individual achievements, descendants, &c. each illustration will briefly glance at the genealogy of that family: if an Irish sept, its ancient localities; if an English or Scotch, the county from whence it branched, and the period when it settled in Ireland.

I would next identify each family, so illustrated, with its attainders and forfeitures in 1641;

With the great Assembly of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, in 1646;

With the persons denounced by name in Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652, "for settling Ireland ;"

With the declaration of royal gratitude to the Irish exiles who served King Charles the Second "in parts beyond the seas," as contained in the Act of Explanation of 1665 ;

With (if space allowable) those advanced by James the Second to civil offices, as Sheriffs, &c. or members of his new Corporations ;

With those who represented Irish counties or boroughs in the Parliament of Dublin in 1689 ;

With the several outlawries and confiscations of 1691, &c. ;

With the claims that were subsequently (in 1703) preferred as charges on these forfeitures, and how far allowed or dismissed ;

And, lastly, as far as attainable, their achievements in the glorious engagements of the Spanish and French brigades ; all statements throughout being verified by authorities.

Such a list will comprise, in truth, scions of the whole aristocracy of Ireland at the period when that army was called into service, as well of the ancient native sept as of the Anglo-Irish settlers. Upon it are

O'Bryan	O'Hanlon
O'Byrne	O'Hara
O'Cahan	O'Hurley
O'Callaghan	O'Keeffe
O'Carroll	O'Kelly
O'Cavanagh	O'Leary
O'Connell	O'Lyne
O'Conor	O'Mahony
O'Dea	O'Meagher
O'Dempsey	O'Meara
O'Donellan	O'Mulloy
O'Donelly	O'Neill
O'Donnell	O'Nolan
O'Donoghue	O'Regan
O'Donovan	O'Reilly
O'Doughertie	O'Riordan
O'Driscoll	O'Rourke
O'Dwyer	O'Ryan
O'Flahertie	O'Shaughnessy
O'Gara	O'Shea
O'Grady	O'Sullivan
O'Hagan	O'Toole, &c.

These generally with their Milesian prefix, sometimes without it.

M'Cabe	M'Gowan
M'Carthy	M'Guinness
M'Coghlan	M'Guire
M'Dermott	M'Kennedy
M'Donnell	M'Mahon
M'Donough	M'Manus
M'Geoghegan	M'Namara
M'Gettigan	M'Sweeney, &c.
M'Gillicuddy	

Of the Anglo-Irish appear in commission :—

Aylmer	Keatinge
Barnwell	Lacy
Barry	Nagle
Bellew	Nangle
Bermingham	Netterville
Burke	Nugent
Butler	Plunkett
Cheevers	Power
Cruise	Preston
Cusack	Purcell
D'Alton	Redmond
Daly	Rice
D'Arcy	Roche
Dillon	Russell
Dowdall	Sarsfield
Eustace	Savage
Everard	Segrave
Fagan	Sheldon
FitzGerald	Synnott
FitzMaurice	Taafe
FitzPatrick	Talbot
Fleming	Trant
Grace	Tyrell
Hamilton	Wogan

Cum multis aliis.

Already have I compiled and arranged the materials for illustrating the Eight Regiments of Horse upon this roll, viz. Tyrconnel's, Galmoy's, Sarsfield's, Abercorn's, Henry Luttrell's, Sutherland's, Parker's, and Purcell's ; also those for the six Regiments of Dragoons, Lord Donagan's, Sir Neill O'Neill's, Lord Clare's, Colonel Simon Luttrell's, Colonel Robert Clifford's, and Colonel Francis Carroll's.

This portion of the work (about 200 pages) is open to inspection or inquiry ; and I do solicit such literary aid as the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine can and may be willing to afford ; while I in return shall be desirous to answer promptly any inquiries that may be directed to me.

JOHN D'ALTON.

48, Summer Hill, Dublin.

THEOLOGICAL PAPERS OF THE ELDER WILLIAM BOWYER, THE PRINTER.

MR. URBAN.—In Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. I. p. 3, it is stated that the elder Mr. William Bowyer, the printer, was born in 1663, the only son of Mr. John Bowyer, who died shortly after his birth, when the widow and child were taken by her only brother, William King,

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to his own home. It would thus be presumed that Mr. John Bowyer had no other child.

But, on perusing the History of Cleveland, by Mr. John Walker Ord, mention is thus made of a very curious collection of papers found by that gentleman among

the title-deeds of an estate in the parish of Danby, which had been the property of Ann Prudhome, who married the younger W. Bowyer, the learned printer, and which passed by the will of his son, Mr. T. Bowyer, to Mr. Francis Mewburn of Durham, and is now the property of his son, Francis Mewburn, esq. of Darlington—

"That the elder Mr. William Bowyer, the printer, was a man of considerable ability, is evident from the controversial skill displayed in a theological controversy with his sister, and a Roman Catholic priest who assisted and defended her."

The originals of this controversy were, in 1845, in the possession of Mr. Ord, who thus notices them in his History, p. 340.

Attached to the first letter to his sister, in the handwriting of his grandson, are these memoranda:—

"Papers that passed between W. Bowyer, printer, in White Friars, Fleet-street, London, and his sister, who died a professed nun of the order of Poor Clares, at Dunkirk.

"Remain in the hands of Tho. Bowyer, grandson of the above W. Bowyer.

"1. Small box, representing the history of the Prodigal.

"2. The coat of arms, and the crest thereto, of W. Bowyer and the Prudhome family.

"3. A pocket-book with the coat of arms of the Bowyer family; the arms much defaced by time.

"A green silk purse with a steel spring, worked.

"The above articles, all done by the said nun, and presented to the Bowyer family; who went by the name of Elizabeth Ross."

Mr. Ord kindly communicated to me the subject-matter of the letters, which are dated from Oct. 1696 to June, 1697, and comprise—

"I. W. Bowyer's first letter to his sister, which is taken up chiefly with a reply to certain points mooted at a *Conference* which had taken place, wherein Mr. Duncomb, probably a Roman Catholic priest, had taken up the cudgels for Popery. It argues the main errors of

Rome—infallibility, transubstantiation, purgatory, tradition, &c.

"II. A reply to Letter I. ably written; the argument conducted with great care by Mr. Duncomb, or some learned friend, and discharges very heavy artillery against Mr. Bowyer.

"III. W. Bowyer's reply. A work of immense care and labour. Part of this is imperfect; the leaves were all thrown about and disarranged. I have succeeded in classifying the greater part, but a few leaves at the conclusion are wanting, and a small portion is injured. The whole of the MS. which treats of the pretended lenity of the Roman Church, and transubstantiation, is quite perfect; also, a considerable part of the discussion of 'tradition,' with numerous notes and headings."

"Some brief, powerful, learned letters, addressed to Mr. Bowyer; on one of them, to 'Mr. Bowyer, at Mr. Daniel Sheldon's, in St. Bartholomew's Close, near West Smithfield, London,' dated from Jan. to June, 1697, the period of this controversy. These letters are written by A. Hodgson, apparently a clergyman."

It would thus appear that Mr. John Bowyer and Mary King, noticed in the *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. I. p. 3, had a daughter as well as their only son William. This, it seems, was unknown to Mr. Nichols, as no mention is made of her in the "*Memoirs of Bowyer*." She was evidently a woman of considerable mind, but was unfortunately drawn over to Popery—a subject much in discussion at the close of the seventeenth century, and died a poor nun of St. Clare, where she appears, in Mr. T. Bowyer's memoranda, to have been known by the name of Elizabeth Ross. Is it usual for nuns to assume a different surname, as well as Christian name, on their profession?

Any information relative to this lady, and to her connexion with the family of Bowyer, would be particularly acceptable; as I entertain serious doubts whether Mr. Ord may not have been mistaken in supposing the nun to have been really a sister-in-blood of W. Bowyer.

Yours, &c.

J. B. N.

ON THE PARTICLE *ὡν* in HERODOTUS.

MR. URBAN,—I find in Herodotus the particle *ὡν* used in a connection in which, so far as I can see, it has no force whatever: I mean in the case of verbs compounded with a preposition it is inserted between the preposition and the verb: thus *ἀπ' ὡν ἔδοντο*. ii. 39; *ἐξ ὡν εἶλον*. ii. 40; *κατ' ὡν ἐκάλυψε*. ii. 47; *ἐν ὡν ἐπλησαν*. ii. 87; *κατ' ὡν ἔδθησαν*. ii. 122; *ὡν ὡν ἐφάνη*. iii. 82; *ἀπ' ὡν*

ἐκήρυξαν. i. 194; *περὶ ὡν ἔβαλε*. iv. 60; *δι' ὡν ἐφθάρησαν*. vii. 10. § 5, and I believe by a careful perusal of the work other instances might be found. On referring to Schweighæuser's *Lexicon Herodoteum* I find the following. "*Præsertim vero in verbis compositis amat Herodotus medium inter præpositionem et simplex verbum particulam ὡν per pleonismum intersertum*," and he then cites a few in-

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stances. Now this throws no light whatever on the subject.

I should have supposed that Herodotus had in these cases used the particle merely for the sake of euphony, if it had not been for one consideration—that in all the instances I have adduced, the verb to which the particle is attached is in the aorist, while those which precede and follow it are in the present tense. Thus the first passage I have referred to, given at length, is as follows: *κεφαλῇ δὲ κείνῃ πολλὰ καταρησάμενοι φέρουσι, τοῖσι μὲν ἂν ἡ ἀγορὴ, καὶ Ἕλληνες σφὶ ἔωσι ἐπιδήμιοι ἔμποροι, οἱ δὲ φέροντες ἐς τὴν ἀγορὴν ἀπ' ὧν ἔδονται, τοῖσι δὲ ἂν μὴ παρέωσι Ἕλληνες, οἱ δ' ἐκ βάλλουσι ἐς τὸν ποταμόν.* ii. 39.

A similar peculiarity is observable in i. 139, where the particle is used with a simple verb, *κατεύχεται—ἔθηκε ὧν—ἐπαίδει*, and from this I am led to infer there may be something more in the matter than mere sound.

In iii. 138, the particle is used in this way with a verb in the imperfect, which is followed and preceded by verbs in the imperfect, *ἔκελευε—οὐκ ἂν ἔπειθον—δδύνατο ἦσαν*, which is the only exception to the peculiarity I have mentioned that I have been able to find in Herodotus. In the *Ranæ* of Aristophanes we have the particle interposed in a similar manner, *κατ' ὧν ἔβαλεν.* *Ran.* 1048. Perhaps, through the medium of your pages, similar instances from other writers may be brought together, or some suggestion made as to the force of the particle. The work of Herodotus being at all times interesting, has lately gained fresh attractions from the discoveries of Mr. Layard and Colonel Rawlinson, and the minutest peculiarity in his diction seems to me not altogether unworthy of attention. Hoping you will deem this a sufficient apology for my intruding on your valuable columns, I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently, F. J. VIPAN.
10, Orsett Terrace, Dec. 26.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Rejection by the British Museum of the Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities and of the Larpent Collection of Plays—Formation of the Surrey Archaeological Society, and of an Archaeological Society at Bristol—Incorporation of the Wellington College—Jenny Lind School at Norwich—Reformatory Asylums for Criminals—The Fereday Fellowships at Oxford—Prize Essays—English and Foreign Literary Intelligence—The Book Manufacturers of New York—London Booksellers—Biography of Lord Plunket—Recent Curiosities of Book Auctions—Memorial Window at Bury St. Edmund's—Restoration of the Church of Clyst St. George, co. Devon.

We regret to have to state that the Trustees of the British Museum have come to a final determination to reject the purchase of the *Faussett collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities*, which had been offered to them for the sum of 700*l.* and have thereby also lost the contingent offer of Mr. Wylie's valuable collection, which would have been presented to the nation gratuitously. (See our Report of the Archaeological Institute.) It is really disheartening when we reflect on the tens of thousands which have been expended on all sorts of exotic monstrosities, from Assyria to Owhyhee, to find how inaccessible a set of men in regard to our native archaeology the present managers of our National Museum must be. In this respect we are shamed by France, by Denmark, and even by our sister island, Hibernia.

The same body have also recently rejected their injudicious economy in a matter. Many hundred *Mansuetudo*, which had been submitted in answer of Dramatic Compo-

sitions between the years 1737 and 1824, had been preserved by the late Mr. Larpent, and sold by his widow for 180*l.* The owner offered them for the same sum to the British Museum, where they would have formed a very appropriate sequel to the Garrick Collection. Trifling as was the proposed outlay, the Trustees declined to accept them. They have been purchased by the Earl of Ellesmere, and will be placed in the library of his mansion in the Green Park.

The great success which has attended the Sussex Archaeological Society, has encouraged the formation of a similar body in the adjoining county of Surrey. The objects of the *Surrey Archaeological Society* are stated to be, to collect and publish historical information; to watch and preserve antiquities discovered in the progress of public or other works; to promote and encourage researches and excavations; and to preserve monuments of every description. The annual subscription is fixed at 10*s.* and the principal return in contemplation is an annual volume, after

the model of that of the Sussex Society; and, should that proposition be carried out with equal efficacy, the Association will be well worthy of support. The Duke of Norfolk has accepted the post of President, the Earl of Lovelace (Lord Lieutenant of the County), and many other noblemen, are nominated Vice-Presidents; and altogether 327 members have been enrolled—of whom 32 have paid a composition of 5*l.* each, forming a capital fund of 160*l.* The honorary and officiating Secretary is George Bish Webb, esq. 46, Addison Road North, Notting Hill.

We are also informed that a new Archaeological Society is under progress of formation at *Bristol*—a city which affords one of the best fields in England for the exercise of such industry as may be expected from a body of zealous antiquaries and explorers. The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, though a watchful and an able body on some points of their line of observation, is not strong enough to cover, vigilantly and effectively, every object of historic interest in so large a county.

Her Majesty has granted a Charter of Incorporation to the *Wellington College*, established as a Testimonial to the late Duke of Wellington, and intended for the education of children of deceased military officers. The following are named in the Charter as Governors of the College:—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess of Anglesey, the Marquess of Dalhousie, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord John Russell, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount Gough, the Bishop of London, Lord Seaton, Lord Raglan, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir James Weir Hogg, Sir Alexander Woodford, Henry Richard Cox, esq., Peter Richard Hoare, esq., and the Rev. George Robert Gleig, Chaplain General of the Forces. Provisions are also made for the appointment of other Governors as they become necessary.

When Madame Goldschmidt (then Jenny Lind) visited *Norwich* in Jan. 1849 she, with her wonted benevolence, gave her gratuitous services at two concerts, for charitable purposes, in St. Andrew's Hall. The fame of the great vocalist attracted numerous audiences, and 1200*l.* remained, after the liquidation of all expenses attend-

ing the entertainments, at the disposal of the committee who originated them. Considerable difference of opinion, however, subsequently prevailed as to the disposal of this fund, some contending that it should be devoted to the establishment of baths and washhouses, and others advocating the erection of a terrace of almshouses. The controversy was at last happily set at rest by the publication of an agreeable paper in the fifth volume of "Household Words," entitled "Drooping Buds," and in May last it was agreed at a public meeting, on the recommendation of J. G. Johnson, esq. to found an Hospital for Sick Children, between the ages of two and ten years. For this purpose the committee have taken a large house in Pottergate-street, formerly the residence of Mr. Henry Willett, which they have fitted up with every convenience, and they have also made arrangements with the Lying-in-Charity for the occupation of a part of the same premises. The number of patients which the Institution will accommodate is about 70. The occupation of the Infirmary has been deferred from an alarm suggested by two of the medical gentlemen of the city that the assemblage of children labouring under infectious or contagious diseases in a populous neighbourhood would be dangerous to the general health of the city; but the Committee have replied that the laws provide for the admission of children *not* suffering from such diseases, and that any subsequently so affected will be placed in a separate department.

The inhabitants of *Norwich* have also recently set on foot a *Reformatory Asylum for Criminals*, for the purpose of reclaiming discharged prisoners from the city gaol, on the model of an institution now in operation at *Buxton* in the same county, under the guidance of Mr. Wright.

The bequest of the late Dudley *Fereday*, esq. of Ettingshall Park, Staff. (see our vol. xxxiii. p. 92), having been refused by *Magdalene College*, *Oxford*, has been settled upon *St. John's College*, by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. The testator left 20,000*l.* to four trustees to found fellowships in *Magdalene College*, and, if refused, to any other college in *Oxford*; in the choice of fellows the next of kin of the testator and natives of the county of *Stafford* to be preferred. *Magdalene College* twice refused to take the money on those terms, both before and after the Master in Chancery had settled the scheme upon which the fund was to be administered. We presume this refusal is connected with the present opposition of sentiment to collegiate foundations limited by preferences; but it is obvious that, without some such privileges of future direction being per-

mitted to benefactors,—and not only permitted, but honestly observed, all such bequests are likely to cease altogether.

At Cambridge the *Hulsean prize* (100*l.*) for the best dissertation on "The Position and History of the Christian Bishops, and especially of the Bishop of Rome, during the first three centuries," has been adjudged to the Rev. G. M. Gorham, B.A. Fellow of Trinity College.

In pursuance of the bequest of the late Dr. Swiney, on the 10th Jan., at a joint meeting of the members of the College of Physicians and of the Society of Arts, the *Swiney prize* (of 100*l.* contained in a silver goblet of the same value,) for the best treatise on jurisprudence relating to Arts and Sciences, was adjudged to the work entitled *The Commercial Law of the World*, by Mr. Leone Levi. The Swiney lectures on Geology are now in the course of delivery by Dr. Grant, in the theatre of the Russell Institution.

When the Anti-Corn-Law League reorganized itself on the accession of the Derby Ministry, its Council offered prizes for essays "showing the results of the repeal of the corn laws and the free trade policy upon the moral, the social, the commercial, and the political interests of the United Kingdom,"—250*l.* for the best essay, and 50*l.* for the next best. The first prize has been awarded to the Rev. Henry Dunckley, M.A. Baptist minister, Salford, who won the first prize of 100*l.* offered by the Religious Tract Society in 1850, for an essay on the social and moral condition of the working classes, and which has since been published under the title of *The Glory and Shame of Britain*. The prize of 50*l.* for the second best essay is awarded to Mr. James Grant, of Plowden-buildings, Temple.

The Earl of Aberdeen has renewed the grant made by Lord John Russell to Mr. E. W. Lane, from the Fund for special service, for the furtherance of his *Arabic Lexicon*.

Mr. Peto has placed 2,000*l.* annually at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society for the next seven years.

The scholars of Norway have made public two more monuments of their olden tongue. The one is the important and celebrated old Norse text of the *Saga of King Didrik of Bern* (Theodoric of Verona), commonly called the *Vilkina-Saga*, compiled in Norway in the first half of the thirteenth century, edited, with notes, introductions, various readings, and facsimiles, by Professor C. R. Unger. The other is the *Sjgorn*, a biblical historical work, composed towards the beginning of the fourteenth century, partly from Penestor and Vincentius Bellova-

censis, and partly from various other written and unwritten sources, and abounding in legends, traditions, natural history, &c. in the style of that age. It goes from the Creation down to the Babylonian captivity. This latter work will appear in eight parts, under the same admirable editorship.

The first part of the far-famed work of Bunyan, "The Pilgrim's Progress," translated into Chinese by the Scottish missionary the Rev. W. C. Burns, has just passed through the press. The cost is five pence per copy. The Chinese are remarkably fond of works of fancy and imagination, and are sure to appreciate the dream of the prisoner of Bedford gaol.

American papers report of a new MS. series of Shakspearean discoveries. One Mr. Quincy, of Boston, asserts that his copy of the fourth folio of the dramas contains four hundred manuscript emendations. They are said to be by an unknown hand, and that they occur with more or less frequency through sixteen of the plays. Many of them coincide with the corrections found in Mr. Collier's folio.

One of the most destructive fires ever known in New York has consumed an immense stock of English reprints in the warehouses of the Messrs. Harper Brothers. The occurrence has led to the publication of some wonderful details respecting this great literary manufactory. It was founded by James Harper, the eldest of the four brothers who now constitute the firm. He came to New York in 1810, a lad 15 years old, and served an apprenticeship of six years to Paul and Thomas, the leading printers of that day. His brother John soon followed him, and learned his trade of Mr. Seymour, a printer in John-street. In 1817, with the small capital that James had saved, the brothers opened a book and job office in Dover-street. The first book they printed was Seneca's *Morals*; the second an edition of the Methodist Catechism. The first they published on their own account was Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*. In 1820 a third brother, Joseph-Wesley, joined them, and six years later Fletcher became a member of the firm. From that time until now they have carried on the business with unremitting industry and well-directed energy. They removed to Cliff-street about 1820, and have added one building after another to their establishment, as the demands of their business required. The amount of books they have issued is almost incalculable. It is asserted that for the last few years they have published, on an average, 25,000 volumes a minute for ten hours a day; and from three to four thousand

persons have obtained a livelihood from their employment.

From the Transatlantic book-producers we may return to those of London, of whom the following particulars have been recently published, suggested by the disappearance of the ancient firm of the Rivingtons from Paternoster Row and St. Paul's Churchyard. The remarks are taken from a recent number of *The Morning Advertiser*. The old shop, where Horsley and Tomline, Warburton and Hurd, used in old times to meet, is about to become a 'Shawl Emporium,' and the firm of Rivingtons' will no more be found in London city. It adds one more to a thousand past proofs of the change which is taking place in London. The business of Messrs. Rivingtons will be in future carried on in Waterloo-place. There are, probably, few branches of trade which have suffered so many changes and losses of late as that of bookselling. The firms of Cadell and Davies, and of Johnson, in St. Paul's Churchyard, have entirely faded away. In Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall's house, there is now no 'Simpkin,' and no 'Marshall.' In Messrs. Whittaker and Co.'s house there is no 'Whittaker.' In Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s house there is no 'Hamilton.' Even westward the same thing prevails; for at Messrs. Nisbet and Co.'s, in Berners-street, there is now no 'Nisbet.' Mr. Colburn has retired, and is succeeded by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. Mr. Pickering has closed his accounts in Piccadilly, and is succeeded by his late assistant Mr. Craven, whilst his son Mr. Basil Pickering has joined Mr. Toovey. Another striking feature of modern publishing is, that of the rise of great and cheap railway publishers. Of these, Chambers, of Edinburgh, and Sims and McIntyre, of Belfast, have filled the foremost place; but Mr. H. G. Bohn, Messrs. Ingram and Co. and, still more, Messrs. Routledge and Co. bid fair to overpass their provincial forerunners. The rapid rise of this last house is one of the most remarkable facts in the whole history of bookselling. It was first heard of about a dozen years ago, in Soho-square, and now it copes with the very first in town, for the large extent of its transactions.

A very curious incident in the life of the late *Lord Plunket* is talked of in well-informed circles of Dublin society. It appears that in his declining years he had occupied himself with drawing up some particulars of events in his public career. But his mind, as was not unnatural at his protracted years, was subject to aberration; and not long since he chanced one day to come on the papers, which he had composed in perfect health, and seizing them

he suddenly cast them into the fire and destroyed them all! We are not informed as to whether the papers were a retrospective record of his varied life, or whether it was a journal kept in his later years. The name of Mr. Edward Berwick, the President of Queen's College, Galway (and grand-nephew of the late Henry Grattan), has been mentioned as that of Lord Plunket's biographer.—*Athenæum*.

The library of Mr. *Smyth Pigott*, of Brockley Hall, Somerset, recently sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, contained a valuable collection of English history, topography, and genealogy, and many curious books in the occult sciences, jest-books, and early English literature. Heydon's *Theomagia* sold for 4*l.* 19*s.*; *Eld's Merry Jests* 1617, 6*l.*; *Royston's Banquet of Jests* 1657, 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; Charles the First's copy of the *Annals of Tacitus*, 5*l.* Among the manuscripts were,—*Heraldic Collections* for Somersetshire, formed by Wm. Raphael Eginton, F.A.S.E. about the year 1828, 21*l.*; *Seyer's Collections* for Bristol, 20*l.*; the original manuscript of *Byron's Curse of Minerva*, 22*l.* 10*s.*; a fragment by Chatterton, 6*l.* The black-stone speculum said to have been used by the astrologer Dr. Dee was sold for 13*l.*, and his magic crystal for 15*l.* 10*s.* The former was sold at the Strawberry Hill Sale in 1842 for 12*l.* 12*s.*: see some remarks upon it in our vol. xviii. p. 603.

In the Second Portion of the *Library of Dr. Hawtrey*, (now Provost of Eton,) sold by the same auctioneers, occurred, Lot 6, *Adagia Græcorum*, with the autograph and motto of Ben Jonson, which was sold for 4*l.*; and Lot 470, *Congreve's Works*, a presentation copy to the Duchess of Marlborough, for 6*l.* 6*s.*

In a sale by Messrs. Puttick and Co. on the 18th Jan. occurred two lots which are worthy of note. Lot 258 was a volume relating to the City of London, containing some remarkable items connected with the Cutlers' Company, the Bell Savage, Ludgate Hill, and some singular gifts, &c. connected with the family of the Crathornes. It appears by the announcement in the Catalogue to have been the account-book of one Thomas Bywater. Lot 592 was a volume of the original sketches and drawings of that elaborate work, John Carter's "*Ancient Architecture of England*." It was sold for 4*l.* 10*s.* and bought by Mr. Boone.

A very beautiful window, in memory of the late Mr. Arthur Haggitt, has been placed on the north side of the chancel of St. James's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, opposite to the similar memorial of his father, the long respected Lecturer of the parish. The six bays, or principal compartments, are filled with scriptural sub-

jects, the lower tier representing the Shunamite's son raised by Elisha, Christ raising the Widow's son, and the raising of Lazarus; and the upper tier the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension. The heading of the window is filled with angels bearing scrolls inscribed with texts from 1 Corinthians, xv. At the base is this inscription: "To the memory of Arthur Haggitt, who died November 23rd, 1852, aged 20 years."

The chancel at *Clyst St. George*, co. Devon, which has lately been restored by the Rector, the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, in the style which prevailed in 1300 (with which date the original three-light east window accorded, and which has been copied in the restoration), has been further improved by the addition of stained glass, from the establishment of Mr. Ward, of Frith-street, London. The glass employed has been manufactured by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars, after long and repeated experiments made by analyses of the glass of the thirteenth century, by Mr. Medlock, late of the Royal College of Chemistry, under the superintendence of Charles Winston, esq. who has been indefatigable in his exertions to restore this beautiful art to its pristine celebrity. Judging from this specimen (which is the fifth window yet made of the newly discovered material), the efforts of all these gentlemen appear to have been most successful. The tone of the whole is rich and harmonious, evidently arising from the use of materials

different from those hitherto employed in modern glass. It has a more substantial appearance even than "rolled glass," without any of its dulness; and its quiet and rich, though brilliant appearance, presents a favourable contrast to the raw and flimsy, though smudged glass, of some modern manufacturers. The blue, in particular, is soft and intense; and the white, the green, and the pot-metal yellow are, in hue, exactly like the old. The design of this very handsome window consists of six groups of figures, *dabbed* on a running floriated quarry work, with a rich border by the sides, which also adorns the tracery of the head. Each light has two of these medallions or groups. In the centre light there is the Nativity of our Lord, with the Crucifixion over it. In the left-hand light a miracle is represented (Christ Healing the Sick), and over it the Resurrection; and in the right hand light a Parable (the Sower), with the Ascension over. All the subjects are well treated, and have been designed and painted by Mr. Hughes, in connection with Mr. Ward. The first window executed in this new material, was set up in the Temple Church; simultaneously with which another was done for a church in Staffordshire, in memory of J. Clarke, esq. K.C.; the east window of Buckland church, near Dover, is the third; the fourth in Sharrow church, Yorkshire, was painted by Mr. G. Hedge-land, for Colonel Mason; and the present, as before stated, is the fifth.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Mr. Akerman has proceeded as far as Part VIII. with his *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*. The objects delineated are represented with admirable precision, and show to advantage the experienced hand of Mr. Basire as an antiquarian draughtsman and engraver; whilst the care with which the plates are coloured brings each article before the view with scarcely less satisfaction than if the originals were collected together. It was not conceived that so many and such elaborate specimens of Anglo-Saxon workmanship were still extant, until the well-directed excavations of recent years at once added largely to the stores of the inquirer, and ascertained the identity of such as were scattered in various private hands. The last number presents some remarkable articles that have occurred in the latter way, in the counties of Leicester and Lincoln.

Collectanea Antiqua. Etchings and Notices of Ancient Remains, illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and History of Past Ages. By Charles Roach Smith. Vol. III. part 2. 8vo.—This is a peculiarly interesting number of Mr. Roach Smith's privately-printed collection of antiquarian essays, and will, we are sure, be prized by all lovers of archaeological pursuits. The first article of its contents is an account of the curious Roman coffin and sarcophagus recently discovered near the Minories in London, which—both text and illustrative engravings—place that discovery in a very different light from the poor reports which had previously appeared. Mr. Smith, moreover, is not content with giving a bare report of this discovery, but he makes it the groundwork of an elaborate and useful essay on the whole class of similar sepulchral interments of the Roman period, as they have been found in Great Britain, and

which, though very numerous, have hitherto been only recorded separately, and sometimes described erroneously. He has further illustrated them by notices of similar objects found in Gaul. The second article is a description, with a plate, of a rather late medieval brass trumpet found at Romney in Kent, and believed to be a ship trumpet. This is followed by a notice, similarly illustrated, of a fine Saxon sword and scabbard, recently obtained from the river Thames, and now in the collection of Lord Londesborough at Grimston Park in Yorkshire.

The largest portion of this number of the *Collectanea Antiqua* is, however, devoted to a survey of the Roman antiquities of some of the cities of ancient Gaul, examined by Mr. Roach Smith during a recent visit to Normandy. This survey, which is very profusely illustrated with engravings, possesses a very peculiar value to English antiquaries, as affording an interesting point of comparison with the similar remains found in so many parts of our own island. The French monuments are more extensive, more continuous, and in better condition than ours, and therefore they frequently enable us to understand objects which we find imperfect at home. Moreover, the sites visited by Mr. Smith have furnished monuments which have a direct relation with our own monuments of the Roman period, and show the immediate connection between the two provinces of the vast Roman empire. He commences with the very remarkable monuments of the Roman period at Lillebonne, the site of the ancient city of *Juliobona*, one of the most prominent of which is a fine Roman theatre, which may be compared with that of somewhat less extent at Verulam in England. Many parts of the theatre at Lillebonne are exceedingly perfect; and Mr. Smith has given engravings of numerous sculptures and other architectural remains which help to supply a notion of the magnificence of the ancient city. Among these is the remarkably fine statue of Apollo, which, after long remaining in the hands of a dealer in London, has recently been purchased by the French government and carried back to France. Vieux, which occupies the site of the ancient capital of the Viducasses, next engaged Mr. Smith's attention, and no less fruitfully than Lillebonne. Here he found a series of very curious inscriptions relating mainly to a previously unknown Roman governor of Britain, Claudius Paulinus, who flourished apparently in the reign of Severus, and which illustrate in a remarkable manner the political and social position of the western provinces. These inscriptions are here given in full, with English transla-

tions and explanations which will make them more valuable to the general reader. Vieux has also furnished a considerable number of sculptures and other remains of antiquity of an interesting character. Next comes Jublanis, ascertained to occupy the site of the capital of the Diablinxes, and no less remarkable than the others for the remains of its former magnificence. The ruins of the Roman dwellings are mixed in the present villages among the modern houses. Among these are some curious examples of the arrangements and conveniences of the domestic architecture of the ancients, which are well deserving of our study. The account of Jublanis is only commenced in the present number of Mr. Smith's work, and as we have but one plate out of four that are promised to illustrate it, we may expect that it will occupy a considerable portion of the next part. We can only say that what is given in the present number makes us look forward impatiently to that which is to come; and that, instead of flagging in his zealous labours, Mr. Smith seems to us to improve his work materially as he goes on. The present volume promises to be fully equal to, if not to excel, the two which preceded it.

We are happy to find that the Bath Literary Club have had the good taste to request a reprint of Mr. Hunter's Essay on *The Connection of Bath with the Literature and Science of England*, which was read before the Literary and Philosophical Association of the Bath Institution in the year 1826, and a small edition then printed for private circulation. Of that small impression it was scarcely possible to procure a copy; and consequently the present supply must be very acceptable to the new generation which will now take an interest in the literary annals and associations of Bath: particularly accompanied, as it is, with notes in continuation of the subject for another quarter of a century, and with a historical narrative of the formation of the Bath Institution, in which Mr. Hunter took an active part. Of the original essay large extracts were given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1827, i. 347, 544. "Six-and-twenty years have since passed, and there is the building, the library, the museum, the public lectures, and there are the friends and supporters also, some of the old stock,—now the Nestors of the Institution, others who have since taken up their abode in Bath, and who show themselves not inferior to the founders in the interest which they take in its prosperity." (p. 71.) Some of the most remarkable of its benefactions are thus enumerated: "The foundation of its Cabinet

of Coins was laid by Mr. Wiltshire, of Shockerwick, and to his collection was soon added the numerous consular and family medals, the gift of the Rev. Dr. Nott, who happened to be an invalid visitor of Bath soon after the opening, if not at the time of the opening. The remarkably curious collection of foreign matrixes of seals was the gift of the Rev. Mr. Battell: it may be added as a fact in their history that they were bought by him at the sale of Mr. Tyssen's museum. Mr. Leman, the eminent student in the Roman Antiquities of Britain, bequeathed to the library his annotated Horsley and other topographical writings, as well as a large collection of manuscript county genealogies. The library also contains two quarto volumes of Annotations on Shakespeare, by Dr. Sherwin, the adventurous defender of the authenticity of Rowley. Add to these, that the remains of Bath in the time of the Romans, an extraordinary collection for England, are now deposited within the walls of the Institution."

Mr. Hunter's "annotation" is full of interesting facts and remarks, particularly as hints for biography.

An Essay on the Connexion between Astronomical and Geological Phenomena, addressed to the Geologists of Europe and America. By W. Devonshire Saull, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical and Geological Societies, &c.—Mr. Saull published in 1836 a pamphlet On the Coincidence of Astronomical and Geological Phenomena; and since that time he has devoted his attention to the collection of further observations on this important subject. Some of these he embodied in a paper which was read before the Geological Society in Feb. 1848, which, with additional notes, is included in the present pamphlet. Its principal object is to elucidate the successive changes of temperature, and the levels of the Oceanic Waters upon the Earth's surface, in harmony with geological evidences. Mr. Saull has evidently collected and arranged his facts with much care, and his essay will be read with interest, even if his readers do not coincide in all his conclusions. According to his calculation, "about 4000 years ago, when the Perihelion entered the sign of Scorpio in its ecliptic round, a very considerable change in the oceanic level took place; but since that period it has been progressing onward to the sign of Capricorn, in its course nearly parallel to the Equator, and now making but a trifling angle with it. Hence then the state of comparative quiescence during the historic period; which state of repose will probably continue for nearly 3000 years

to come. This explains why no material alteration in the general level of the ocean has taken place during the past 4000 years; but when the Perihelion enters the ecliptic, in the sign of Pisces, then the waters will again be elevated, and advance on *terra firma*, in the northern hemisphere, decreasing in a corresponding ratio in the south, where the preponderance is at present. Geological facts incontestably prove that such changes have occurred a vast number of times, and clearly indicate, and foreshadow, that similar results must proceed from a similar change of circumstances." (p. 19.)

Once upon a Time. By Chas. Knight. 2 vols. 12mo.—These are two volumes of very pleasant reading indeed. They consist of a selection of some of the best of Mr. Knight's historical essays, many of which have heretofore appeared in his own periodical publications and in Dickens's Household Words, and which, with certain additions and modifications, are now arranged in somewhat of a chronological order. The sketches of his own early experience in the world of letters, of "Windsor, as it was,"—in the Castle; and of "Items of the Obsolete," in the borough of Windsor; of "The Eton Montem,"—and other early recollections of the present century, are especially interesting and valuable. These essays are the mature result of a taste originally good, a well-directed pursuit of the soundest information, and a long experience.

A Guide, containing a short Historical Sketch of Lynton and places adjacent in North Devon, including Ilfracombe. By Thomas Henry Cooper. 12mo.—A useful hand-book to the whole of the beautiful north coast of Devon: accompanied by a large map of North Devon and part of Somersetshire, reduced from the Ordnance survey, on the scale of one inch to a mile. The book is founded upon that of the old topographer Westcote, and illustrated with some original historical papers, particularly several ancient subsidy rolls. The author enters a good deal into the folk-lore of the district, and in pp. 53-60 are some interesting particulars not before published relative to the fugitives from the battle of Sedgemoor. The second examination of Major Nathaniel Wade is the staple of Fox's narrative of Monmouth's career, and is the basis of that by Macaulay: and they both imagined that his first examination was lost. It is, however, quoted by Mr. Cooper as existing in the Lansdowne MS. 1152; the other is in MS. Harl. 6845.

The account given by Mr. Cooper of the silver mines of Comb Martin is also interesting.

Theology. 1. *Burnet's Discourse on the Pastoral Care.* 12mo, pp. lvi. 171.—

This neat little volume is introduced by a preface from the pen of the Rev. T. Dale, showing that the abuses of which the Bishop complained, in the sale of church patronage, still exist to a great amount. In reading the remarks on Clerical Education, we found ourselves within sight of the question on "Church Parties," and accordingly drew back. The treatise is stated to be "carefully revised, with notes and references to the Fathers, by a Member of the University of Cambridge." All this might have been expressed in three words, "revised, with references," and the epithet *carefully* would have come with a better grace from a reviewer than an editor.—2. *A Valedictory Offering.*

By C. P. McIlvaine, D.D. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 107. This volume consists of five sermons, designed by the Bishop of Ohio,

as a token "of Christian love and remembrance towards his brethren in England." It is not said that these sermons constitute a course, but something of such an intention appears to be discernible. In the first, [the objection of "difficulties which some men find in the Scriptures,"

is met by the plain fact, that they "give understanding to the simple," in the words of Ps. cxix. 130, which form the text (p. 24). The whole is a consistent and worthy addition to the author's former valuable publications.—3. *A Series of Sermons.* By Isaac Williams, B.D. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. These discourses are on the Epistles and Gospels of the several Sundays, and on some of the chief festivals. They "are sometimes formed on the Patristic Lectures, such as are found in the Breviaries for these Sundays." (p. vi.) Thus apprised, the reader can judge whether they suit him or not. They differ from the author's Commentaries, in excluding the "multiplicity of opinions," which, "however desirable for the student and critical inquirer," are perplexing to the practical reader, a distinction which all will allow to be judicious.—4. *The Family Altar; a Series of Prayers for every day in the month.* By W. Dalton, B.D. Fcp. 8vo. pp. xvi. 314. The remark may appear hypercritical, but this collection appears more suited to personal than domestic use. The language is too florid, and the choice of subjects is often such as rather befits an individual of similar feelings, than the mixed assemblage in a family. Doctrines, which may enter into the hopes and expectations of an indi-

vidual, are sometimes beyond the sphere of general topics for prayer. At the same time this fault (if we may so call it) is so closely connected with excellence, in this kind of composition, that it places the book in a most favourable light, compared with the tame and lifeless productions which sometimes appear under the same title. The author may overshoot his mark, but he never falls short of it.

Mr. Dod's *Peerage, Baronage, and Knightage* for 1854, comes forth as usual,

with a variety of improvements upon the last edition. The Editor's endeavours to procure information as to birth-places have been successful in many hundred additional cases, and further progress has been made in commemorating the surviving dowagers. Several additional articles have arisen from promotions to episcopal and judicial dignities, to the privy council, and to baronetcies and knighthoods; and these, together with successions from deaths, have produced no less than seventy-seven fresh articles. We still hope that Mr. Dod will hereafter find room for the Christian names of wives and mothers, which would be an undeniable improvement.

Mr. Dod has also published his *Parliamentary Companion* for 1854, being its twenty-second annual appearance. Besides the alterations attendant upon individuals, there are forty-four fresh members introduced into the House of Commons since the edition of 1853. Pains have been taken to record pledges and the most recent votes upon the great questions of Reform in Parliament, the Ballot, the Maynooth Grant, National Education, Free Trade, &c.

ADAMS'S *Parliamentary Handbook*

(Second Edition, 1853,) will be found a useful companion to attendants upon the Debates or the business of either House, as it contains copious particulars of the political and genealogical history of both the Peers and the Commons. We must warn the Editor, however, that he must use indefatigable vigilance if he thinks successfully to rival the annual work of Mr. Dod on the same subject. It is now many years since the present Premier was President of the Society of Antiquaries, and we were puzzled to know what is meant by terming him "President of the British Institute," until, on consulting Mr. Dod, we find it should be the British Institution. Of Mr. D'Israeli's ancestors it is said that they "were Spanish Jews, having been driven from that country at the end of the 15th century." It may be so; but whither were they driven to? Not immediately to this country? The present form of the name is apparently Italian.

Z

The Laws of Artistic Copyright and their Defects. By D. Robertson Blaine, *Barrister-at-Law*.—It is often forgotten by writers on the law of patents and copyrights that there are two interests to be considered, that of the author or inventor, and that of the public. Still less is it generally borne in mind that the primary object of such laws is public, and not individual, advantage. It is agreeable, therefore, to meet with a treatise on this subject, written in a fair and impartial spirit. Mr. Blaine gives us a careful analysis of the present laws of artistic copyright, with a statement of their defects, and suggestions for their amendment. He appends to this the text of the statutes on the subject. One of the principal defects of the law is the uncertainty hanging over it, from conflicting statutes and contradictory judicial decisions. The obvious remedy is the consolidation of the law in a single Act. He states the other defects to be, that the protection extends only to Great Britain and Ireland; the term of copyright too short; the copyright of pictures and proofs before letters unprotected; the penalties for piracy too small; copyright can only be transferred by deed or will; the ruinous cost and delay of proceedings in case of piracy, and some other minor objections. We must, however, differ from him in considering a term of twenty-eight years too short. It appears to us ample for the purpose of securing to an artist an adequate return for his invention and industry. In all other respects we fully agree with him, and recommend his pamphlet to the attentive consideration of all interested in the subject, whether commercially, or as artists and engravers.

The History of Servia and the Servian Revolution; with a sketch of the Insurrection at Bosnia. By Leopold Ranke. Translated from the German by Mrs. Alexander Kerr. To which is added the *Slave Provinces of Turkey*, chiefly from the French of Cyprian Robert.—For a work to be aptly timed as well as ably written is an additional element towards its success. This is the case with this well-executed translation of Ranke's dashing historical sketch of Servia. Sketch though it be, it is complete in itself, and does not lack what painters call accessories. The subject is interesting, and is picturesquely handled, more especially that portion of it having reference to the social customs of the Servians—a race at once simply pious and ferociously brave. The author wrote his history before the present aspect of Eastern politics was even to be detected as "looming in the distance,"

but we scarcely can read any of the daily records of the crimes now being committed by the mendacious Czar and his cowardly lieutenants, without finding that they have been foreseen by the prophetic vision of Ranke, who, be it said, is usually more successful in describing the past than in throwing light on the future. The adaptation of Cyprian Robert's dissertation on the Slave provinces of Turkey is not without interest; but it appears to us that this volume would have been more complete if, in place of this dissertation, the editor had substituted Count Valerian Krassinski's masterly sketches of these same provinces. The latter are perfect, both for the amount of information conveyed, and for their remarkable and rare power of condensation. The essay of the French author, however, is clever though light, and has the attraction which ready French writers can give, when they will, to almost any subject upon which they choose to display their peculiar power.

The Slave Son. By Mrs. W. Noy Wilkins. 1 vol. (Chapman and Hall).—Next to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, so far as powerful and vivid description of slave life is concerned, we must certainly rank *The Slave Son*. Mrs. Wilkins's experience has been obtained in the island of Trinidad, of which she was for a length of time an inhabitant. The greater part of the work, she tells us, was written long ago, when her mind was freshly impressed by what she had herself seen and heard; but many circumstances occurred to prevent her pursuing any plan of authorship, and only since the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* has the strong revival of interest in the slave in the public mind induced her to look over and finally bring out the tale, which, in all its leading points and many of its details, is sketched from the life. We may most conscientiously add, that it is no mere picture of what many have told before concerning masters and slaves. It is throughout an original work of very considerable talent. The negro superstitions are well portrayed, and the descriptions of natural scenery are eloquently given. As the English is by no means pure, but mixed, and rendered, if not disagreeable, certainly very peculiar, by its foreign idiom, we suppose Mrs. Wilkins to be of Spanish birth and education. In the commencement of the work are many well-timed and strong remarks on prejudice of colour and race, on the wicked and absurd treatment to which, in the case of the half casts or quadroons, the slightest possible infusion of negro blood gives rise on the part of the whites in America, even in its free states. On the whole, the reader may

be sure of meeting with what will strongly arrest his attention and arouse his moral indignation, but he must anticipate horror, that great weapon of punishment with which the wrongs done by the white man to the black arms every portrayer of truth on this dreadful subject. The whips of the negro are scorpions lacerating the mind and heart of the race which has so long tormented him. We would not have the sting less sharp or severe, until its multiplied inflictions have wrought out full repentance and a putting away the evil thing from all lands calling themselves Christian.

A Summer-day's Dream: with other Poems. By Henry Francis Robinson.—The frontispiece to this volume exhibits to our view the figure of a gentleman in very tight pantaloons, lying recumbent and evidently uneasy, and perpetrating, as we suppose, this Summer-day's Dream. That a dreamer so uncomfortably disposed of should discharge his bosom of such perilous stuff as the doggerel which is muttered by way of introduction to the subsequent rhymes, by no means surprises us. We are glad to find, however, that his visions became gradually pleasanter to bear, and that they are more gracefully told. Still, Mr. Robinson needs study and training before he can even call himself a rhymist. Let him, for instance, read his Belshazzar's Feast, and then peruse Mr. Arnold's poem on the same subject; and, if he have wit, he will at once see how much may be said in a small space and to great purpose, and how Lord Duberly's apophthegm touching fine words, butter, and parsnips might be not unfairly applied to his own illustration of the same subject.

Ocean and her Rulers: a Narrative of the Nations who have from the earliest ages held dominion over the Sea. By Alfred Elwes.—A brief history of navigation, from the remotest periods to the present time, forms the fitting introduction to this pleasant and useful volume. The idea of such a work as the present was an excellent one, and the execution does not fall short of the idea. The volume will doubtless be an especial favourite with boys, for whom it has probably been especially written. But it merits and will command a wider circle of readers, for the

information conveyed in its pages is valuable, derived from many scattered sources, and agreeably imparted. Many older readers who may be desirous to refresh their memories upon subjects treated of in this volume will find it useful as a book to be consulted. Its having been written for the amusement of the young does not diminish its value for the purposes and parties above mentioned.

Memorable Women: the Story of their Lives. By Mrs. Newton Crosland. (*David Bogue.*)—These biographies are eight in number—Lady Rachel Russell, Madame D'Arblay and Mrs. Piozzi (included in one), Mary Ware, Mrs. Hutchinson and Lady Fanshawe, Margaret Fuller and Lady Sale. They are well written, and convey many wholesome truths in a very interesting manner. The second, in which the characters and fortunes of Mrs. Piozzi and Madame D'Arblay are portrayed is, on the whole, our favourite. But the authoress has also shewn skill and judgment in her memoir of the gifted, eccentric Margaret Fuller. She has not pretended to moralise largely upon it, and yet has caught some at least of the most striking lessons it teaches, while her own personal acquaintance, limited as it was, adds an interest to the notice. Mary Ware's character and life is a valuable contribution. In the published volume it reads tediously, and has a sectarian cast which Mrs. Crosland has dropped. Some will doubtless think that in so doing she has missed one essential part of the portrait, since the religious views of Mrs. Ware were to herself and those around her very important. Yet no one can say that the heroine looks less CHRISTIAN than before. We are sure this volume will be very acceptable.

John; or, is not a Cousin in hand worth two Counts in the Bush. By Emilie von Carlen. 2 vols.—Miss Bremer never penned a better and brighter piece of fiction than "John." The interest never flags for one moment. It is eminently dramatic, and could be easily adapted for stage representation. We say no more, for to tell the story or to make an extract would be doing the author and the public an injury.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 12. Rear-Adm. W. H. Smyth, V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows—John Martin, esq. Librarian to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Samuel Lucas, esq. M.A. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, Mr. Thomas Mackinlay, music-publisher, of Soho-square and Brighton, Joseph Joseph, esq. of Brecon, banker, John Richard Walbran, esq. of Ripon, author of the History of Gainford, &c. Henry Salusbury Milman, esq. B.C.L. barrister-at-law, Wm. George Carter, esq. of Gray's Inn, and John Marriot Devonport, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Oxford. M. Hildebrand, curator of the Royal Academy of Antiquities at Stockholm, was elected an Honorary or Foreign Member.

Herr Böcke exhibited several fine specimens of antique and mediæval rings, and a gold cup set with precious stones, and bearing a Slavonic inscription shewing it to have belonged to the empress of Ivan Bassilivich, czar of Russia in the latter half of the sixteenth century. Mr. Farrer exhibited some beautiful examples of cups and unguentaries in Roman glass, and an ivory casket from Cordova, noticed in our report of the Archaeological Institute.

Mr. Akerman communicated a note on some coins said to have been found in the ruins of Old Panama. He was convinced from their appearance that they were not part of a very ancient deposit, and suggested that, if really discovered in the way described, they may have formed part of a collection made in the seventeenth century. They consisted of the common third-brass of the family of Constantine the Great, two, however, being Greek, and of the type attributed to Panormus in Sicily.

A communication was read from W. M. Wylie, esq. F.S.A. on Certain Christian Sepulchral Usages of Early Times. About fourteen years ago several skeletons were found in the ruins of the ancient church of Butteilles, near Dieppe. On the breast of each was placed a cross, rudely cut out of sheet lead, on which a simple form of absolution was engraved, little differing from the formula now in use. The Abbé Cochet also forwarded for exhibition a similar leaden cross, found in the old cemetery of Quiberville, near Dieppe, but the inscription of this example is illegible. These crosses appear to date from about the eleventh century, and some have been found in the tombs of the Bishops of Metz

of that date. Two have also been met with in the precincts of the cathedral churches of Chichester and Lincoln. That of Chichester was found in the tomb of Godefridus, a bishop of the time of William the Conqueror, and bears a very decided form of absolution, commencing "Absolvimus te Godefride," &c. These crosses were probably employed as amulets against demoniacal possession. An instance of the sepulchral use of such forms of absolution is recorded in Mabillon's *Annals of the Benedictine Order*, on the death of the celebrated Abelard, A.D. 1142, when Heloise applies to the Abbat of Cluny for such a formula, "ut sepulcro ejus suspendatur." It was granted apparently as a matter of course, and it may hence be inferred that the custom was not unusual. Another early usage was that of interring with the dead earthen vessels containing holy water and charcoal on which incense had been sprinkled, a rite savouring strongly of paganism. These earthen vessels have repeatedly been found in old interments, and the practice was partially continued down to the sixteenth century. In the *Rationale of Durandus* it is described at length, and advocated as good against demoniac possession. In the capitularies of Charlemagne and his son Louis, the bishops are charged to eradicate superstitious sepulchral practices prevailing in certain districts. These are not further described, but were probably the same which in the preceding century were forbidden as pagan ceremonies, at the Council of Liptine, A.D. 743, and are enumerated in the well-known "Indiculus."

Jan. 19. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres. Lord Talbot de Malahide, Philip John Darell, esq. of Calehill, Kent, Kenrick Robert Henderson Mackenzie, esq. of Mortimer-st. Cavendish-square, Mr. Coryndon Henry Luxmoore, of St. John's Wood-road, surgeon-dentist, and Mr. Hy. Glassford Potter, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Pall Mall East, surgeon, were elected Fellows of the Society; and Samuel Birch, esq. of the British Museum, was re-elected.

Sir Henry Ellis, Director, exhibited casts of two seals, one of Richard de Humet, the other of William his son. The former is from a deed in the Harleian collection, in which Richard de Humet is styled Constable of the King of England. It was, however, in Normandy, not in England, that he held that office. He was one of the witnesses to the accord which

Stephen in the 19th year of his reign made with Henry Duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. His son William succeeded him as Constable of Normandy. His seal (preserved in the Duchy of Lancaster Office,) so closely resembles the former, except in its legend, that it appears to be impressed from the same matrix.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, communicated a note on the ancient Cemetery of Kingsholm near Gloucester, accompanied by a ground-plan, showing the spots in which the remains of very early interments, chiefly of the Roman period, had been discovered. Among these were many Roman coins from the earliest emperors down to the period of the Romans leaving Britain; the most remarkable of which were certain pieces in middle-brass, bearing the head of Claudius, of colonial fabric, and possibly coined by the colonists at Gloucester. With regard to the name of Kingsholme, it had been generally attributed to the former existence of an Anglo-Saxon palace on the spot; but Mr. Akerman was inclined to consider it as a memorial of the contemplated single combat between Canute and Edmund Ironside, which is mentioned in the chronicles. It is remarkable that the Danes gave the name of Holmgang to combats of that description.

Edward Foss, esq. F.S.A. read some remarks on the relationship (hitherto unknown) between Richard Fitzjames, bishop of London, and the Chief Justice Sir John Fitzjames. He has ascertained that the latter was nephew to the former, and not a brother as some writers have supposed.

Jan. 26. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres. A ballot was taken for granting a salary of 200*l.* to the Secretary, which was passed all but unanimously.

William Sells, esq. of Guildford, exhibited three sketches of an idol figure, of Mexican appearance, the material quartz; found some years ago in a mountain-stream or gully of the Rio Minho, Clarendon mountains, Jamaica.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, communicated two historical papers, 1. a letter from the Parliamentarian colonel, Bethell, dated Scarborough, 8 Oct. 1649, giving an account of the audacity of the pirates that at that time infested the Yorkshire coast; and 2. an order signed by Major-Gen. Lambert, licensing certain officers, "attorneys for the Northern Brigade, and other Supernumerarie Originall Creditors," to contract for the purchase of some of the King's lands in various counties, dated 27 March, 1650.

The Secretary then read the concluding remarks of Dr. Lukis on the Primæval Monuments of Britain, France, and the

Channel Islands, which were the subject of his two Lectures to the Society in the spring of last year. (See our vol. xxxix. p. 412.)

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 2. The Hon. Richard Neville, V.P.

The Rev. G. Tucker, Rector of Musbury, Devon, communicated an account of a tessellated pavement discovered by him at Uplyme, in that county; and he sent a large coloured representation of the floor, which displays considerable richness of design. It was found in a close known as the "Church Field," in which exists a large heap of ruins overgrown with brushwood, and traditionally supposed to have been the site of a church. These remains, however, on recent examination, proved to be those of a Roman structure. Fragments of urns and bones, as also a great number of roofing tiles of pentagonal form, were found upon the floor. No other vestiges of Roman occupation appear to have been noticed in this locality.

The Hon. R. Neville laid before the meeting a large collection of relics of the Anglo-Saxon period, disinterred in the course of his researches in the winter of 1852, on Linton Heath, Cambridgeshire, and in the immediate vicinity of Bartlow, and the remarkable sepulchral hills at that place. This site appears to have been a cemetery, of nearly the same age and people as that investigated so successfully by Mr. Neville at Little Wilbraham, as shown in his beautiful work, the "Saxon Obsequies Illustrated." The objects disinterred at Bartlow comprised the iron weapons of the Saxon race, swords, spears of great length, knives, &c., and numerous iron bosses of their shields, which were probably of wood. The ornaments most striking for richness of workmanship and perfect preservation are brooches of gilt bronze, of large dimensions, chased in high relief, and occasionally enriched with a kind of enamel. Several examples occur of the remarkable wooden pails mounted in ornamental frames of bronze, occasionally found with Saxon interments, and supposed by some antiquaries to have been the vessels used for ale and mead in the carousings of that people. A single vessel, of very thin pellucid glass, was found, elegantly fashioned, and bearing some resemblance to those discovered in Kent, preserved in Dr. Faussett's museum, which contains the best and most perfect specimens of Anglo-Saxon glass ever brought together in England. Numerous minor personal ornaments were obtained by Mr. Neville, some of them unique—beads of coloured glass, amber, and crystal, in large numbers, and apparently worn by either

sex. A few urns were also disinterred, but they were comparatively rare. Several objects, apparently of Roman workmanship, with twenty coins of Vespasian and later emperors, sufficed to indicate that some relics of the Roman age had fallen into the hands of the Teutonic invaders of the fifth century. The same fact is shown in the notices of tumuli examined in Kent, as related by Douglas in his *Nenia*; and it is interesting to compare the objects collected through Mr. Neville's exertions with the remarkable assemblage of Kentish antiquities preserved in the museum of the late Dr. Faussett. Mr. Neville expressed his opinion that the Bartlow cemetery must be regarded as that of a tribe there settled, and not, as some had conceived, as the scene of some great conflict, such as the battle between Edmund Ironside and Hardicanute, which occurred in those parts of England.

Mr. Westmacott stated his concurrence in this opinion; and, after some remarks on the high value of such a collection as had been formed by Mr. Neville, and the almost total deficiency of Saxon antiquities in the British Museum, Mr. Westmacott said that he had been informed that the invaluable Faussett collections, of which mention had been made, had been offered at a very moderate price to the Trustees of the national depository, and he was anxious to learn whether they had been secured for the benefit of the public. In the conversation which ensued, it appeared that the Central Committee of the Institute had addressed to the Trustees an appeal expressive of their strong sense of the importance of those collections, as an accession to the series which had been commenced at the British Museum, and their earnest hope that the occasion now offered might not be lost. To this appeal the reply had been received that there were no funds available for making the purchase. It was then unanimously carried, on the proposition of Mr. Westmacott, seconded by Mr. Westwood, that a requisition should be addressed to the Trustees from the Society at large, and prepared forthwith for signature, in the hope that when they were made aware of the earnest desire of antiquaries that so invaluable an accession to the national series should not be lost, the purchase might be effected by some extraordinary supplies on the part of the Government. Mr. J. Y. Akerman remarked that a requisition to the same purpose had been addressed to the Trustees by the Society; the assurance had been given by their President, Lord Ashurst, at the event of the purchase of the Museum, Mr. Wylie, of an extensive collection of

Saxon antiquities in Gloucestershire, had liberally pledged himself to present the whole to the British Museum. It was further affirmed that negotiations had been commenced for the purchase of the Faussett antiquities for some foreign collection; and it would be a disgrace if they should be allowed to leave the country whilst the deficiency exists in the national depository which they are so well suited to supply.

Mr. Yates gave an account of a remarkable Roman casket, of bone or ivory, found at Mayence, and lately brought to this country. It appears to have been dedicated to Neptune, in honour of the Imperial house, by Lucius Verus, Procurator of Germany and Britain, with his wife and sons; possibly they had made a vow during the perils of some storm at sea, and promised a donation to the temple of Neptune.

At the next meeting Mr. Yates produced a plate from the work on Roman sculpture by Bartoli, which shows another representation of the subject occurring on the casket, but slightly varied in the gesture of the figures. It appears to be the rape of Theophane by Neptune.

Mr. Yates exhibited also a drawing of a fine gold torque found during the last summer at Stanton, Staffordshire, and closely resembling that in the possession of the Marquess of Westminster. The weight is five ounces. The finder, Mr. Yates stated, when the buried treasure was revealed to view, like a glittering serpent, ran away in alarm, and it was some time before he could summon up courage to return and secure the prize.

Mr. Dickenson sent a notice of various ancient relics lately found in the bed of the river Sherborne, at Corentry, and now in the possession of Mr. Hampden, of Leamington. Mr. Westwood brought a splendid volume of facsimiles from various Saxon and Irish illuminated MSS., and displaying a finer series of illustrations of the progress of art, and peculiar types of ornamentation, than has ever been collected. The binding of this remarkable book is enriched with facsimiles of several Saxon ornaments and elaborate metal-work. Mr. Franks exhibited several Irish antiquities of stone, gold, and bronze, of forms unknown in England; and Mr. Edward Hoare communicated a notice of some specimens of Irish "ring-money," of silver, of considerable rarity, whilst such rings of gold are of more frequent occurrence. Mr. Bartlett sent some ancient objects found at Silchester, mostly of the Roman age; and Mr. Fitch exhibited a miniature bronze bust, found at Castor, near Norwich, of admirable workmanship and design. Mr. Le Keux brought a collection of drawings, representing Stonehenge in all its various

aspects; also views of buildings and objects of interest in Wiltshire. Mr. Bright produced a very rich brooch, of the Saxon age, set with ruby-coloured gems, and elaborately wrought in filagree of gold. It is supposed to have been found in England, but the precise locality has not been ascertained.

Jan. 6. In opening the proceedings of the meeting, the noble President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, took occasion to advert to the success which had attended the collections illustrative of antiquity and art, in connection with the recent Industrial Exhibition at Dublin. He had witnessed with great satisfaction the gratification afforded to many members of the Institute and other English antiquaries who had visited Dublin, and availed themselves of the opportunity, for the first time presented to them, of examining the antiquities of the sister kingdom, and forming a comparison with those more familiar to them. He expressed his conviction that essential advantages would accrue in the extension of archaeological science from the impulse thus given, and he looked forward with much pleasure to the prospect that on an early occasion the Institute might extend the range of their annual meetings and visit Dublin, with the numerous archaeological attractions within reach from that city.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways sent an account of Castel del Monte, in Apulia, an ancient hunting-seat of the Emperor Frederic II., of which he exhibited several views and plans, taken by a Neapolitan artist for the late Hon. Keppel Craven. This picturesque structure, which commands an extensive view of the Adriatic, presents a link between the castle and the tasteful residence of comparatively peaceful times. It is octagonal, with a central court, and the decorations show an intentional approach to the classical styles. The chambers are partly lined with marble.

An account was communicated by Mr. Spencer Hall and Mr. Hey Dykes of the paintings in Pickering Church, Yorkshire, described in our last number, at p. 69.

The Rev. E. Trollope produced drawings of paintings lately brought to light in Raucby Church, Lincolnshire. They displayed considerable merit in their design; and it is to be regretted that, like those at Pickering, they were speedily condemned to be again concealed from view.

Mr. Westwood brought a series of examples illustrative of the peculiarities in the representations of the Saviour crucified, as shown by the earliest works of sculpture and chasings in metal produced in Ireland. It had been affirmed that scarcely any representation of this subject exists of

earlier date than the ninth century; Mr. Westwood, however, pointed out an example in Italy as early as the fifth century, together with certain points of conformity between that and the designs which occur in Ireland. In the conversation which ensued, Lord Talbot stated that the casts of sculptured crosses which had excited so much attention in the Dublin Exhibition, as also the cast of the great sculptured arch of Tuam Cathedral, the circular window at Rahau, and other characteristic examples of architectural decoration, had been transferred to the collections formed for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Mr. Westwood gave also a short account of a sculptured fragment now preserved in the Architectural Museum, Canon-row; it is ornamented with the interlaced ribbon-work and other details of early character. Mr. Franks stated that this relic had been found some years since at Cambridge, in the mound on which the Norman castle was placed, and he expressed the hope that it might be transferred to the collection formed at the Fitzwilliam Museum, where other curious sculptures found near the castle had been deposited.

Mr. W. Figg sent a notice of the discovery of a large British urn in a tumulus near Mount Harry, one of the heights around Lewes. Its form resembles that of other cinerary urns found in Sussex, but the impressed ornament is varied.

A communication from the Hon. R. Neville was read, giving an account of the progress of his excavations near Audley End, at Wenden, and at Chesterford. Numerous antiquities have been found, and amongst the coins lately added to Mr. Neville's cabinet is one of Cunobeline, which the Rev. Beale Poste considers to be an unpublished type.

Mr. Burt produced a remarkable document, being a grant to the monastery of St. Martin des Champs at Paris, by Peter de Blois, the warrior bishop of Beauvais, who was taken prisoner in battle by Richard Cœur de Lion. This grant, which bears his seal, appears to have been unnoticed by French writers.

Mr. Le Keux brought a vessel of glazed ware, stated to have been found filled with coins in excavations for building a church at Ealing. The labourers who brought to light this treasure had decamped, and no clue to the age of the coins could be obtained.

Mr. Farrer exhibited a beautiful ivory casket of elaborately pierced work, with spread eagles, and other curious ornaments. It is of Saracenic work, and appears, by an inscription in Cufic character, to be a production of the tenth century, as it bears the name of a khalif who reigned at Cor-

dova in 961. Mr. Farrer brought also a beautiful coffer or reliquary of gilt metal, set with gems and enamels; it was recently brought from Maestricht. Mr. Hoare, of Cork, sent a representation of a singular ring brooch, found near Galway, and ornamented with amber (engraved in our present number, p. 147.) Mr. Franks exhibited a beautiful dish of Italian majolica, bearing the arms of Guidobaldo II., Duke of Urbino. The subject represented is Phalaris placed in the brazen bull. Mr. Desborough Bedford brought a curious vessel of red ware, of unknown manufacture, found at a considerable depth near Haberdashers' Hall, in the city of London. Mr. Hailstone communicated the recent finding of a seal at Fen Ditton, Cambridge-shire, supposed to have been used by a canon of the cathedral at Toulouse, in the fourteenth century. Several diptychs and sculptured objects of ivory were brought by Mr. Way; an impression from a gold ring, stated to have been found in one of the piers of old London Bridge, during its demolition, and inscribed "In God I trust," by Mr. C. Halsted; and a singular Spanish seal, in form of a blackamoor's head, of polished jet, the impress being a spread eagle, inscribed, "Eso es de aguilas reale," from the collection of Mr. Rohde Hawkins.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Dec. 22. At the Quarterly General Meeting the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President of the Society, took the chair. On the table were a number of interesting objects of antiquity and natural history; and on the walls of the room were hung some admirable copies and tracings, made by Mr. Bacon, of Bury, and Mr. E. Walden, of the curious mural paintings discovered on the walls of the nave of Bardwell church during the recent restoration of that edifice. Papers explanatory of the subjects were read from the Rev. A. P. Dunlap, Rector of Bardwell, and the Rev. J. W. Burgon, Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford. The stories depicted were the Legend of St. Katharine; a group of Minstrels; the tree of the Seven Deadly Sins; St. Christopher; the King of Terrors, a hideous representation of Death; and the Last Judgment, which exhibited considerable skill and taste. The three former paintings were of a much earlier date than the latter. The first represents the orators disputing with Saint Katharine, by order of the Emperor Maximinus; the burning of one of the converted orators; the Saint's exposure to the torture of the wheel and miraculous deliverance; and finally her decapitation.

A paper on the Court Leet of the borough of Clare, with some curious and amusing extracts from the verdicts of the Headboroughs, communicated by Mr. J. B. Armstead, local secretary, was also read.

Mr. N. S. Hodson presented two leaden sepulchral crosses from the churchyard, Bury; a richly-engraved bronze spur, and other objects found in the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. C. Downs presented the metal framework of a purse or bag of the fifteenth century, inscribed "Ave Maria Gracia plena Dominus tecum," with the monogram IHS, on one side of the centre shield, and the letter M. on the other.

Mr. Pace presented a groat of Philip and Mary, of the first mintage after their marriage; a penny of King John, struck at Dublin, by order of John Gray, Bishop of Norwich and Justiciar of Ireland; a penny of Henry III. being the first instance of numerals on any coin in the series of the Kings of England; and another penny of the same monarch of similar design, but a different moneyer's name. Both are of the second coinage. Mr. Pace also presented two pennies of the first coinage of the same king.

Mr. Harriss presented two local halfpence: one of them of *Richard Prime*, grocer, at *Berry*, 1660; the other payable at *Charles Guest's, Auctioneer, Bury*—with an arm holding an auctioneer's hammer, and the words "*Going a Going*, 1795."

Mr. Bromley exhibited the original emblazoned grant of arms, dated July 28, 1558, from Wm. Hervy, esq. Clarencieux King of Arms, unto Thomas Huys, of Kenmerton, co. Gloucester, esq. one of the Physicians in Ordinary to Queen Mary, "in consideration of his trew and faythfull seruyce done vnto ovr Souereigne Lady the Quenes Ma^{tie}"—to wit, "Gules, a bend betwene two demy lyons argent, on the bend thre flouredeluces sables, and to his crest upon the helme a storke in his proper coulers, that is sylver, membryd and bekyd gules, holding in his beke a mary gold, the flowre gold, the stalke vert, standing on a mownt whereon growyth wyld margerom vert, on a wreth argent and sable mantelyd gules dobled argent." Also an original warrant of Oliver Cromwell for the immediate payment of 1,500*l.* to William Jessop, esq. dated 1654. It has the signature of the Lord Protector at the head of the warrant, and to the indorsement "Our will and pleasure is this passe by ymediate warrant." Four silver pieces of Elizabeth's reign, found in 1844 on the removal of the old floor of the dining-room of Bansfield Hall. A small bronze figure and the handle of some weapon ornamented with four faces, which, as well as several Roman coins, were dug

up a few years since, when draining in a field called "Honey-comb" (near which there is said to have been a Roman encampment), belonging to Mr. Bromley, in the parish of Lidgate, part of Wickham-brook Lodge Farm, and formerly (as shown by a valuable old map, dated 1595, in Mr. Bromley's possession) part of Badmondishfield Park. Other Roman relics are recorded as having been found in the same field in 1788.

Mr. Tymms exhibited a drawing of a small golden whistle found at Newmarket Heath, fourteen years since, now in the possession of Miss Evans, of Ely. It is of fine gold, of beautiful workmanship,

and, from the enamelled cross on either side, may have been worn by a dignified ecclesiastic.

Mr. J. Johnson exhibited an enamelled reliquary of the time of the Lower Greek Empire.

Mr. Darkin exhibited two curious ridge-tiles of the beginning of the sixteenth century, surmounted with figures of a bear and his keeper. They were taken from a house lately pulled down in Guildhall-street, Bury.

Mr. J. B. Armstead exhibited a bulla, or seal of lead, of Pope Innocent VI. found in the churchyard at Clare; and a Nuremberg token, also found at Clare.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Active operations have been resumed in *Wallachia*. On the 2nd Jan. Gen. Aurep left Bucharest with 22,000 men, for the purpose of attacking the Turks at Kalafat. A contest, which lasted five days without producing any decisive results, commenced on the 6th of Jan. by an attack on the part of the Turks on the village of Citate, in the neighbourhood of Kalafat, which was occupied by Russian troops. After a severe struggle the village was gained, but the victors were immediately attacked by a body of 10,000 Russians, who were sent to reinforce their countrymen. In the battle which ensued the Russians are said to have suffered severely. Their attack was unsuccessful, and both sides retired in the evening to their intrenchments. The engagement was renewed on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. The number of troops engaged is stated at 18,000 on the side of the Turks, and about the same number on that of the Russians. The loss of the latter has been reported at 1,000 killed and 4,000 wounded, among them being Gen. Aurep, the Russian commander. As at Oltenitza, the Russian officers are stated to have suffered severely from the Minié rifles of the Turkish chasseurs. Notwithstanding these repulses, the Russians were preparing for an attack on Kalafat on the 19th, and for this purpose were concentrating all their available force in the neighbourhood of Krajova. On the 12th Gen. Engelhardt, with 2,000 men, crossed the Danube in boats from Galatz, and, having set fire to two Turkish villages, proceeded to throw up intrenchments. It has been since reported that on the appearance of

some Turkish troops the Russians returned to Galatz.

The intelligence from *Asia* has been less favourable of late to the Turkish cause, though nothing is distinctly known of occurrences since the battles of Akal Tsiche and Alexandropol. The army is said to be much disorganised, and the last reports state that Kars has fallen into the hands of the Russians. Schamyl has received a supply of arms and ammunition from Constantinople, and is supposed to be preparing for a descent upon Teflis. The report that Persia had declared war against Turkey has been contradicted, and the British envoy has resumed diplomatic relations with that court, and is said to have acquired a paramount influence. The army which was supposed to be destined to act against the Turks, is declared by the Persian government to be intended only for the protection of their own frontiers.

In consequence of the disaster at Sinope, orders were immediately issued by the French and English governments that the combined fleet should enter the Black Sea to protect the vessels and shores belonging to Turkey. The English frigate *Retribution* was at the same time despatched to Sebastopol to warn the Russian commander that no further attacks upon the Turks would be permitted; but that no hostile measures would be taken against the Russian vessels except in self-defence. Under the convoy of the fleets reinforcements have been sent to Batoum for the army of Asia.

While the war is being actively carried on, negotiations for the renewal of peace

are not dropped. On the 22nd Dec. the Divan adopted the proposals made by the ambassadors of the four western powers; and the Porte has signified its consent to send a representative to treat at a neutral capital (not being Vienna) on the following basis:—1. The evacuation of the principalities as soon as possible. 2. The renewal of the treaties. 3. The communication of the firmans relative to the religious liberties of the non-Mussulman subjects of the Porte to the five powers, including Russia. Before the communication of these terms could have reached St. Petersburg, the intelligence of the entry of the fleet into the Black Sea, called forth a communication from the Emperor, which was addressed to Austria, and to the effect that the Emperor would send no representative to any congress of the powers, as the present question was between Russia and Turkey alone; but that, if the Turks desired to treat, he had appointed Prince Menschikoff plenipotentiary for that purpose. To the communication of the entry of the fleets the Emperor has replied to the English and French governments by the question, whether the presence of the fleets was intended to be perfectly neutral. The sole object of such a question would appear to be to throw the odium of a declaration of war upon the western powers, and thereby sever if possible the connection between them and the German courts. Sweden and Denmark have declared their intention to remain neutral if war should ensue, but it is stated that the Emperor of Russia has notified to the latter state that it must take one side or the other.

Baden.—Negotiations have taken place concerning the controversy that has sprung up between the Government and the Archbishop of Freiburg, under the auspices of Austria. The Baden envoy, Herr von Meysenberg, a Roman Catholic himself, went to Vienna to confer with the Austrian Nuncio. The priests who were arrested on the 24th Dec. for having obeyed the Archbishop, were released before the term of their imprisonment had expired, to enable them to perform their pastoral duties during the Christmas festival. On the opening of the Diet the Regent ex-

pressed a hope that the differences were likely to be accommodated; but it is since stated that the negotiations have been unsuccessful, the Archbishop having refused to abate an iota of his pretensions.

Turin, Dec. 31.—There have been some rather serious disturbances in the Val d'Aosta. The ostensible ground of the movement was opposition to the property-tax recently imposed by the Government. The body of insurgents marched upon Aosta. But early intelligence of the movement having reached the Intendente of Ivrea, he proceeded at once with a body of sharpshooters and a few gendarmes, and with the assistance of the Bishop of Aosta induced the rabble to lay down their arms, without any conflict actually taking place. About 200 of the most active of them were arrested, and among them 6 priests. Order is now quite re-established.

Spain.—On the 5th of January the Queen of Spain was safely delivered of a daughter, and has since been doing well, but the Infanta died on the 8th. A sort of *coup d'état* has been executed by the Ministry in the arrest of several leaders of the opposition.

United States.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that he would redeem up to the 1st June next, 67,000,000 of United States' Stocks. On the 3d. Jan. some correspondence on the Bulwer and Clayton treaty was presented to the Senate. General Cass's resolutions on this subject were brought up in the Senate on the 10th; much debate ensued, which was not concluded at the date of our last advices. We hear of the probable departure of another expedition for Cuba. It is stated that it will consist of two detachments—one to leave New York and the other to start from New Orleans.

Jamaica.—Prior to the adjournment for the Christmas recess, the Assembly determined that a Bill should be introduced authorising the Governor to appoint two or three gentlemen from the Assembly and one from the Council to act as Ministers; each gentleman is to receive 800*l.* per annum, and 500*l.* are to be allowed the Ministry for the expenses of office. This scheme seems to have given very general satisfaction.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Proposed Removal of Thirty City Churches.—The Bishop of London has approved a plan which has been submitted to him by the Rev. Charles Hume, M.A. Rector of St. Michael's, Wood-street, for removing some of the churches in the City

with a view to a supply of some of the suburbs. The reverend gentleman states that a small number only of the City churches have considerable and encouraging congregations, two or three of them amounting to nearly 300. On the other

hand, the attendance at some falls below 16, and there are many at which it does not amount to 50—the average attendance at the churches proposed to be removed being only 33. While such is the state of things in the City, it has been shown by a return made to the House of Commons by the sub-division of parish commissioners that no fewer than 58 new churches are required in the diocese of London. Of this number 49 are required for the metropolitan district and immediate suburbs, and nine for towns and districts within eight miles of St. Paul's. Mr. Hume contends that less than 20 churches would meet the wants of the population resident within the City of London Union, and consequently at least 38 churches might be advantageously taken down and rebuilt in such other parts of the metropolis and its environs as are deficient in church accommodation.

The following are the details of the plan:—The number of Churches proposed to be dealt with is 50; it is proposed to remove (at present) 30, and to retain 20—the parishes whose churches are moved to be consolidated with those which are left standing. In arranging the incomes for the consolidated parishes, the rule would be this:—To every parish the population of which exceeds 1,000, 450*l.* per annum to be assigned; for every additional 100 parishioners add 12*l.* a-year. The aggregate income of the 50 churches is 20,560*l.*; the aggregate income of the 20 proposed consolidated parishes would be 11,353*l.*; there would remain to the 30 churches to be removed 9,207*l.* giving 306*l.* and a fraction for each. The additional sum required to make up a sufficient income for a clergyman, from 500*l.* to 700*l.*, should be made up in the new locality to which the church is removed.

In the following list the first church in every group is that which it is suggested should be retained as the sole parish church of the consolidated parishes; the others in each group would then be removed to some other part of the metropolis, or suburbs:—1. St. Vedast's Foster-lane; St. Michael's Wood-street; St. Ann's and St. Agnes. 2. St. Lawrence Jewry; St. Michael Bassishaw. 3. St. Faith's; St. Matthew's Friday-street. 4. St. Benet's Paul's-wharf; St. Mary Northaw; St. Nicholas Cole Abbey. 5. St. Mary's Old Fish-street-hill. 6. St. James's Garlick-hill; St. Michael's Queen-hith. 7. St. Stephen's Coleman-street. 8. St. Margaret's Lothbury; St. Olave's Jewry; St. Peter-le-Poer, and St. Mildred's Poultry. 9. St. Stephen's Walbrook; St. Mary's Abchurch-lane; St. Swithin's. 10. St. Mary's Woolnoth; St.

Edmund King; Allhallows Lombard-street; St. Clement's Eastcheap. 11. St. Mary-le-Bow; Allhallows Bread-street; St. Mildred's Bread-street; St. Mary Aldermary; St. Antholin's. 12. Allhallows Great and Less; St. Michael Royal. 13. St. Dunstan's East; St. Mary-at-Hill. 14. St. Magnus Martyr; St. George's Botolph-lane. 15. St. Andrew Under-shaft; Great St. Helen's. 16. St. Olave's Hart-street; St. Katharine Coleman; Allhallows Staining. 17. St. Dionis Back-church; St. Benet's Gracechurch-street; St. Margaret Pattens. 18. St. Mary Aldermanbury; St. Michael's Wood-street. 19. St. Michael's Cornhill; St. Peter's Cornhill; St. Martin Outwich. 20. St. Katharine Cree. The Churches within the City which are not to be interfered with are the following:—St. Bride's Fleet-street; St. Andrew's Holborn; St. Dunstan's West; St. Anne's Blackfriars; St. Sepulchre Snow-hill; Allhallows Barking; St. Alphage's; St. Bartholomew-the-Great; Christchurch Newgate-street; and St. Martin's Ludgate.

Inasmuch as the presentation to the churches proposed to be dealt with is in different hands, it is suggested that each patron shall have a turn of presentation. The patrons of the churches left standing will present to them on each vacancy in the order they do now. The patronage, however, will be more valuable; as, the parish being a consolidation of two or more existing parishes, the income will be increased to the amount of 500*l.* or 600*l.* a-year. The patrons of the churches to be removed will present to them in the order they do now, the only difference will be, that they will appoint to those churches for new localities, and with increased incomes. This may be made still plainer by supposing a case. It might be decided to remove St. Alban's Wood-street, and St. Michael Bassishaw, and to leave St. Mary's Aldermanbury standing to be the parish church for the three consolidated parishes. The particulars of these three parishes at present are:—St. Michael Bassishaw, patrons, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, value 230*l.*; St. Mary Aldermanbury, patrons, parishioners, value 255*l.*; St. Alban's Wood-street, patrons, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and Eton College alternately, value 247*l.* When these three parishes are united into one, to be still called St. Mary's Aldermanbury, and St. Michael's is removed with its incumbent to Paddington, and St. Alban's to Stepney, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's will present on every vacancy to St. Michael's Paddington, with a house, and the income guaranteed from resources in its new locality to 600*l.* a-year, with a

considerable parish, and a good congregation. The parishioners will still regularly present to St. Mary Aldermanbury, with an income made up from part of the tithes of the other parishes to £600. and house-rent. And the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and Eton College will alternately present to St. Alban's Stoney, the income of which will also be increased from local revenues to £600. a year, with the addition of a rectory house.

The advantages of the scheme, the principle of which has received the assent of the Prime Minister and the Diocesan, are stated to be the following: 1. The anomalous position of the Church in the city would be diminished. 2. The want of spiritual instruction from which many districts are suffering would, to a considerable extent, be supplied. 3. The clergy in the city, who have nominal cures and small congregations, would have real charges and large congregations. 4. The city clergy remaining would have larger incomes than they had before. 5. The city clergy removed would obtain comfortable houses, larger incomes, large congregations, and real pastoral charges. 6. The new parishes or districts would get good churches without the expense of building them, and ministers to whom they would only pay part of a sufficient income.

In a letter addressed to the Times dated Jan. 10, the Bishop of London desires it to be understood that, whilst he has expressed his approval of the principle which the proposal embodies, he has not sanctioned any plan with regard to the number of churches to which it may be applied. "That principle is (he states) that, in any case where it can be clearly shown that a church is not required, it may be advantageously removed to a place where it is. Each particular case must, of course, be dealt with by itself, after careful inquiry, and with full consideration of all its circumstances."

"The Catholic and Apostolic Church." In the Parliamentary volume just published on religious worship an account is given of this body, which has erected a splendid Cathedral in Gordon-square, St. Pancras. In England there were, at the time of the census, about 30 congregations, comprising nearly 6,000 communicants, and the number was then gradually on the increase. There were also congregations in Scotland and Ireland, a considerable number in Germany, and several in France and America. The body to which the name "Catholic and Apostolic Church" is applied, makes no exclusive claim to it; they simply choose to be called by any other. They are to be the common rule or pattern into Christ, which

has existed in all ages, and of which they claim to be members. They have always protested against the application to them of the term "Irvingites," which appellation they consider to be untrue and offensive, though derived from one who when living they held in high regard as a devoted minister of Christ. The attendance on Census Sunday (30th of March, 1851) was morning, 3,176; afternoon, 1,659; and evening, 2,767. The new church was opened for worship on the 1st Jan. 1854. The chief officer of the church—"The Angel," as he is termed, was magnificently clad, wearing a purple cape, the colour denoting authority. The next order of the ministry, designated "Prophets," wore blue stoles, typical of the skies, whence they are supposed to draw their inspiration. Following these were "Evangelists," habited in red, the colour denoting the blood which flowed on the Cross. Then came Pastors, Elders, and other officers. A liturgy is used very similar to that of the Church of England. A sermon was preached by one of the Elders. Attached to the church is a small but very elegant chapel, to be used on rare occasions, and which was raised by the piety of two ladies, who contributed the munificent sum of 4000*l.* in aid of the work. The chief beauty of the church, however, is the altar, which is carved out of all sorts of coloured marble, and is superbly decorated. Those who join this church offer a tenth part of their annual income towards its support and extension. Amongst the office-bearers are,—Admiral Gambier; Mr. H. Drummond, M.P.; the Hon. Henry Parnell; Mr. J. P. Knight, R.A.; Mr. Cooke, a barrister; and Major Macdonald; while Lady Dawson, Lady Bateman, Lady Anderson, and other ladies of distinction, are amongst its members.

Roman Catholics.—According to the census tables on religious worship, there were in 1851 11 colleges and 88 religious houses, of which 15 were for men and 13 for women, while the number of the priests was 875. The estimated attendance on Census Sunday was—morning, 252,783; afternoon, 53,967; and evening, 76,840.

Jan. 2. The new Victoria Bridge at Glasgow was opened for traffic by the Lord Provost and other officials. This bridge, the most spacious bridge in the British dominions, reflects no small credit on Mr. Walker, civil engineer, of London, and its builder, Mr. W. York. It stands upon the site of Stockwell-bridge, (built in 1345, which for centuries was the only bridge over the Clyde at Glasgow, and formed the principal line of communication between the western counties and the south. Victoria-bridge is built of granite, and consists

of five great arches, each a very flat segment of a circle, the span of the centre arch being no less than 80 feet, and the roadway fully 60 feet wide within the parapets. (London Bridge is 53 feet wide, Southwark and Waterloo 42, and Westminster 41.) The length of the piers at the foundation is 80 feet. It is altogether considered a more massive work than the Broomielaw-bridge adjoining, which was built by Telfer.

Jan. 3. This morning, at half p. 5, a serious failure occurred in the Docks at *Southampton*. A large portion of the wall on the north-east side of the Old Dock, or tidal basin, 124 feet in length and five feet thick, suddenly gave way, and slid into the basin, carrying with it the lofty shears, which cost 1300*l.* when erected ten years ago. The wall itself was one year older. Mr. Alfred Giles, the engineer to the Company, has estimated that the cost of reinstating the works will be about 10,000*l.*

Jan. 21. The *John Tayleur*, a ship of more than 2000 tons burden, carrying a valuable cargo, and freighted with nearly 600 emigrants, which had sailed from Liverpool for Australia on the 19th, was wrecked on the Nose of Lambay island, near Dublin, and immediately broke to pieces. She was constructed of iron, and entirely new. The most accurate accounts give 660 as the whole number of souls on board, of whom only 282 were saved. Of 250 women and children all but three were drowned.

Middlesex Hospital.—During the last autumn this hospital has been again considerably enlarged. Two wards have been added to the female cancer establishment, and room has been provided for an increased number of male cancer patients.

The enlargement of this branch of the charity has been made in order to carry out the beneficent intentions of the late Sir Joseph de Courcy Laffan, Bart., who, by his will, desired that the remainder of his personal property should be laid out in the purchase of an annual income in the 3 per Cent. Consols, for the purpose of a Cancer Ward in the Middlesex Hospital. In consequence of the general enlargement and improvement the Hospital is rendered capable of receiving 310 in-patients. During the last year the total number of 2,305 in-patients, and 12,622 out-door patients, received relief from the institution.

Land occupied by Railways.—Out of 8,537,763 acres of land in the several counties in England, 61,496 acres are occupied by railways; and in Wales, out of 639,427 acres, 3,550 acres are so occupied.

Ireland.—At the recent meeting of the Irish Church Mission Society, the Rev. E. Bickersteth made the following statement:—"It had been confidently stated, and on no less authority than that of the Bishop of Ossory himself, that there had been not less than 30,000 converts from Romanism within the last few years in Ireland. There had unquestionably been that number of converts who had come out from Romanism during the last four or five years, and adopted the creed of the Scriptures, which was the creed of Protestants; but he believed, at the same time, that that number was a most inadequate representation of the real extent of the work; and that, when they spoke of 30,000 known converts, they might take that fact as by itself an indication of many thousands more of whom they knew nothing."

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Dec. 13. Niven Moore, esq., now Consul at Beyrout, to be Consul-General in Syria.

Dec. 22. Robert Macfarlane, esq. advocate, to be Sheriff of the shire of Renfrew.

Dec. 23. The Hon. Henry Elliot, now Secretary of Legation at the Hague, to be Secretary of Legation at Vienna.—60th Foot, Major C. H. Spence to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. the Hon. H. L. Powys to be Major.—63d Foot, Major E. S. T. Swyny to be Lieut. Colonel; Capt. Patrick Lindesay to be Major.—Staff, Lieut.-Col. A. C. V. Pole, from 63d Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, *vice* Lieut.-Col. J. Stoyte, who exchanges.

Dec. 24. John Bowring, esq., now Consul at Canton, to be Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

Dec. 27. Joseph Burnley Hume, esq. barrister-at-law, John Simon, esq., and John

Frederic Bateman, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the causes which have led to and have aggravated the late outbreak of cholera at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, and Tynemouth.

Dec. 30. 4th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Bell, K.C.B., from 95th Regt. to be Colonel.—20th Foot, Major-Gen. Nathaniel Thorn, C.B. to be Colonel.—95th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Francis Cockburn to be Colonel.—14th Light Dragoons, brevet Major William Wilmer to be Major.—20th Foot, Capt. F. C. Eveleigh to be Major.—34th Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Maxwell, from 82d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—65th Foot, Major Henry Smyth to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. G. Wynne to be Major.—82d Foot, Lieut.-Col. Nicholas R. Brown, from 34th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—87th Foot, Capt. Alex. Murray to be Major.—Ceylon Rifle Regt. Major Lord Mark Kerr, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Rev. A. P. East, Cheddington R. Bucks.
 Rev. H. Dale, Wilby R. Northamptonshire.
 Rev. W. J. Deane, Ashen R. Essex.
 Rev. J. Dennett, Aldershot P.C. Hants.
 Rev. J. W. Doran, L.L.D. Beeston St. Lawrence R. Norfolk.
 Hon. and Rev. A. Douglas, Curry Mallet R. w. Carland C. Somerset.
 Rev. W. Doyle, St. Stephen P.C. Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire.
 Rev. W. C. Evans, Campall P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. H. M. Fletcher, North Stoke R. Som.
 Rev. R. E. Formby, Hythe P.C. Kent.
 Rev. H. Fox-Strangways, Kilmington R. Som.
 Rev. S. Gamlen, Kirkby-Mallory R. w. Earl-Shilton C. and Elmsthorpe R. Leicestersh.
 Rev. H. S. Gill, St. Luke P.C. Baldwin, Isle of Man.
 Rev. W. Gill, Potholhill V. Beds.
 Rev. R. Goldham, Caldecote R. and Newnham V. Herts.
 Rev. F. B. Gourrier, Christ Church P.C. Clapham, Surrey.
 Rev. J. Graham, St. Chad P.C. Lichfield.
 Rev. J. Gratrix, Kensworth V. Herts.
 Rev. J. Griffiths, Holy Trinity P.C. Brighton.
 Rev. G. Harrison, Sutcombe R. Devon.
 Rev. J. Hart, Somerby R. w. Humby C. Linc.
 Rev. J. Harvey, Trent Vale P.C. Staffordshire.
 Rev. R. Hawes, Tunstall P.C. Staffordshire.
 Rev. J. M. Hawker, St. Peter P.C. Earley, Berks.
 Rev. E. C. Hawtre, D.D. (Provost of Eton College), Farnham-Royal R. Bucks.
 Rev. T. Hervey, Colmer R. w. Fryors Dean C. Hants.
 Rev. W. H. Hicks, Watton V. Norfolk.
 Rev. R. Hill, Mansell-Lacy V. Herefordshire.
 Rev. D. T. Hobson, Beckingham V. Notts.
 Rev. J. Hodges, Middleton P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. W. Hooper, Marionsleigh P.C. Devon.
 Rev. W. Hulme, Corfe P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. M. Jefferys, South-Thoresby R. Linc.
 Rev. L. W. Jeffray, Aldford R. Cheshire.
 Rev. C. Jenkin, D.D. Herringwell R. Suffolk.
 Rev. R. C. Jenkins, Lyminge R. Kent.
 Rev. W. Jephson, Hinton-Waldrist R. Berks.
 Rev. R. Jones, Penmaen P.C. Monmouthshire.
 Rev. W. D. Long, St. John's Chapel, Southwark.
 Rev. T. G. M. Luckock, Little Berwick P.C. Salop.
 Rev. S. W. Mant, Bramford V. w. Burstall C. Suff.
 Rev. J. D. Massingham, St. Paul P.C. Derby.
 Rev. S. B. Maughan, Widdrington P.C. Northumberland.
 Rev. E. Mercer, Eccleshill P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. Miller, Orcep D.C. Herefordshire.
 Rev. T. Mitchell, St. Paul P.C. Newington, Surrey.
 Rev. W. L. Morgan, Bradshaw P.C. Yorksh.
 Rev. W. Morton, Penkhull P.C. Staffordshire.
 Rev. H. Munn, Christ Church P.C. Nailsea, Som.
 Rev. S. Newall, Clifton-upon-Dunsmore V. w. Brownover C. Warwickshire.
 Rev. H. Nicholson, Weston-by-Welland V. w. Sutton Bassett V. Northamptonshire.
 Rev. C. Nutt, East Harptree V. Som.
 Rev. B. S. Patrick, Weston-Begard V. Heref.
 Rev. R. W. Pearse, Gaywood R. Norfolk.
 Rev. W. Pennefather, Christ Church P.C. Barnet, Herts.
 Rev. C. J. Penny, Hunningham P.C. Worc.
 Rev. R. S. Philpott, Christ Church P.C. Clay Hill, Epsom, Surrey.
 Rev. H. Price, Killybeghill R. Glamorganshire.
 Rev. J. L. Prior, Papplewick P.C. Notts.
 Rev. G. Rainier, Nibleid V. Sussex.
 Rev. L. C. Randolph, East Garston V. Berks.
 Rev. W. E. Richardson, Linslade P.C. Bucks.
 Rev. T. Rowley, D.D. Wilby R. Salop.
 Rev. J. Rutherford, Egdean R. Sussex.
 Rev. H. J. Sawyer, Sunningwell R. Berks.
 Rev. H. C. Seller, Trull P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. S. G. Selwyn, Milton-Clevedon V. Som.
 Rev. T. Smith, Ossington D.C. Notts.
 Rev. W. Smith, Cowick P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. P. Somerville, Milton P.C. Hants.
 Rev. J. B. Sparrow, Oulton V. w. Little Bricett R. Suffolk.
 Rev. W. J. Springett, Dunkirk P.C. Kent.
 Rev. J. C. T. Stretch, Christ Church, Geelong.
 Rev. J. H. R. Sumner, Brasted R. Kent.
 Rev. G. M. Sykes, East Hatley R. and Tadlow V. Cambridgeshire.
 Rev. E. Synge, Trinity P.C. Matlock, Derb.
 Rev. J. N. Thompson, St. Stephen P.C. Sulby, Isle of Man.
 Rev. R. J. S. Valentine, Holy Trinity P.C. Portsea, Hants.
 Rev. T. Valpy, St. John-the-Baptist P.C. Leenside, Notts.
 Rev. C. Vernon, Grafton-Underwood R. N'p'n.
 Rev. J. N. Vileland, Christ Church P.C. Turnham Green, Middlesex.
 Rev. F. J. Walker, Fimere R. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. G. K. Weston, Toller-Fratrum V. w. Winford Eagle C. Dorset.
 Rev. F. Wheeler, Dunchurch V. Warw.
 Rev. E. Whitehead, Godmanstone R. Dorset.
 Rev. W. Wilkinson, St. Mary P.C. Sheffield.
 Rev. D. F. Wilson, to the charge of Scramore, H.E.L.C.S.
 Rev. J. Woolley, St. George P.C. Portsea, Hants.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. C. Cox, to the British Residents, Chantilly.
 Rev. J. A. Crozier, to the Forces, Cork.
 Rev. J. W. Dickson, H.M. Steam Frigate *Euryalus*.
 Rev. T. R. Hamilton, H.M.S. the Royal George.
 Rev. F. H. Pendleton, to a Government Chaplaincy at Monte Video.
 Rev. G. J. Ridsdale, to the Duke of Devonshire.
 Rev. A. G. Woolward, to Earl Brownlow.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. E. H. Cradock, M.A. Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.
 Rev. W. S. Harvey, Naval Instructor to H.M.S. Princess Royal S.S. at Portsmouth.
 Rev. J. K. Langton, Naval Instructor to H.M.S. the Royal George S.S. at Devonport.
 Rev. T. Markby, Head-Mastership of St. John's Wood Proprietary School, London.
 Rev. J. Pedder, Principalship of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.
 Rev. J. Powning, Mastership of Totnes Grammar School, Devon.
 Rev. J. Smallpeice, Vice-Principal of the Diocesan College, Chichester.
 Rev. A. Smith, Principal of the Collegiate School, Huddersfield.
 J. J. Bates, B.A. Assistant Classical and Mathematical Master, Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Colchester.
 R. C. Christie, B.A. Professorship of History, Owen's College, Manchester.
 E. B. Finlay, B.A. Second-Mastership of Dedham Grammar School, Essex.
 H. Godfray, B.A. to be Junior Esquire Bedell, University of Cambridge.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 20. At Skeffington hall, Leic. the wife of Richard Sutton, esq. a son.—21. At Hythe, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hay, a dau.—22. In Dublin, Lady Naas, a son.—25. At Antony, Cornwall, the wife of W. H. Pole Carew, esq. a son.—27. At New Alresford, Hants, Lady Maria Brodie, wife of the Rev. W. Brodie, a dau.—29. At Cannington, Som. the Hon. Mrs. Clifford, a dau.—At Kirkby Malory, Leic. the Hon. Mrs. Russell, a dau.—31. In Green st. Lady Adelaide Cadogan, a dau.—At Passy, near Paris, the wife of Lieut.-Col. M'Murdo, a son.

Jan. 1. In Hyde park gardens, the wife of Thomas Dent, esq. a son.—2. At Dover, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Farrington, K.L.S., late H.M. Chargé d'Affaires in Persia, a son.—At Weymouth, Mrs. Eveleigh Wyndham, a dau.—4. The wife of James Morrell, jun. esq. High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, a dau.—6. In Upper Harley-st. Lady Caroline Garnier, a son.—7. At Leamington, the wife of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, esq. a dau.—8. At Herriard park, Hants, the wife of F. J. E. Jervoise, esq. a dau.—At Tackley, Oxf. the wife of the Rev. L. A. Sharpe, a son.—10. In Sussex square, Hyde park, the wife of R. Hanbury, jun. esq. a son.—13. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Kintore, a son.—16. In Upper Seymour st. Lady Caroline Lister Kaye, a son.—17. At Claybrooke hall, Leic. the wife of H. Sholto Douglas, esq. a son.—The wife of Capt. Hatton, Gren. Guards, a dau.—In Bryanston-st. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Tomkinson, of Wellington, Cheshire, a dau.—18. At Buckhurst park, Lady Elizabeth Russell, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 31, 1853. In New Zealand, Augustus Moore, esq. youngest son of W. Bury Moore, esq. of Broadcliff, Devon, to Louisa-Ann, eldest dau. of Charles B. Fooks, esq.

May 25. At Sydney, Montagu-Consett, second son of Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice of New South Wales, to Emily-Clara, third dau. of the late Rev. John Jennings Smith, M.A. Incumbent of Paterson.

Sept. 22. At Subathoo, East Indies, Lieut. Henry Knightley Burne, 2nd B.N.I. Deputy Judge-Advocate-Gen. Sirkhind Division, eldest son of the Rev. Henry T. Burne, M.A. of Bath, to Fanny, dau. of the late Thomas Spens, esq. Bengal Medical Service.

Oct. 3. At Meen Meer, Lahore, Capt. Phillips, 18th Irregular Cavalry, to Mary-Ann-Catherine-Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Mr. O. H. Parry, of Reading.

25. At Plymouth, Charles-Henry Elphinstone Holloway, esq. late 68th Royal Rifles, eldest son of the late Col. E. Holloway, C.B., R.E. to Sarah-Bryant-Whitchurch, youngest dau. of James Bryant, esq.—At Reading, Mr. Thomas C. Gough, son of John Gough, esq. of Nottingham, to Elizabeth-Cuff, second dau. of John Gutch, esq. of Corsley, Wilts, and granddau. of the late George Hancock, esq. J.P. of Poole.—At Leigh, Worc. the Hon. the Rev. George Robert Gifford, to Mary-Ann-Danet, eldest dau. of Thomas Norbury, esq. of Sherridge.—At Llanelly, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart. of Glamorgan house, Clifton, to Emily, eldest dau. of Wm. Chambers, jun. of Llanelly house, Carmarthenshire.—At Llandegley, the Rev. John Davis, B.D. Vicar of Llandelog and Llanhowell, Pemb. to Gwen, dau. of the Rev. J. Jones, Baileybedw, near Carmarthen, and Vicar of Llandegley, Radnorshire.—At Ardligh, Vicar, second son of the late Edward Kelly, esq. Capt. R.N. to Ellen, eldest dau. of William Sandford Lambe, esq. Capt. in the Essex Rifle Militia.—At Whitburn, the Rev. James Milner, M.A. Rector of Elton, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Joseph Simpson, esq. of Whitburn West house, Durham.—At Brighton, R. Campbell Macrae, esq. of Moulmein, East Indies, to Jane-Eliza, dau. of Capt. M. J. Currie, R.N.—At Forglan house, Banffshire, Edwin Hare Dashwood, esq. late of H.M.'s 10th Foot, now of New Zealand, son of the late Capt. Edwin Dashwood, Royal Horse Guards Blue, to Roberta-Henrietta, third surviving dau. of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart.—At Kingston,

Portsea, Charles Mainwaring, esq. R. Art. eldest son of Capt. G. R. P. Mainwaring, R.N. to Isabella, fourth dau. of Capt. T. R. Agnew, Tipner.

26. At Hexham, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, and afterwards at the Abbey Church, John Errington, esq. of High Warden, to Caroline-Hope, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove, of the Beacon grange.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Capt. Joseph Tucker Geils, E.I.C. service, of Geilston, Cardross, N.B. to Hester-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Col. N. Wilson, K.H. and widow of Pierre Armand Bessis, of Boulogne.

27. At St. George's Hanover square, Lord Frederick James Fitzroy, third son of the Duke of Grafton, to Catherine-Sarah-Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Wescomb, Rector of Langford, Essex.—At Loch Gilphead, Clarke Sloughton, esq. of Sparham, Norf. to Mary-Ann-Dora, only dau. of William Hallett, esq. of Eling grove, Hants, and granddau. of Robert Radclyffe, esq. of Foxdenton hall, Lanc.—At Great Saling, Arthur Robertson, esq. to Louisa-Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Bartlett Goodrich, Vicar of Great Saling, Essex.—At Elm, Camb. Augustus Edgar Burch, esq. barrister-at-law, youngest son of T. L. Burch, esq. of Canterbury, to Emily, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, M.A. Vicar of Elm-cum-Emneth.—At Bath, Capt. Mountague Cholmeley, H.E.I.C.S. to Adelaide-Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. F. Kilvert, M.A.—At St. Mark's Kennington, H. Leopold Nazer, esq. of Wivelcombe, Somerset, eldest son of the late Capt. Nazer, R.N. of Ipswich, to Emma, dau. of the late Edw. Aug. Gibbons, esq. of Wandsworth road.—At Stoke, William Fert Sweet, M.A. to Lavinia, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Lampen, M.A. Incumbent of St. John's Chapel, Plymouth.—At Monkstown, Dublin, John Hewett, esq. B.A. Clare hall, Cambridge, to Anna-Louisa, younger dau. of the late Capt. Hammon.—At Salisbury, Henry-William, younger son of the late John Benson Gale, esq. of Weyhill, Hants, to Ellen-Mary, eldest dau. of James Cobb, esq. of Salisbury.—At New-castle-on-Tyne, George Barras, youngest son of Stephen Reed, esq. of Newcastle, to Louisa-Catherine, youngest dau. of Aubone Surtees, esq.—At St. James's, Westbourne terrace, William-Alexander, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Cockburn, R. Art. to Julia-Clementina, youngest dau. of the late William Sant, esq. of Botwell, Middlesex.—At Great Ilford, the Rev. Frederick French, M.A. Rector of Worlingworth-with-Southolt, Suffolk, to Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of John Davis, esq. of Cranbrooke park, Essex.

28. At Geneva, Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Bart. to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Margesson, of Oakhurst, Surrey.

29. The Rev. Arthur Fane, Vicar of Warminster, Wilts, to Charlotte, widow of Harrington Hudson, of Bessingby hall, Yorksh.—At Trinity church, Gloucester gardens, Francis L. Dowling, esq. barrister-at-law, to Frances-Harriet, fourth dau. of B. B. Smart, esq.

Nov. 1. At St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's, Herts, Robert Dimadale, esq. only son of Chas. John Dimadale, esq. of Essendon place, to Cecilia-Jane, elder dau. of the Rev. Marcus R. Southwell, Vicar of St. Stephen's.—At Bredfield, the Rev. Charles Spackman, Vicar of Long Itchington, Warwickshire, to Katharine, second dau. of the Rev. George Crabbe.—At Montreal, Lieut. Alex. Ross Clarke, Royal Eng. to Frances-Maria, youngest dau. of Col. Matthew C. Dixon, Comm. Royal Eng. Canada.

3. At Dartmouth, the Rev. Charles E. Parry,

Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to Mary-Hunt, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. Holdsworth, Vicar of Stokenham, Devon.—At Stratton, Hampshire, the Rev. Archdall Buttemer, youngest son of R. W. Buttemer, esq. of West lodge, Clapham common, to Georgiana-Mary-Tharp, only surviving child of the Rev. Charles R. K. Dallas, Curate of Stratton.—At Maidstone, the Rev. John White, Rector of Grayingham, Linc. son of George White, esq. Grantham, to Emily, fourth dau. of the Rev. Beale Poste, of Bydew's place, near Maidstone.—At Plymouth, William Bolitho, esq. of Ponsodane, Penzance, to Anne-Gordon, third dau. of the late Dr. Henwood, of Honiton.—At St. Michael's, Pimlico, Sir Henry Thomas Tyrrhitt, Bart. of Stanley hall, Shropshire, to Emma-Harriet, only dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, of Ashwellthorpe hall, Norfolk.—At Hove, Brighton, the Rev. Henry Gamble, Incumbent of Clifton, Derb. to Caroline Figgard, widow of Thomas Tayspill, esq. of Colchester.—At Septon, Lanc. Capt. Starkey, late Comm. 3d Sikh Inf. eldest son of J. C. Starkey, esq. of Wrenbury hall, Cheshire, to Eleanor, second dau. of C. K. Simpson, esq. Waterloo.—At Newport, Rhode Island, Daniel Sargent Curtis, esq. of Boston, U.S. to Ariana-Randolph, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. R. K. Wormeley, R.N.

4. At St. George's Hanover sq. Frederick Augustus Castle, to Theresa-Taylor, fourth dau. of the late Robert Topham, esq.

5. At Stockbury, Kent, James d'Esterre Taylor, esq. R.M. son of the late Capt. Taylor, R.N. and grandson of the late Richard Taylor, esq. of Rock abbey, co. Limerick, to Maria-Louisa, only dau. of the late Capt. Cattey, Royal Eng.—At Clifton, the Rev. O. Sadler, Rector of Brancaster, Norfolk, to Lucy-Ann, eldest dau. of the late R. B. Hankin, esq. of Bedford.

8. At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Richard Vicars Boyle, esq. son of Vicars Boyle, esq. of Dublin, to Eleonore-Anne, relict of Senor Don Jacinto de Salas y Quiroga, and dau. of William Hack, esq. of Dieppe.—At Stoke, Devon, Valentine Gardeur Deuten, esq. only son of the late V. Deuten, esq. R.N. of Padstow, to Mary, second dau. of the late Jonathan Peter, esq. of Stepps, near Bodmin.—At Trinity Church, Paddington, Charles Cass, esq. of Hailey, Herts, to Mary-Georgiana, second dau. of John Bingley Garland, esq. of Leeson house, Dorset, and of Eastbourne terr.—At Beckenham, H. P. Goodenough, esq. Capt. R. Art. to Mary, second dau. of J. W. Ogle, esq.—At Weybridge, Albert Vaillant, Capt. Bombay Army, second surviving son of the late Rev. Philip Vaillant, Rector of Stoke D'Alborne, Surrey, to Giulia-Isabella, younger dau. of the late Col. Maceroni, of Weybridge.—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Reading, Henry Bowdon, esq. of Southgate house, Derb. to Henrietta-Matilda, fourth dau. of Michael H. Bloont, esq. of Mapledurham, and granddau. of Robert 10th Lord Petre.—At St. John's, Westminster, James Lys Seager, esq. of South Lambeth, to Caroline, widow of John Clode, esq. of Windsor.

9. At Balcombe, Sussex, Henry Bury, esq. of Moorfield, near Manchester, to Janet-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. R. Sarel, Rector of Balcombe.—At Chilthorne Domer, Som. Joseph, only son of Joseph Page, esq. of Little Bromley, Essex, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Barton Leach, M.A. Rector of Sutton Montis, and Vicar of Chilthorne Domer.—At Mylor, Wm. Hussey Bloomfield, youngest son of Capt. Kempe, esq. of Higher Town, near Truro, to Lydia-Jane-Usticke, youngest dau. of the late T. S. Beauchant, esq. R.M. Art.—At Walcot Church, the Rev. Harcourt

Skrine, of Sunbury, Middx. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Greenlaw, Rector of Woolwich, Kent.

10. At Purleigh, Essex, James Fraser, esq. of Croydon, to Lydia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Rolf Tamplin, esq. of Lewes, Sussex.—At Reigate, William-Zachariah, second son of W. Kingdon, esq. of New Bank buildings, to Emilia-Ann San-Martin, youngest dau. of F. De Lisle, esq. of Gatton villa, Redhill, Surrey.—At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. G. D'Arcy Irvine, eldest son of the Rev. Rev. G. D'Arcy Irvine, LL.D., and grandson of the late Sir Gorges D'Arcy Irvine, Bart. to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Stover, of Bath.—At Brighton, the Rev. Wm. Keane, Perp. Curate of Whitby, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the Hon. John Fryer Thomas, Member of Council Madras.—At Swallow, Linc. George-William, second son of the late Rev. Robert Gordon, Rector of Scampton, and grandson of the late Dean of Lincoln, to Georgiana-Diana, second dau. of the Rev. G. M. Holiwell, Rector of Swallow.—At Tamworth, the Rev. Arthur Dalton, Curate of Tamworth, to Mary-Anne, widow of Robert Hanbury, esq. of Bolehall house, Tamworth, and dau. of Major Bamford, of Wilnecote hall.—At Bushey, the Rev. W. Henry Fowle, Minister of St. Mary's, Port Elizabeth, to Mary-Anne-Grerude, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Allen, of Bushey lodge, Herts.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Col. Grantham, R. Art. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Jenkin Llewelyn, esq. and relict of Falls Hartt, esq. H.E.I.C.S.—At Edinburgh, the Hon. George Grey Dalrymple, Scots Fusiliers, youngest son of the Earl of Stair, to the Hon. Ellinor Alice Napier, fifth dau. of the late Lord Napier.—At All Saints', St. John's wood, Robert, fifth son of the late Joseph Henry, esq. of Dublin, to Ann, second dau. of the late Nathaniel Thomas Ramsey, esq. of Barbados.—At Diben, Hants, Frederick Howes, esq. son of the Rev. George Howes, of Spixworth, Norfolk, to Isabel, dau. of John Hollingworth, esq. late of Boxley, Kent.

11. At Adbaston, Aston Lewis, esq. M.D. of Fulbeck, eldest son of William Lewis, esq. of Alderley, Cheshire, to Georgina E. Rose, youngest dau. of Sir George Denys, Bart.—At Beckenham, Kent, David Maxwell Aitken, esq. M.D. of Kingsland, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of Thomas Washington, esq. of Lewis-ham.

12. At Islington, Claudius-William, son of John A. Heraud, esq. to Mary-Susannah, youngest dau. of the late A. Carpenter, esq. of Blacklands, Wilts.

13. At St. Pancras, James Coyte, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields, son of the Rev. James Coyte, Rector of Polstead, Suffolk, to Ellen-Manners, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Calrow, esq. Lincoln's inn fields.—At Chelsea, Capt. James Douglas, 60th Rifles, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Douglas, K.C.B. to Georgiana-Agnes, only surviving child of the late Col. William Beresford, of Stapleford hall, Notts.

16. At Aylestone, the Rev. Robert Graves Walker, Curate of Newtown Linford, to Emily Caroline Pochin, of Misterton hall.—At Stonehouse, Richard Drake, esq. of Richmond park, Clifton, to Sarah-Ann, second dau. of the late Lieut. Charles Conner, R.N.—At Manchester, Sir Thomas Deane, Dundonian castle, Cork, to Harriett, only dau. of the late Major Williams, Cheltenham.—In Guernsey, Nicholas, eldest son of Nicholas Dendall, esq. of Pelyn, M.P. for East Cornwall, to Dora de Haviland, dau. of Joshua Priaux, esq.

17. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, the Rev. Edwin Giles, to Emily-Isabel, eldest dau. of Edward Edwards, esq. of Rye hill, Surrey.—At Ilfracombe, the Rev. John Lynes, Vicar of

Buckland Monachorum, eldest son of Thomas Lynes, esq. of Hackleton house, co. Npn. to Mary-Campion, only dau. of the late Booth Hodgetts, esq. of Dover.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, G. B. Austen *Lefroy*, esq. only son of the late Rev. B. Lefroy, Rector of Ashe, to Emma, third dau. of the late T. R. Cracroft, esq. of West Keal hall, Linc. and niece to Rear-Adm. Sir John Franklin, K.C.H.—At Merstham, Grenville G. Wells, esq. son of the late William Wells, esq. of Holme wood, Hunts, to Allada-Harriott, second dau. of Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bart.—At Edinburgh, Cockayne *Frith*, esq. late Capt. 38th Regt. to Amelia-Margaret-Macdonald, widow of John Dennis de Vitre, esq. Bombay Civil Service.—At Evesham, the Rev. Edmund Markham *Heale*, R. Mil. College, Sandhurst, to Mary-Procter, second dau. of John Clark, esq. of Lanesfield.—At Gloucester, the Rev. W. Keys, of Mansfield, to Elizabeth-Wells, youngest dau. of the late Gervas Wells Cole, esq. of Fenton, Linc.—At Hampstead, the Rev. Henry Holme *Westmore*, Minor Canon of Manchester, to Fanny, second dau. of Sir James Cosmo Melville.

19. At Mount Stuart, Rothesay, the residence of the Marchioness of Bute, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Yarborough, C.B. 31st Regt. third son of the late J. C. Yarborough, esq. of Campsount, Doncaster, to Flora-Sophia-Emma, only dau. of David Grant, esq. of Notting hill, and grand-dau. of the late Nicoll Haynsford, esq. of Brixworth hall, co. Npn.—At St. James's Paddington, Joseph Hankey *Dobree*, esq. of Norfolk street, Park lane, eldest son of the Rev. J. G. Dobree, to Josephine-Codrington, third dau. of B. B. Williams, esq. of Buscot park, Berks. and Westbourne terr.—At Uplyme, Devon, the Rev. John *Prosser*, M.A. Vicar of Church Minshull, Cheshire, to Elizabeth-Kelway, eldest dau. of James Boon, esq.—At All Saints', the Rev. Gerald de Courcy *O'Grady*, M.A. Incumbent of Hemmingford, to Charlotte-Knox, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, D.D. Chaplain to the Legislative Council of Canada.

20. At Wakefield, the Rev. George S. Bayne, Magdalen coll. Camb. to Jane-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Tayler, esq. solicitor.

22. At Dublin, the Hon. Edward *Stopford*, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Nixon.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Marchese Don Odoardo Frederic Francois Raffaele *Gadaleta*, second son of the Marchese di Martano, of Naples, to Thomasina, only dau. of the late Walter Newton, esq. of Dunleckney house, co. Carlow.—At Rainton, Durham, John-George-Tollemache, only son of George *Sinclair*, Bart. to Emma-Isabella-Harriett-Carr, eldest dau. of W. S. Standish, esq. of Duxbury park, Lanc. and Cocken hall, Durham.—At Easthope, Salop, the Rev. Frederick J. *Richards*, Vicar of Boxley, Kent, second son of W. P. Richards, esq. of Park crescent, Portland place, to Dora-Georgina-Harington, eldest dau. of M. G. Benson, esq. of Lutwyche hall.—At Burwash, Sussex, Henry *Dixon*, esq. of Frankham, to Lydia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Gould, Rector of Burwash.—At Hampton, Oxon, the Rev. William *Houghfield*, Rector of Cublington, Bucks, to Amelia-Frederick, fourth dau. of Frederick Whitaker, esq. of Hampton.—At Chelsea, Edmund Rodney *Pollexfen Bastard*, esq. of Kitley, Devon, to Florence-Mary, eldest dau. of Simon Scrope, esq. of Danby, Yorkshire.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Henry *Everest*, esq. of Rochester, Kent, to Anna-Maria-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Ynyr Burges, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and relict of Rev. C. W. Ireland Jones, of Loddswell, Devon.

23. At Eileanach, Inverness-shire, Charles-

Addington, second son of Robert *Hanbury*, esq. of Poles, Hertx, to Christine-Isabella, second dau. of John Mackenzie, esq. M.D.—At Hove, Geo. Crawford *Reu*, esq. third son of William Pell Rew, esq. of Finchley, Middx. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Lansdell, esq.—At Newton Parcell, Capt. Edward Rowland *Forman*, Rifle Brigade, son of the late Edw. Forman, esq. and nephew of Rowland Fothergill, esq. of Hensol castle, Glam. to Louisa-Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. and Lady Louisa Slater Harrison, of Shelswell Park, Oxf.—At Chipping, Richard Sneed *Cox*, esq. of Broxwood and Eaton Bishop, Heref. and Souldern, Oxon, to Maria-Teresa, third dau. of G. Weld, esq. Leagram hall, Lanc.—At Eastington, Glouc. Robert Snaith *Hichens*, esq. Madras Army, eldest son of Robert Hichens, esq. of East Dulwich, to Elizabeth, second dau. of H. H. Wilton, esq.—At Wrotham, Kent, Arthur Davies *Berrington*, esq. son of J. D. Berrington, esq. of Woodland castle, Glam. to Frances-Lennox-Henage, dau. of the Rev. Charles Lane, Rector of Wrotham.

24. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Freeman Heathcote *Bishop*, youngest son of the late Charles Bishop, esq. Procurator-Gen. to Geo. III. to Emily-Huskisson, eldest dau. of the Rev. Evan Nepean, Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Edward *Hussey*, esq. of Scotney castle, Sussex, to Henrietta-Sarah, eldest dau. of Mr. and Lady Harriet Clive.—At Chichester, William Legge *Reid*, M.D. of Her Majesty's service, son of the late Charles Hope Reid, R.N. of Grange Mill, Ayrshire, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late C. C. Dendy, esq. of Southgate house.—At All Souls' Marylebone, John-Thomas, son of the late Rev. W. Adams, D.D. Vicar of Halstead, Essex, to Catherine-Anne, dau. of the late Rev. J. J. Hume, Vicar of West Kingston, Wilts.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Rev. Charles Trollope *Swan*, Vicar of Dunholme, second son of the Rev. Francis Swan, of Sausthorpe, to Grace, only dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Martin, Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral.—The Rev. John Spearman *Wasey*, Vicar of Compton, Berks, third son of the late Rev. George Wasey, Rector of Ucombe, Kent, to Harriet-Jemima, eldest dau. of Edward Cockburn Kindersley, esq. of Harley st.—At Stoke-next-Guildford, the Rev. William Henry *Stevens*, Curate of the parish, to Sarah-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Drake, Rector of Intwood-cum-Keswick, Norf.—At Stokenchurch, Oxon, George, eldest son of the late George *Stratton*, esq. Member of Council of Fort St. George, Madras, to Ellen, dau. of John W. Fane, esq. Wormsley, Oxon.—At Kilwick-juxta-Walton, the Rev. John P. *Moor*, to Frances-Dorothy, second dau. of Charles Grimston, esq.—At Diddlebury, Salop, Samuel Hopkins *Steel*, esq. M.B. Lord, eldest son of William Steel, esq. of Abergavenny, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Underwood, Vicar of Diddlebury.—At Duffield, James, son of the late Charles *Mathias*, esq. of Lamphey court, Pemb. to Maria-Harriet, dau. of the late William Hawstorne, esq. of Howick, Lanc.

26. At Rugby, I. *Spooner*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Charlotte-Augusta, second dau. of the late J. C. Tyler, esq. of the Forelands, near Bromsgrove.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Thomas *May*, esq. of Exeter, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late John Ibbetson, esq. of Ealing, Middlesex.

29. At Wakefield, the Rev. George S. Bayne, Magdalen coll. Camb. to Jane-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Tayler, esq. solicitor.—At Upper Chelsea, the Rev. Henry *Hopwood*, Rector of Bothal, Northumb. to Frances, fourth dau. of the late Alex. R. Sidebottom, esq. of Lincoln's inn.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL VON RADOWITZ.

Dec. 25. At Berlin, in his 57th year, General Von Radowitz.

Joseph Von Radowitz was born Feb. 6, 1797, at Blandenberg, among the Hartz mountains. His family belonged originally to the small nobility of Hungary; but his grandfather had settled in Germany, and his father, who had studied law at Göttingen, enjoyed the title of State Councillor in the Duchy of Brunswick. Joseph received his early education at a school in Altenberg, and, until the age of fourteen, was brought up as a Protestant, his mother being of that faith. Afterwards his father, a Roman-Catholic, became his instructor until he was old enough to commence the military career for which he had been destined in the service of Westphalia. That country was then ruled by Jerome Bonaparte, and young Radowitz was sent to France to perfect his military studies, and learn French. In 1812 he entered active service as an artillery officer, having become highly proficient in mathematical science.

At the battle of Leipsic he commanded a Westphalian battery, was wounded, and taken prisoner. Previous exhibitions of bravery had procured for his name a place in the roll of the Legion of Honour. Upon the dissolution of the Westphalian kingdom, and the return of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, Radowitz entered the service of the latter, and made with the Hessian artillery the campaign against France. His talents quickly commanded the attention of his superiors, and in 1815 (being then only eighteen) he was appointed first teacher of mathematics and the military sciences to the school for cadets at Cassel. In 1823 he had risen to the rank of Captain, and was attached to the Electoral Court as military and mathematical teacher of the heir apparent. This was the turning point of his destiny; and his conduct at this period, under very trying circumstances, may be cited as an unanswerable proof of the high sense of duty, the chivalrous honour, the unbending firmness, the moral courage, and the lofty independence of character, which never left him. The Elector of Hesse, who was married to the sister of William III. of Prussia, peremptorily insisted that his mistress, Emily Ortlepp, on whom he had bestowed the title of Countess, should receive some mark of personal recognition or attention from his royal consort. The Electress consulted Radowitz, who boldly

advised her not to submit to the degradation. One of his letters on this delicate topic fell into the Elector's hands, and he instantly became a marked and ruined man so long as he remained in Hesse. He repaired to Berlin, where the sacrifices he had incurred in the cause of truth and honour for a daughter of Prussia, naturally formed a very high recommendation. He was immediately indemnified, so far as military rank and employment were concerned, by receiving exact equivalents in the Prussian service for what he had lost. He became mathematical tutor to Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and was made a Captain on the staff. He published two works on geometry and one on ricochet during the ten first years of his new career. He was elected member of the highest military board, a professor of the military academy, and an examiner of artillery students. In 1828 he became Major, and in 1830 chief of the artillery general's staff.

While thus advancing through the grades of military preferment he was forming a relation of a yet more important kind. A religious mystic and enthusiast, his disposition agreed exactly with that of the Crown Prince, now the King of Prussia; and this geniality of temper and habit proved of far greater power than the diversity of the dogmas which, as Protestant and Catholic, the one and the other held.

In 1828 Radowitz married the Countess Maria Voss, daughter of the ambassador. He was now, despite of his origin, a recognised member of the court, and, without any of the cares or responsibilities of office, shared all its counsels. In the year 1829 he published two books remarkable for the contrast of their subjects. The first of these was "Iconography of the Saints," containing historic notices of all the representations of the saints which have come down to posterity in pictures, coins, and other memorials; with remarks on the meaning of the emblems, attitudes, and other characteristics with which they have been invested. The other work was called "The Theatre of War in Turkey," being an application of strategical principles to the topographical features of the country between the Danube and the Balkan.

In 1836 Radowitz was named Military Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Germanic Diet. This appointment, a kind of honourable banishment, he owed to the influence of his opponents at court and in the ministry.

In 1840 the prospect of war with France upon the accession of M. Thiers led to the recall of Radowitz to Berlin, whence he was shortly after sent with General von der Groben to Vienna, to stir up the government of Austria to the defence of Germany. The war never came; Radowitz brought about a series of reforms, which greatly contributed to the efficiency of the federal army, and also did more than any other man towards promoting the erection of the existing fortresses of Ulm and Rastatt, and the extension and greater strengthening of Mayence and Luxemburg.

In 1847 the present King called Radowitz from Frankfort, and commissioned him to draw up a memorandum upon the reconstitution of the Confederation. This was done, and the memorandum handed to the King, Nov. 20 of the same year. The next day Radowitz went to Vienna, to make good his views with Prince Metternich. A second journey was undertaken to Vienna on the following March, when the revolution broke out. The memorandum proposed a compacter organization of the federal army, a supreme judicial court for all Germany, one criminal law, one commercial and bankruptcy code, one customs union, one railway and post-office system, free trade in all provisions, abolition of river tolls and of the census, and, finally, the publication of the proceedings of the Bund. In April, 1848, Radowitz retired from the Prussian service in consequence of the outbreak and the changed state of affairs.

In the elections to the National Assembly, which was to meet at Frankfort, he was returned for Arnberg, in Westphalia. He took his seat in the Assembly, hoping that the public spirit of Germany would put an end to the revolution by accepting the new power it had given to the representatives of the nation as the basis of those tangible reforms which had, up to that time, been attempted in vain. He spoke and voted with the extreme right, desiring to see the thirty-nine sovereignties formed into one state, of which Prussia must be the head. The melancholy end of the Assembly, upon which Germany had built so many hopes, is only too well known. To the last, Radowitz was faithful to the principles which had always guided him, and sought the unity of Germany by a voluntary arrangement between the governments and peoples. When his hopes in the Assembly had been frustrated, he returned to Berlin by desire of the King, and became the author of the scheme called the Union. In accordance with this, a kind of federal body was formed of about eighteen states, the princes of which met

in a congress, while the people were represented in a parliament which was convoked at Erfurt. A constitution was framed, and the princes were summoned to Berlin to adopt it. Delays and hesitation took place—and when, as was to be expected, Austria opposed with growing strength the establishment of a league against her, the sovereigns of the Union states found that their conduct had lost them the confidence of the people. As the crisis approached, it was felt that Radowitz was bound to come forward and assume the responsibility of his own measures. He accordingly entered the cabinet in 1850. The Prussian army was mobilised, and the Landwehr called out: troops occupied the Etappen-strasse through Hesse Cassel, in which Austria had intervened. Shots were actually exchanged between Austria and Prussia, when the King gave way, and sacrificed, with expressions doubtless of sincere regret, his minister and friend. Since then Von Radowitz has lived in comparative retirement.

His conversational powers made a highly favourable impression in the literary and fashionable world of London during the short visit which he paid to this country about three years since. He was also eminently distinguished as an author on a great variety of subjects. A complete edition of his works is now in process of publication, the fifth volume having appeared shortly before his death.

His Countess, a beautiful, amiable, and accomplished woman, survives him.

His funeral was conducted at Berlin with almost regal pomp. On the 4th Jan. before the body was sent to Erfurt for interment, there was a religious service in the church of the garrison, at which the King was present. His Majesty approached the coffin, and prayed in a low voice, after which he kissed on the forehead the four sons of the deceased, two of whom are officers in the Prussian army.

THE MARCHIONESS WELLESLEY.

Dec. 17. At her apartments in the palace of Hampton Court, after a short illness, the Most Hon. Marianne Marchioness Wellesley.

Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter and coheirress of Richard Caton, esq. of Maryland, in the United States of America, and sister to the Duchess of Leeds and the dowager Lady Stafford.

She was first married to Robert Patterson, esq. a merchant of New York.

On the 29th Oct. 1825, she became the second wife of Richard Marquess Wellesley, K.G. and K.P. This was after the period of Lord Wellesley's vice-royalty in

Ireland, and whilst he was living in retirement from public life. He left her a second time a widow on the 26th Sept. 1842 (see his memoir in our vol. XVIII. p. 337).

In 1830 her Ladyship was appointed a Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty Queen Adelaide, which office she retained for several years.

Her Ladyship's remains were conveyed on Friday, Dec. 23, for interment to Costessy, near Norwich, the seat of Lord Stafford. They were received at the chapel, and conducted to a space before the altar, where, after the chaunting of the *Miserere* Psalm and the prescribed prayers, they were deposited for the night. The funeral obsequies began at half-past eight on Saturday morning. The service consisted of the Office for the Dead, the Mass of Requiem, with solemn music, and the Final Absolution or Burial Service, which was performed by the Very Rev. Dr. Husebeth, many years chaplain to the noble family at Costessy Hall. The funeral was attended by Lord Stafford, Alexander Mactavish, Alfred Montgomery, John Y. Down, esqs. and the Rev. Dr. Smith. There were also present her Grace the Duchess of Leeds and the dowager Lady Stafford, sisters of the departed. The funeral being private, the attendance of several noble relatives was respectfully declined. In accordance with the good old charitable practice, a dole of bread was given to the poor of Costessy on the occasion of the funeral.

THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Nov. 22. At Patshall, co. Stafford, having nearly completed his 69th year, the Right Hon. William Legge, fourth Earl of Dartmouth and Viscount Lewisham, co. Kent (1711), fifth Baron Dartmouth, of Dartmouth, co. Devon (1682), a Vice-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, Colonel of the Staffordshire Militia, a Director of the British Institution, and Councillor of King's College, London, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

Lord Dartmouth was born in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, on the 29th Nov. 1784, the eldest son of George third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G. sometime Lord Chamberlain to King George the Third, by Lady Frances Finch, second daughter of Heneage third Earl of Aylesford. He was a member of Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1805, and was created D.C.L. in 1834.

On the 1st Nov. 1810, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father.

Lord Dartmouth was warmly attached to the throne and the principles of the

constitution. He adhered to the Conservative party, but was in no degree an opposer of those necessary practical improvements which an advanced stage of social progress, a vastly increased manufacturing system, and an enormously extended commerce, require. His objections, therefore, were rather to the details than to the principles of several public measures which he opposed. In Parliament, however, beyond voting, his lordship did not take any active part. In the country he was vigilant, yet not ostentatious, in the performance of every duty; and his regular attendance on the magisterial bench, and his appearance generally at the meetings of the many charities in the county and the district, to which he contributed, produced a large amount of good; his decisions as a magistrate being sound and discriminative, and his advice as a friend of the institutions he supported always of the most valuable kind. His lordship never made any attempt at oratorical display; but a prominent feature of his character, as in the case of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, was a constant sense of duty, and an earnest desire to perform it, always feeling his deep responsibility as an English peer, a gentleman, and a Christian. In Birmingham and its neighbourhood especially, his lordship took an active part in all public matters. By his presence, advice, and liberal pecuniary assistance, he identified his name with every institution of a benevolent character, and his private munificence, we may safely say, knew no limits. It would be impossible to particularise the instances in which the noble Earl's liberality was manifested; but his constant connection with the General Hospital, and the part he took in establishing the School of Medicine, since expanded into the Queen's College, the Botanical Gardens at Edgbaston, and the Society of Arts, testifies to the interest he felt in the welfare of the town; he was amongst the earliest promoters of the Church of England Cemetery, and only a few weeks ago indicated his continued interest by a handsome donation towards opening its church for divine service. He likewise materially aided in founding the late Philosophical Institution, and subscribed most liberally towards the proposed Midland Institute.

His sympathy with the working classes was strong, and his efforts for their improvement earnest and continuous; nor in promoting their good did he seek to prevent judicious pastimes. Bull-baiting and dog-fighting were common amusements when West Bromwich was a village, not a very great many years ago: his lordship interfered to stop these discreditable proceedings, but, doing this, he gave the

inhabitants the privilege of access to five acres of land which he inclosed, for cricket, trapball, racket, running, leaping, and other games and exercises in which its frequenters might please to indulge; thus, with a benevolent foresight, anticipating, in some degree, the present movement in favour of parks and grounds for popular recreation. His acquaintance with many of the branches of abstract and experimental science was familiar and profound, and not only in England, but in transatlantic states, his patronage, pecuniary and otherwise, was freely bestowed.

From an early period of his life, his lordship took a lively interest in the King's Own Regiment of Staffordshire Militia. He was appointed Major in that regiment the 23rd Oct. 1805, and succeeded to the command as Colonel on the death of its Colonel, the Earl of Uxbridge, by commission dated 15th April, 1812. In 1813, when a revolutionary movement broke out in Holland, after the destructive battle of Leipsic, the Earl of Dartmouth set an example to the domestic branch of the military force by offering his personal service, and endeavouring, in conjunction with Lieut.-Colonel Newdigate, to induce the regiment to volunteer as a provisional battalion, in aid of the general army, for foreign service. His lordship's gallant and generous offer not having received a very extensive response in the regiment, the project was abandoned; but 507 men, with a full proportion of officers, were accepted by the Government, and joined the Guards, and other infantry regiments, which distinguished themselves at the crowning struggle on the plains of Waterloo. The regiment under his command in 1814 would bear comparison, both in numbers and efficiency, with any regiment in the service; and the mildness with which he enforced the various parts of military discipline, together with his courteous demeanour towards the officers, irrespective of rank or other social considerations, gave him an advantage beyond ordinary comparison. In 1814 the regiment was disembodied, and so remained until the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, in the spring of the following year, when it replaced the troops of the line in Ireland, and the Earl of Dartmouth was on duty with the regiment until 1816. On the revival of this useful and constitutional force, last year, his lordship entered with great zeal upon the work of its organization; and to the last his lordship cherished the greatest solicitude that the re-organised battalion which had been placed under his charge should become as effective as the one, which, in the more palmy days of its history had been proudly distinguished as the personal guard of his Majesty George

the Third, and flatteringly recorded in the annals of the Horse Guards.

So late as Saturday, the 5th Nov. he attended a meeting in Stafford, at which some of the principal officers of the Staffordshire Militia regiments assembled, to confer with the Deputy Lieutenants on the subject of the accommodation required for the depôts of the three regiments, at Stafford, Lichfield, and Newcastle. It was remarked on that occasion that Lord Dartmouth seemed to feel the influence of the cold more than usual; but no one ascribed it to any more serious cause than slight temporary indisposition, nor anticipated that the county, and the large district through which the influence of his character was felt, would so soon be deprived of his valuable services and example.

Lord Dartmouth had usually resided at Sandwell, near Birmingham. The Patahull estate, in the same county, was purchased by him from Sir Robert Pigot, Bart. about five years since; and though he had occasionally resided there, it was only during the last summer that his lordship and family had removed to it from Sandwell, with the intention of making it a permanent residence.

Lord Dartmouth was twice married: first, on the 5th April, 1821, to Lady Frances Charlotte Talbot, eldest daughter of Charles-Chetwynd second Earl Talbot. By that lady, who died on the 4th Oct. 1823, he had issue two sons, George Viscount Lewisham, who died in 1823, aged sixteen months; and William-Walter, now Earl of Dartmouth.

The Earl married secondly, Oct. 25, 1828, the Hon. Frances Barrington, second daughter of George 5th Viscount Barrington; and by that lady, who died Aug. 11, 1849, he had further issue fifteen children, six sons and nine daughters, who are all living, and at present unmarried. The Hon. George Barrington Legge, the eldest son of this family, is a Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade.

The present Earl was born in 1823, and married in 1846 his second-cousin Lady Augusta Finch, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aylesford, by whom he has issue William-Heneage now Viscount Lewisham, born in 1851, and other children. His lordship has been M.P. for South Staffordshire in the present Parliament.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.

Jan. 9. At Eggesford, in Devonshire, in his 82d year, the Right Hon. Newton Fellowes, fourth Earl of Portsmouth (1743), Viscount Lymington, co. Southampton, and Baron Wallop of Wallop in the same county (1720), a Deputy Lieutenant of Devonshire.

His Lordship was the third son of John the second Earl by Urania, daughter of Coulson Fellowes, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex, and Eggesford, co. Devon. He was born at Hurstbourne Park in Hampshire on the 26th June, 1772, and was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1792.

On succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle Henry Arthur Fellowes, esq. of Eggesford, he took the name and arms of Fellowes, (in lieu of his own patronymic of Wallop,) by his Majesty's license dated August 9, 1794.

In 1807 he was returned to Parliament for Andover, and he continued to represent that borough during several parliaments until 1820. In 1832, on the increase of the members for the county of Devon by the Reform Act, he was selected to represent its Northern Division, and was returned without opposition in conjunction with his brother-in-law Lord Ebrington (the present Earl Fortescue). They were re-elected in 1835; but in 1837 Mr. Newton Fellowes retired, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. a Conservative. After that period, Mr. Newton Fellowes was out of Parliament; until he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother the late eccentric Earl on the 14th July, 1853 (see our last volume, p. 307.)

Mr. Newton Fellowes was always a zealous and energetic supporter of Liberal politics, but at the same time his manners were cordial and conciliatory to all parties. He was an active promoter of local improvements. The beautiful road which connects Exeter with Barnstaple was mainly formed by his exertions, and with the aid of his pecuniary advances; and when a railroad communication was first proposed for the north of Devon he promoted its formation with great public-spirit and self-sacrifice. In former days Eggesford was the very focus of hospitality, as well as of employment for his poorer neighbours; and in all his beneficent efforts he was warmly seconded by his amiable wife.

The late Earl was twice married, and had issue by both marriages. His first wife was Frances, fourth daughter of the Rev. Castell Sherard, of Glatton, co. Huntingdon, and a cousin of the Earl of Harborough. By that lady, who died March 15, 1819, he had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Fanny-Jane-Urania, who died in 1814, in her 18th year; 2. Lady Henrietta-Caroline, married in 1826 to Joseph Chichester Nagle, esq. of Calverleigh Court, Devon; 3. Henry Arthur Wallop Fellowes, esq. M.P. for Andover

in 1832-5; who died unmarried in 1847, in his 48th year; 4. Newton-John-Alexander, who died an infant in 1801; and 5. Louisa-Maria, who died an infant in 1803.

His Lordship married secondly, June 24, 1820, Lady Catharine Fortescue, second daughter of Hugh first Earl Fortescue, and by that lady, who survives him, he had further issue one son and three daughters: 6. Lady Catharine, married in 1843 to Seymour Phillips Allen, esq. son of the late John Hensleigh Allen, esq. of Crescelley, co. Pembroke, and grandson of the late Lord Robert Seymour; 7. Lady Hester-Urania, married in 1847 to Ralph Merrick Leeke, esq. of Longford Hall, Shropshire; 8. The Right Hon. Isaac-Newton now Earl of Portsmouth; and 9. Lady Camilla-Eleanor, married in 1852 to her cousin the Hon. Dudley Francis Fortescue, youngest son of Earl Fortescue.

The present Earl of Portsmouth was born in 1825, and is unmarried. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Andover in 1847.

LORD PLUNKET.

Jan. 5. At his seat, Old Connaught, co. Wicklow, in his 90th year, the Right Hon. William Conyngham Plunket, Baron Plunket of Newtown, co. Cork, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, a Privy Councillor of Great Britain and Ireland, and LL.D.

The Rev. Thomas Plunket, the pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in Enniskillen, had two sons, the eldest of whom was Patrick; the second, considerably junior to his brother, was the celebrated man whose death we have just recorded. Lord Plunket was born in that town in July, 1764. In a pecuniary sense his prospect of inheritance was small, but nature compensated him by the most precious of her gifts—a sound mind in a vigorous frame. A few of the north of Ireland Presbyterians doubt the doctrine of the Trinity, as it is generally received in Christian churches, and of that number was Mr. Thomas Plunket. While yet a comparatively young man he removed with his family to Dublin, where he became the minister of Strand-street Chapel. This change greatly facilitated an object very dear to his heart, that of giving a liberal education and learned professions to both his sons. Patrick, the eldest, became a physician, died childless, and, we believe, unmarried, more than forty years ago, bequeathing to his brother William Plunket a large library and a very considerable fortune. William was, however, yet a boy when death removed his father from a world, in which his struggles were at once

severe and unsuccessful. He died in embarrassed circumstances, and left to his congregation the care of his family. This appeal was handsomely responded to, and, though the Unitarians in Dublin were neither numerous nor wealthy, still a sufficient sum was subscribed to pay Mr. Plunket's debts, as well as to defray the expense of keeping the younger son at school, and completing the education of the elder, who soon found himself in a condition to return their assistance as well as to contribute to the expenses of William Plunket, who had resolved to engage in the profession of the law, upon which he entered in Hilary Term, 1787, having previously obtained a scholarship and graduated with considerable credit at Trinity College, Dublin. He was there the contemporary of the well-known Archbishop Magee: they were both natives of the same county, both of humble origin, both the architects of their own fortunes, both men who reached the highest dignities in their respective professions, and both "sworn friends and true," who assisted each other in the race of life till all its difficulties were subdued. Mr. Plunket was called to the bar in 1787. He had already acquired no small fame for oratory in a debating club called the Historical Society, which in those days held its meetings within the walls of the Dublin University. Lord Charlemont, who was then one of the leaders of the Irish Liberal party, immediately brought him into the Irish House of Commons for his own borough of Charlemont, and Mr. Plunket at once commenced his political career. He was bold, sarcastic, unsparing: at once witty and logical, popular and prudent. Stimulated by narrow circumstances and boundless ambition, he gave all his days, and almost all his nights, to toils which politicians "court, and think them joy;" but, though capable of speaking at the shortest notice, he yet was a holiday orator. He could indeed speak with ease and effect about anything or nothing; but he never relished small skirmishing, and almost always reserved himself for great occasions. Not that he ever was in the habit of writing pamphlets and committing them to memory, but it seemed as if the fervour necessary to his nobler efforts could only be excited by profound emotions long indulged, supported by reasonings so cherished and nurtured as to have become a part of his being. With the every-day business of legislation his name is therefore little associated, while the fame which he acquired in the Irish House of Commons is due principally to the power which he displayed in resisting the Legislative Union. He scarcely could be

said to have brought to its discussion the views of a philosopher or the experience of a statesman; but from night to night, during the debates on the Union, he directed against the Treasury Bench a perfect hurricane of wrath. Although these efforts conferred no benefit on his country, they tended greatly to advance his own reputation; although the Viceregal Castle would not capitulate, he took the Four Courts by storm. The palace of the Lord-Lieutenant closed its gates, but in the Temple of Justice he was received as her most favoured son; a professional income, which had been reckoned by hundreds soon rose to be computed by thousands, and the legal circles of Dublin, not less than those of the North-West Circuit, still cherish the traditions of his forensic victories. Every faculty of his vigorous mind, as well as every feature of his extraordinary character, were disciplined and developed by the Union debates; and most especially did he acquire fame from the boldness—we had almost said the audacity—with which he confronted his political adversaries. On one occasion Sir Jonah Barrington insinuated that corruption had been attempted; ministers threatened to move that his words be taken down; Plunket instantly converted the insinuation into a specific charge, accompanied with the bitterest revilings, and at every interval in the long series of his reproaches he challenged the Treasury to "take down his words." These successive cartels, however, were not accepted. It was in this speech that he uttered the schoolboy declaration of which Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Cobbett many years afterwards made frequent use to raise an occasional laugh, both in Conciliation-hall and the House of Commons. The matter on both sides is abundantly absurd, and only worth recording as an illustration of the puerilities which were then in fashion. Mr. Plunket said he should imitate the father of Hannibal, and enjoin his sons to "swear eternal vengeance against the enemies of their country,"—viz. the Saxons. Mr. O'Connell, taking advantage of this, always called the junior Plunkets "young Hannibals."

The extinction of the Irish Parliament seemed for a time to extinguish Mr. Plunket's hopes of building up the character of a statesman; but he "improved the occasion" by creating the greatest forensic reputation that any Irishman ever attained. He was a man of thirteen years' standing in his profession and a King's Counsel when the Union took place, while it is well known that in a short time after his "call" he had obtained business sufficient to justify his being allied in marriage

to a lady of good fortune, and descended from an ancient family. The wife of Mr. Plunket was Catherine, only dau. of John M'Causland, esq. of Strabane, who had represented the county of Donegal in four Parliaments. The union of Mr. Plunket with Miss M'Causland took place in 1791, and a numerous family were the issue of that marriage. Anxious as he must necessarily have been at this period of his life to provide for the necessities of his position, yet he cordially united with his brother Dr. Plunket in returning to those members of his father's congregation who subscribed to pay that gentleman's debts and maintain his family the amount of all their contributions, with full interest, so that the Unitarians of Strand-street lost no money and gained much honour by their connexion with the Plunkets.

When the rebellion of 1798 burst forth, Mr. Plunket was a member of Parliament, a rising man at the bar, and the father of a family—all excellent reasons, even if higher motives were wanting, to restrain him from abetting that sanguinary movement; though he subsequently gave his professional aid to some few among its leaders and victims. Many years before that fatal period, at the time when Parisian *savans* were indoctrinating all Europe, it was said that Mr. Plunket did not quite escape their influence, and that among the Irish Liberals of 1789—more especially at the houses of Dr. Emmett and his son Thomas, Mr. Plunket was accustomed to proclaim that "all the sovereigns of Europe were malefactors, and all the nations of Europe enslaved." This charge was urged with sufficient pertinacity to render Mr. Plunket very desirous of some signal and public opportunity to give it a practical refutation. An occasion favourable for that purpose presented itself in August, 1803, upon the trial of Robert Emmett, whose followers murdered the Irish Chief Justice, Lord Kilwarden, when Mr. Plunket appeared, in addition to the law officers of the Crown, as counsel for the prosecution. There are those who have thought and said that he discharged his duty during that painful trial in a manner more remarkable for zeal in his cause than for humane consideration towards the culprit. The immediate conviction and ultimate fate of the prisoner were regarded as matters of certainty. The earnest address of Mr. Plunket to the jury was therefore calculated to promote no other object than the very superfluous purpose of dissociating himself from the frantic and criminal author of the *émeute* in which Lord Kilwarden fell. Mr. Emmett in return assailed him with the measureless sarcasm of which Mr. Plunket himself had set many examples,

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accusing him of having inculcated popular resistance and physical force in his speeches both at the bar and in Parliament; while the adversaries of established order, immediately after the trial, charged him with ingratitude and treachery in volunteering to assail the son and brother of men with whom he had lived on terms of intimacy, and with whom he once had shared those sentiments which, on the trial of Robert Emmett in 1803, he indignantly reprobated. That this accusation was utterly false Mr. Plunket proved long afterwards, upon the trial of an action which he brought against William Cobbett for propagating that unfounded charge.

On the 22d Oct. 1803, Mr. Plunket was advanced to the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland, and on the 15th Oct. 1805, to that of Attorney-General. From this time forward he naturally sought to extend his sphere of action, and he therefore resolved to connect himself with one of the great political parties into which the candidates for office were then divided. That section of public men who acknowledged the late Lord Grenville for their leader received Mr. Plunket's co-operation as an accession of strength well worthy of acceptance; and in 1806, when the ministry called "All the Talents" forced themselves upon George III. Mr. Plunket continued to be the first law officer of the Crown in Ireland. By the arrangements then made, Mr. Plunket's patron, Lord Grenville, was placed at the head of the Government, and Mr. Fox as leader in the House of Commons. For the mistakes which that ministry committed in England during their brief possession of power Mr. Plunket was in no respect responsible. The administration of Irish affairs proceeded at that time rather smoothly and speciously; Irish produce was much in demand, rents were comparatively well paid during the war, and the minds of the populace were fixed upon the single object of Roman Catholic Emancipation, which they hoped to see achieved by a Liberal ministry. The death of Mr. Fox, however, and the pressure on the King respecting Roman Catholic claims broke up the Government, and Mr. Plunket resigned, after holding the office of Attorney-General from Oct. 1805 till May 1807. He had now ceased to go circuit; in a great measure he withdrew from the Common Law courts, and gave himself up to the pursuit of Chancery practice, which he seemed to prefer upon the obvious ground of *minimum* labour with *maximum* reward—certainly not from any inaptitude for other departments of his profession, since he was in all respects at the head of the Irish bar. In every Chancery suit he appeared as leading

counsel, and continued in the undisputed enjoyment of that position from 1807 till 1827, in the course of which period his fees, exclusive of professional gains during the preceding twenty years, could not have amounted to less than an average income of 6,000*l.* per annum.

Lord Grenville and the late Lord Grey were members of the Whig cabinet of 1806-7. When that Government resigned, both those noble lords, followed by their respective adherents, formed a combination of political interests which lasted fifteen years, but which never amounted to perfect amalgamation. The Grenville section of that party continued to include Mr. Plunket, and to receive from him all the support which a man neither in office nor in Parliament was capable of yielding. At that time the franchise of the Dublin University was vested in a very limited number of electors, so restricted that they could not exceed 93, viz. the provost, 7 senior fellows, 16 junior fellows—which was then their utmost number,—and 70 “scholars of the house.” Of this latter class some were minors, so that rarely so many as 80 electors ever came to the poll. Over this body Dr. Magee, the old companion and faithful ally of Plunket, exercised considerable influence. Still, neither the influence of Dr. Magee nor the fame of Mr. Plunket could secure a favourable result till the general election of 1812, for he was known to be favourable to Roman Catholic claims, and it was then for the first time Mr. Plunket took his seat in the British House of Commons as representative of the learning and orthodoxy of Ireland. He had previously sat for Midhurst from January 1807 till April in the same year. Mr. Plunket came to this country with a reputation for eloquence; but Irish oratory was, even then, at a discount, and there existed no predisposition to think favourably of Mr. Plunket’s powers. A single speech, however, sufficed to set him right with the House. When he first rose no one knew what sort of oration to expect—a dry lawyer-like disquisition or a burst of Celtic declamation. No one was prepared for, and therefore everybody listened with surprise and attention to a man whose quiet, self-possessed, grave, and studious mien bore no trace of Hibernian origin; a startling array of facts, reasoning, ingenious, severe, and eminently forcible, a masterly grasp of the whole subject, felicity of illustration, variety, condensation, freshness, the choicest diction rendered doubly expressive by a delivery earnest, impressive, and unaffected, procured for his *début* an amount of favour so great that the wonder is he should have

succeeded in preserving it unimpaired throughout the fifteen years that he sat in our House of Commons. His exterior certainly presented nothing prepossessing; his stature was short, his limbs clumsy, his countenance a small and unfavourable specimen of the Scottish physiognomy, aggravated by a true “vinegar aspect;” yet his parliamentary success was not merely remarkable—it was brilliant. The great men of that day vied with each other in complimenting their new companion; and Mr. Canning was bold enough to affirm that the advent of such a man brought back the days of Burke and Pitt, of Fox and Sheridan. Fortunately, this stimulating incense did not subsequently tempt him into the freaks, the fustian, or the passionate exaggeration of the Irish school. As Macaulay says of Hampden, “his eloquence was of the kind most esteemed in Parliament—ready, weighty, perspicuous, condensed.” Though by no means destitute of imagination and sensibility, he never yielded to slight, temporary, or false emotions; usually masculine and dignified, not often petulant, irascible, or coarse, the peculiar and distinguishing characteristic of his eloquence was a sustained intensity—“Strong without rage, without o’erflowing full.” He always enjoyed the reputation of being “a good hater,” ever ready to sacrifice collateral and inferior objects to the main purpose of crushing hostile forces, and not merely achieving, but reaping the fruits of victory, while his speeches seemed almost to deserve all the praise bestowed by Ben Jonson on Lord Bacon, when he says, “no man ever spoke more neatly, more pressly, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness in what he uttered.” In the world of politics he rarely conceded any advantage, and never spared an adversary, but in private life he was placable, rather generous, and even kind-hearted. Amid his domestic circle he is said to have been most amiable.

At the general election of 1818 Mr. Plunket’s claim to the representation of Dublin University was contested by Mr. John Wilson Croker, then Secretary to the Admiralty, who was supported by the government influence, and stood upon the old Tory and anti-Catholic interest, but was on that occasion unsuccessful. Dr. Magee, then Dean of Cork, as usual “came to the rescue,” and materially assisted in securing the return of Mr. Plunket, though by a very small majority, the numbers being 30 and 34.

The “Manchester Massacre,” combined with a prodigious amount of discontent throughout the country, rendered Lord Liverpool’s government very sensible of

the value of such an auxiliary as Mr. Plunket. Upon that occasion he defended their policy, or at least extenuated their errors; and, when the proper opportunity arrived, they were by no means unprepared to manifest their gratitude. The death of the Marquess of Londonderry in 1822 led to a variety of ministerial changes; and, though Lord Liverpool continued to be Prime Minister, and Lord Eldon still held the Great Seal, yet the intense Toryism of the government was mitigated. Mr. Canning took the management of the House of Commons, Mr. Huskisson became President of the Board of Trade, and several members of the Grenville party joined the Administration, Mr. Plunket receiving the office of Attorney-General for Ireland.

The Marquess Wellesley was then Viceroy. Conciliation was to be the principle of his government, impartiality his universal rule of action. The Orange party were to be curbed, and Popish agitation discountenanced. He was to be the pacificator of a land which had never known tranquillity for 600 years; and the brilliant success with which he had governed India was to be revived in the Castle at Dublin. Such were the fond hopes with which Lord Wellesley's countrymen hailed his viceroyal advent, hopes which, in their minds, were converted into realities when Mr. Plunket—the great advocate of emancipation—became the first law officer of the Irish Government. Those expectations were grievously disappointed. The Marquess and Mr. Plunket were great men, but no workers of miracles, and when his Excellency visited the theatre in State he was pelted from the gallery; the Orangemen hooted him in the streets, and the Liberal agitators denied him a cordial support with the multitude. Whiteboyism, beginning its outrages in the south, almost reached the suburbs of the capital. The legal proceedings against the Orange party were defeated in the courts of law, and the country gentlemen once more began to fortify their houses. A special commission was issued, and the Attorney-General in person prosecuted the insurgents at Cork and other assize towns throughout Munster. With the Dublin Orangemen who pelted Lord Wellesley Mr. Plunket was remarkably unsuccessful. His prosecutions neither inspired the one party with alarm, nor the other with gratitude.

But in the House of Commons he continued to hold a position among the highest order of public men. Mr. Canning more than once said, that no individual whatever contributed so much as Mr. Plunket had done to the success of Roman Catholic claims. The names of Grattan, O'Connell, and Sidney Smith were mentioned; but

Mr. Canning repeated his deliberate opinion that Mr. Plunket was the most efficient labourer that ever toiled in that cause; for this reason—that he gained over adversaries by persuading them that a repeal of the penal laws would strengthen the established church in Ireland. But he ceased to have a seat in the Lower House before that great change in our constitution was consummated. In 1827 the state of Lord Liverpool's health rendered his retirement indispensable, and Mr. Plunket, being then in the 63d year of his age, and having been five years in the office of Attorney-General, thought he had a fair claim to a seat on the bench. Mr. Canning, at that time Prime Minister, did not like to lose his services in the House of Commons, and proposed to appoint him Master of the Rolls in England. This plan, however, was, after a little consultation, abandoned, and Mr. Plunket was, in the month of June, 1827, raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Plunket, being at the same time appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; and in that important office he continued till the close of the Wellington administration, a period of somewhat more than three years. The new Chief Baron (Joy) had been Solicitor-General under Lord Plunket, and Chief Justice Bushe, of the King's Bench, was his most intimate friend. While at the bar they had frequent encounters as counsel on opposite sides, and none was more stoutly contested than that in which the Crown proceeded by writ of *quo warranto* against Chief Baron O'Grady. Mr. Plunket called it "a jacobinical procedure." Mr. Bushe replied, "If it be so, impeach us. I adjure you by our ancient friendship and our common country to arraign us," &c. "Ah," said Mr. O'Connell, "their ancient friendship was a league between two robbers, and their common country has been the common prey of both." This may be received as one among many occurrences which illustrate the sort of warfare that Lord Plunket was required to wage in Ireland; but the moment he quitted the Irish shore he accommodated himself at once to the tone of English society; though, when he returned to his native country, he was still a match for any Irishman, even at his own peculiar weapons.

While Lord Plunket presided in the Common Pleas—namely, from June 1827 till November 1830, his judicial career, though attended with much success, was not marked by any very extraordinary events. Not so, however, his position as a member of the Upper House. No one can forget that the great feature of the

Wellington Ministry was the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. While that measure was under discussion in the House of Lords, the Duke invited Lord Plunket to sit with him on the Treasury Bench, to advise him step by step, "to take charge of the bill," as the phrase is, and see it fairly through the House. This is not a usual course, nor is such a practice generally thought expedient, but the Duke evidently felt that without the cordial and unceasing efforts of Lord Plunket the chances of success in the House of Lords would be exceedingly doubtful.

The measure called "Emancipation" having been carried, the labours of Lord Plunket as a legislator reached their close. Occasionally he made a few remarks in Parliament, but he scarcely ever again delivered a speech or earnestly engaged in any discussion. With the exception of five months, between November 1834 and April 1835, the Whigs remained in possession of the Cabinet, and Lord Plunket was their Irish Chancellor, until a short time before their withdrawal from office, when he reluctantly resigned, and was succeeded by Lord Campbell.

During the last Whig Ministry Lord Plunket occasionally came over to London; but he was full 66 years of age before he took his seat on the bench of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and it may fairly be considered that at that advanced period of his life he was entitled to withdraw from Parliamentary labours; nor even was it expected that, as a judge, Lord Plunket could add much to the fame which he had previously acquired. His reputation shot upwards from a narrow ground-work. His speeches were at once few and famous; they excited the unqualified applause of the age in which he flourished, while the men who have survived those days feel that, even after the lapse of thirty years, his celebrity has scarcely waned, and that Plunket's is still a conspicuous name amid the orators of the nineteenth century. But the great principles of legislation which men seek and find in the speeches of Pitt and the writings of Burke do not abound in the startling orations of Plunket. He could scarcely be called a statesman—hardly, even, a sound practical politician; abler judges than he were among his brethren of the Irish bench, though his judicial qualities were of a very high order; and at the bar, though he received a large income and was a peerless advocate, there were men of greater learning, and one unquestionably of greater eloquence. But, on the whole, nature was most bountiful to Lord Plunket, and accident favoured him at almost every step of his long and noble career. His public life may be con-

sidered as terminating in 1841; still, for some years after its close, he continued to visit his friends and to diffuse the charms of his conversation. At length he became oppressed with the weight of human infirmity, yet even in that night of life were occasionally seen many bright gleams of his once clear and powerful intellect.

By the lady already mentioned, who died on the 14th March 1821, Lord Plunket had issue six sons and five daughters, all of whom, excepting the eldest daughter, are still living. Their names are as follow: 1. the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas now Lord Plunket, Lord Bishop of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; 2. the Hon. John Plunket, a Queen's Counsel, who married in 1824 Charlotte daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Kendall Bushe, and has issue a numerous family; 3. the Hon. David Plunket, Commissioner of Bankruptcy, who married in 1837 Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Robert Aldridge, esq. but has no issue; 4. Mary, who died unmarried in 1814; 5. the Hon. and Rev. William Conyngham Plunket, Vicar of Bray, co. Dublin; 6. the Hon. Elizabeth, married in 1824 to the Rev. Francis Lynch-Blosse, Bart. and left his widow in 1840; 7. the Hon. Patrick Plunket, a Commissioner of Bankrupts in Ireland, who married in 1838 Maria, daughter of John Atkinson, esq. and has issue; 8. the Hon. and Very Rev. Robert Plunket, Dean of Tuam, who married in 1830 Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert Lynch-Blosse, Bart. and has issue; 9. the Hon. Catharine, unmarried; 10. the Hon. Isabella, married in 1846 to Henry Quin, esq. of Burleigh, co. Wexford, and Wingfield, co. Wicklow; and 11. the Hon. Louisa Plunket.

The Bishop of Tuam married in 1819 Louisa-Jane, second daughter of the late John William Foster, esq. of Fanevalley, co. Louth, by whom he has issue four daughters. The next brother, the Hon. John Plunket, Q.C. has five surviving sons, of whom the eldest, William Conyngham Plunket, esq. was born in 1828, but is at present unmarried.

Lord Plunket's funeral took place on the 7th Jan. when his body was conveyed for interment to the Mount Jerome Cemetery. It was attended by all his sons, his sons-in-law, his grandson Sir Robert Lynch-Blosse, Bart., by Sir John J. Coghill, Bart., Thomas Edward Barton, esq., and Richard J. Greene, esq., the husbands of his granddaughters, by the Lord Chancellor, the Hon. Justice Perrin, the Right Hon. Baron Greene, Hon. Commissioner Macan, Master Litton, Master Henn, Surgeon Cusack, Dr. Whistler, &c. &c.

SIR T. THEOPHILUS METCALFE, BART.

Nov. 3. At Delhi, aged 58, Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, the fourth Baronet, of Fern Hill, Bucks (1802), Commissioner of Delhi.

Sir Theophilus was the brother and heir of the late Sir Charles Metcalfe, G.C.B. who was created a Peer by the title of Lord Metcalfe in 1845, and died in 1846, when the peerage became extinct (see the memoir of him in our vol. xxvi. p. 534). He was the third son of Sir Thomas, the first Baronet, by Susannah-Sophia, daughter of John Debonnaire, esq. and widow of Major John Smith; and was born on the 2d Jan. 1795.

He proceeded to India as a writer in 1813, and was immediately appointed Assistant to his brother Sir Charles, then Resident at Delhi; which station he never afterwards quitted. He was promoted to be Head Assistant in the centre division of the Delhi territories in 1823; Collector of Revenue and Customs 1828; Civil and Sessions Judge of the city and territory of Delhi 1832; Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit 1835; and Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi in the same year. He succeeded his brother in the baronetcy, in September, 1846.

Sir Theophilus was twice married; first to Grace, eldest daughter of Alexander Clarke, esq. of Ruthven, N.B. she died in 1824; and secondly to Felicité-Anne, eldest daughter of John Browne, esq. M.D. of the Bengal medical board; she died in 1842. By the former lady he had issue two sons, Theophilus-Macpherson, who died in 1841; and Charles-Theophilus-Rideout, who died in 1820. By the latter he had issue two sons and four daughters. He is succeeded by his elder son by the second marriage, now Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, who is also in the civil service of the East India Company. He was born at Delhi in 1828, and married in 1851 the eldest daughter of Colonel John Low, C.B. of Clatto, co. Fife.

SIR RICHARD G. SIMEON, BART.

Jan. 11. At his seat, Swanston, in the Isle of Wight, in his 70th year, Sir Richard Godin Simeon, the second Baronet (1815), a Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire.

He was born in London May 21, 1784, and was the son of Sir John Simeon the first Baronet, a Master in Chancery, and M.P. for Reading, by Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Cornwall, esq. of Hendon House, Middlesex. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in Feb. 1824.

He was the first member returned to Parliament for the Isle of Wight, on its

receiving the privilege of returning one member by the Reform Act of 1832. He stood on the Liberal interest, and Mr. Alexander Glynn Campbell on the Conservative side; and obtained his election by 712 votes to 112. At the election of 1835 he was opposed by Mr. George Henry Ward, and had the smaller majority of 483 to 337; and at the next election in 1837 he retired from the contest; when the Liberal candidate Capt. the Hon. C. D. Pelham was defeated by Mr. A'Court Holmes.

He served the office of Sheriff of Hampshire in 1845, and was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of that county in 1847. He was well known as a scientific and practical agriculturist.

He married, April 8, 1813, Louisa-Edith, eldest daughter and heir of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart. of Barrington hall, Essex; and by that lady, who died in 1847, he had issue three sons and two daughters. The former were, 1. Sir John, his successor; 2. Charles, Lieut. 45th regt. who married in 1842 Sarah-Jane, only child of Philip Williams, esq. of Woolley Green, Hants; 3. Cornwall, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford. The latter: Louisa Mary; and Jane-Elizabeth, married in 1846 to the Rev. Robert Sumner, son of the Bishop of Winchester, and died in 1851.

The present Baronet was born in 1815, and married in 1840 the only daughter of the late Sir Frederick Francis Baker, Bart. of Loventor, co. Devon. He was M.P. for the Isle of Wight from 1847 to 1851, when he resigned on becoming a Roman Catholic.

SIR RICHARD JENKINS, G.C.B.

Dec. 30. At his residence, Gothic Cottage, Blackheath, Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B. of Bicton Hall, Salop, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and G.C.B.

Sir Richard was born at Cruckton, near Shrewsbury, February 18th, 1785, and was the eldest son of Richard Jenkins, esq. of Bicton, Salop, by Constantia-Harriot, daughter of George Ravenscroft, esq. of Wrexham. His ancestors appear to have settled in Shropshire, and resided at Charlton Hill, under the Earl of Bradford, some time in the reign of Charles II.; the Bicton estate having come into the family by the marriage of his great-grandfather, Richard Jenkins, esq. with the heiress of John Muckleston, esq.

The name of Sir Richard Jenkins will long be distinguished in the annals of India, as a statesman of sound and strict ability, and whose honourable conduct secured for him, whilst resident there, the respect not only of the native princes and inhabitants, but of every one with whom

the official duties of his situation brought him into connection.

In the year 1800 he was appointed a writer on the Bombay establishment, when his aptitude for acquiring the Arabic and Persian languages having attracted the notice of the governing authorities, he was in 1805 chosen assistant Secretary to Sir Barry Close, Bart. Resident at the Poona Durbar. Afterwards he was elected President at Scindia's Court, where he continued some years; and then transferred to the Residency at Nagpore, in Berar. At this place he distinguished himself in 1817 by brave and admirable conduct and decision, added to no small share of personal prowess; having, as the despatch notifies, "been present during the whole of an action," which it was requisite to undertake for the protection of the Residency, and as tending, by his animated conduct, in a very considerable degree to excite the troops to their duty. His exertions on this occasion were acknowledged by the late Mr. Canning in 1817-18 with the highest encomiums, and will be found fully detailed in the account of the battle of Seetabuldee. His transactions also with the Boosla Rajah are recorded in Mr. Princep's Narrative of the Affairs of British India under the Marquess of Hastings.

During nearly the whole of the period Mr. Jenkins was located in India he was employed in the first diplomatic situations, and for the last nine years of his residence there in the still higher functions of directing under the Supreme Government the entire administration of an extensive country during the minority of its native princes.

His further proceedings, from the period of the outbreak with the Rajah at Nagpore, are thus alluded to in a Minute of the Governor-General in 1822: "His situation has been rather assimilated to that of a ruler of a considerable State, than a political agent representing one Government at the Court of another. The several reports of Mr. Jenkins's proceedings, which are on record, will attest the magnitude of the concern he has had to manage, the difficulties he had to contend with in the outset, and the sagacity, skill, and perseverance with which he overcame them; the serious responsibility he was obliged to incur, in consequence of the occasion of sudden and unexpected exigencies, for which he could not be provided with instructions, and the ultimate success of his labours in restoring the dilapidated resources of the country, in placing the financial and fiscal interests of the State on a stable foundation, and introducing a system of order, economy, and purity into the administration, which will enable us

to transfer the country to the Rajah, on his reaching his majority, in a state of prosperity not attainable by any other means."

After an absence of twenty-seven years Mr. Jenkins returned to England, and on his way to his patrimonial estate at Bicton he was met by a numerous party of gentlemen of the county of Salop at Charlton Hill, to congratulate him on his return to his native country, and who accompanied him from thence to the confines of the borough of Shrewsbury, where a large concourse of the inhabitants were assembled to greet his arrival, and from whence he was escorted through the town with all the honours attendant upon a triumphant progress.

Mr. Jenkins being resident at his mansion, Abbeyforegate, Shrewsbury, was solicited, at the general election in 1830, to offer himself as a candidate on the Tory interest to represent that town in parliament, and was successful after three days' polling, the numbers being—

Richard Jenkins, esq.	754
R. A. Slaney, esq.	563
Panton Corbett, esq.	445

Parliament being dissolved in the following year, he was again returned after a slight contest in conjunction with Mr. Slaney. At the elections of 1832 and 1834 he did not offer himself. But in 1837 he again came forward, when after a severe struggle the election terminated thus—

Richard Jenkins, esq.	700
Robert Aglionby Slaney, esq.	697
John Cressett Pelham, esq.	657
G. H. Dashwood, esq.	537

At the dissolution of 1841 he retired from parliamentary duties, having discharged them diligently and conscientiously, as an honest agent, watching over the local and political rights of his constituents.

In 1838 he had conferred upon him in reward for his public services the distinguished Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. This was accompanied by a letter from the late Marquess Wellesley, in which he states that the "honour conferred far exceeds a baronetage in lustre, and is much more suitable to the services you have rendered to the empire. Besides, it is the first conferred on the civil service in India in any instance below the rank of Governor; and you are the first on this new foundation of honour for that service, of which all must allow you to be a principal ornament." "I feel a personal and a parental pride," the Marquess further adds, "in this most noble act of justice towards genuine merit fostered under my own eyes and led by my own hands into

the path of glory;" and "it is most creditable to the government generally to have moved above the low track of ordinary patronage on this occasion, and to have taught the civil servants of India by this example, that their merits will be rewarded by their country, without any regard to differences of opinion or to considerations of party."

It should also be mentioned that soon after his return from India he was elected a Director of the Hon. E. I. Company's board, of which his long experience and knowledge of eastern affairs rendered him an efficient and intelligent member. He subsequently filled the office of chairman to that body.

Many inhabitants of the town and county of Salop are indebted to the gentleman now under notice for considerable patronage in the nature of cadetships and other civil appointments, and it is a source of satisfaction and congratulation to know, that most of these gentlemen have done credit in their several situations and become faithful and able servants of the Company and of their country; a brilliant example of which may be instanced in that gallant and successful soldier Major Edwardes, now Political Resident at Peshawur.

In the various duties of his public life the conduct of Sir Richard Jenkins was consistent and honest. To every sordid and selfish feeling, or mean artifice, he was an utter stranger. There was no forward intrusion,—no desire of dictation, or of attracting popularity; but rather, a retiring simplicity of manners, governing an open and frank disposition, that could win and conciliate those who might not otherwise acquiesce with him in opinion. At the same time, when, on any occasion his services could be beneficially employed, he exerted himself with a promptitude and disinterestedness that set forth the benevolence of his heart, and developed the true gentleman—the amenities of which especially adorned his private character.

Mr. Jenkins married in 1824 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Spottiswode, esq. by whom he has left a family of nine children. He was created a Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford, June 13, 1834.

The remains of Sir Richard Jenkins arrived in Shrewsbury, on their way for interment in the family vault at Bicton, (three miles from that town) on Friday, Jan. 6th, when the mayor and corporation and a respectable number of friends met the funeral cortege and accompanied it to the Welsh Bridge, as a fitting mark of respect to the memory of a gentleman, who, as a former representative of the borough in parliament, had by his public

conduct and many acts of considerate kindness to the town obtained for himself their respect and gratitude. H. P.

HON. JAMES THOMASON.

Sept. 27. At Bareilly, Agra, the Hon. James Thomason, Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces of India.

Mr. Thomason was only surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Truebody Thomason, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge, who, after having been Curate to Mr. Simeon at Cambridge, and also at Shelford near that town,—where the subject of this memoir was born,—went out to India in the year 1808, and died a Senior Chaplain in the Hon. Company's service in 1829 (see *Gent. Mag.* xcix. i. 647). His Life was afterwards published by the Rev. J. Sargent.

In 1814 his son James was sent home, and placed under the guardianship of Mr. Simeon, whose devotion to the well-being of his young charge is touchingly portrayed in several of his letters published in the Rev. Mr. Carus's Memoir of him. At that early age, young Thomason manifested an extraordinary "spirit of inquiry, and many of his questions were such as a man, a traveller of sound sense and judgment, would have asked."

In 1822, having finished his preliminary education under Mr. Preston, and at Haileybury college, he returned to India in the civil service of the Hon. Company; in which he distinguished himself by an unwearying assiduity and devotion to his varied duties, as he rose, step by step, to the highest offices to which a servant of the Company can aspire. Though at first located in an unhealthy and unpromising jungle-station, his administrative talents and distinguished ability brought him unavoidably under the notice of the Supreme Government, and in consequence Lord Auckland, then Governor-General, made him his Secretary.

Soon after, the desperate state of his wife's health induced him to run a very great risk, and to accompany her suddenly to England without waiting for the needful leave. His appointment, however, was kept open for him for a few months, and he returned to India to run, self-reliant, an unbroken career of peaceful success.

Mr. Thomason was selected for his last responsible office by Lord Ellenborough, who, when Governor-General, always chose the man he deemed best for every post, irrespective of private influence or official seniority. Under his direction the natural resources of the north-west provinces have been rapidly developed, public works on an immense scale were vigorously carried on, and the districts under his rule were

familiarly spoken of as "the model presidency." Of the cause of education he was a zealous promoter, and schools for the natives were established throughout his territories. He also founded a college for engineers which has already proved of great benefit, and in many other ways successfully laboured for the religious, intellectual, and industrial advancement of the people of his government.

Shortly before his death the present Governor-General appointed him Governor of Madras Presidency; but he did not live to undertake the duties of that high and honourable post.

On receipt of the intelligence of his death the Governor-General issued a notification of the event, dated from Fort William, Oct. 3, 1853, in which the following testimony is borne to his merits:—

"The Lieut.-Governor has long since earned for himself a name, which ranks him high among the most distinguished servants of the Hon. East India Company.

"Conspicuous ability, devotion to the public service, and a conscientious discharge of every duty have marked each step of his honourable course; while his surpassing administrative capacity, his extended knowledge of affairs, his clear judgment, his benevolence of character and suavity of demeanour, have adorned and exalted the high position which he was wisely selected to fill.

"The Governor-General in Council deplores his loss with a sorrow deep and unfeigned, with a sorrow aggravated by the regret that his career should have been thus untimely closed, when all had hoped that opportunities for extended usefulness were still before him, and that fresh honour might be added to his name."

LIEUT.-COLONEL MACKESON, C.B.

Sept. 10. At Peshawur, Lahore, Lieut.-Colonel Frederic Mackeson, C.B. Commissioner of the Peshawur division.

Colonel Mackeson was a native of Kent, and his relations are resident at Canterbury. He received his education at a military seminary in France, and his perfect acquaintance with the language of that country led to his preferment. He entered the Hon. Company's service in 1825, and served ten or twelve years with the 14th Bengal Native Infantry. While he was stationed at Loodianah in 1831 the foreign officers in Runjeet Singh's service frequently visited the Political Agent, Sir C. M. Wade, and Mackeson's fluency in French was turned to good account. This, in spite of that modest and retiring disposition for which he was remarkable to the last, brought the young fier into notice, and led to his being ap-

pointed Assistant Political Agent. Subsequently he was detached to Bahawalpore and Mithunkote, to survey the Sutlej and Indus, and to facilitate their navigation. For several years he was stationed in that neighbourhood, variously employed, now exercising his talents as an accomplished surveyor, now unravelling the tortuous politics of the Panjab. He paid a visit to Cashmere with Dr. Falconer, and with his assistance measured a base line near the city, and completed a survey of the valley. In 1837 he went with Sir Alexander Burnes to Cabul, and in 1838-9 was occupied in forwarding the march of the army of the Indus along the banks of that river. Then he accompanied Sir C. M. Wade with Prince Timoor, and displayed courage and energy of the highest order in the various affairs which occurred on the march to Cabul. From that time till the close of operations in Afghanistan and the final withdrawal of our forces in 1842-3, Captain Mackeson conducted the political relations of our government at the important post of Peshawur. His services at that period are now matter of history. A young unassuming officer, without interest or favour, while yet a subaltern, he was promoted to the local rank of Major (June 19, 1840), to qualify him for the honour of C.B., never bestowed on one of more noble or more chivalrous character.

We find Mackeson next at Sirsa, employed during the Sikh invasion of 1845, when his services were made available in the delicate office of Commissioner in the Cis-Sutlej states (March 16, 1846). In this capacity he was politically attached to Sir Harry Smith's force, who testified to the soldierly service which he did at Aliwal.

The army of the Punjab saw Mackeson again in the field as Governor-General's agent, in which office he won the high approval and respect of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Gough. Then also, when associated in his political capacity with the late Sir Walter Gilbert on the advance to Peshawur, he received the unqualified and handsomely expressed admiration of that distinguished soldier.

After the battle of Chillianwallah, when Shere Singh turned Lord Gough's flank and was marching on Lahore, the brigade under Brigadier Burns on this side of the Jhelum was considered in imminent danger. It was necessary to acquaint them with the approach of the Sikhs, and the duty was entrusted to Colonel Mackeson. On reaching the Jhelum he found neither boat nor ford. The river, the worst in the Punjab, was running like a torrent and as broad as the Koohly at Calcutta. With-

out an instant's hesitation he abandoned his horse, sprang into the torrent, and, half dead with exhaustion, reached the opposite bank and delivered his instructions. They saved the brigade. The incident is an epitome of his career, and the best illustration of the causes of his success.

He received the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the East Indies, June 7, 1849; and at the end of 1851 Captain and brevet Lieut.-Colonel Mackeson, C.B. was appointed to the office of Commissioner at Peshawur, a post of honour and of danger, as his untimely fate has proved. Thus, during an active service of twenty years, embracing the most eventful period in the history of British India, Mackeson was ever placed where the high qualities of calm courage and perfect self-possession were essential to that success which invariably attended the discharge of his important duties. Large and strong in mind and frame, all his acts were marked by the coolest intrepidity, a matchless energy, and the soundest discretion. Wise in council, gallant and devoted in battle, amiable and unpretending in private life, he was beloved by his associates and revered as a superior being by the wild tribes with whom his duties so frequently placed him in contact, and over whom his attainments as a linguist gave him great control.

"Colonel Mackeson was a fine example of the peculiar race of public servants created by our system of rule in India. Half soldiers, half civilians, with the personal activity and readiness of resource produced by the training of the camp, and the cool thought and judgment which are the attributes of the lawyer, the much abused Political Agents have done more to consolidate the empire than their enemies are willing to acknowledge. Among them Colonel Mackeson, though more of a soldier than an administrator, was certainly not the least."—*Globe*.

On the afternoon of the 10th Sept. as the Colonel was sitting in his verandah, having just dismissed his kucheree people, a religious fanatic from Koner suddenly rushed in and endeavoured to stab him. Colonel Mackeson, who was a very powerful man, seized the knife, but received such severe injuries in his hand that he was obliged to release his hold, when the villain inflicted a deep wound in the breast of his victim, which, after some hours, occasioned death. The miscreant was immediately arrested; he expressed to the deputy commissioners his intention of killing both Colonel Mackeson and Captain James in his capacity of a disciple of the Akhōod of Swat. A man of the name

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of Ata Mahomed, formerly kotwal of Peshawur, rushed to the rescue, and received a wound in his stomach. None of the chuprasies were armed, or the murderer would probably have been cut to pieces on the spot. He came direct from Jelalabad because he had heard that a mountain-train had been organised preparatory to the invasion of Swat, in which country he had many friends; and thought the best plan to stay the invasion was to murder the instigators of the intended movement.

In a General Order published in the *Calcutta Gazette* Extraordinary of Tuesday Oct. 4, the Governor-General in Council has borne public testimony to the merits and character of the gallant deceased in the following terms:—"The reputation of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson, as a soldier, is known to and honoured by all. His value as a political servant of the State is known to none better than the Governor-General himself, who, in a difficult and eventful time, had cause to mark his great ability, and the admirable prudence, discretion, and temper which added tenfold value to the high soldierly qualities of his public character. The loss of Colonel Mackeson's life would have dimmed a victory. To lose him thus, by the hand of a foul assassin, is a misfortune of the heaviest gloom for the Government, which counted him amongst its bravest and best."

The murderer of Colonel Mackeson was hung at Peshawur on the 1st Oct. and his body afterwards burned, and the ashes thrown into a watercourse, in order to prevent the Mussulmans from burying it with honour, and possibly erecting a tomb as to a martyr of their faith. There was a large crowd to witness the execution, but no disturbance of the peace, every precaution having been taken to overawe the populace.

VICE-ADMIRAL DACRES.

Dec. 4. At Catisfield Lodge, near Fareham, Hants, aged 65, James Richard Dacres, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

This officer was the only surviving son of the late James Richard Dacres, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, by Miss Eleanor Blandford Pearce, of Cambridge; nephew of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.H.; and first-cousin of Capt. Sidney Colpoys Dacres, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1796, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Sceptre* 64, commanded by his father; with whom he also served in the *Barfleur* 98, from August, 1800, until the receipt of his first commission, which bore date 15th Nov. 1804. When Lieutenant in the *Impetueux* 74 he accompanied the expedition against Ferrol in Aug. 1800;

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and he was present in the *Boadicea* in a short action with the French 74 *Duguay-moulin*, 29th Aug. 1803. He subsequently performed the duties of flag-Lieutenant in the *Theseus* and *Hercules* to his father, then the Commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, and was promoted in 1805 to the command of the *Elk* sloop, from which he was posted, Jan. 14, 1806, into the *Bacchante*, of 24 guns. On Feb. 14, 1807, he captured, off St. Domingo, the French national schooner *Dauphin*, of 3 guns and 71 men; and, associating himself with Capt. W. F. Wise, of the *Mediator* 32, succeeded, by a well-conducted stratagem, in approaching, through a most difficult navigation, the fort of Samana, a notorious nest for privateers, which, after a cannonade of four hours, and a loss to the British of two men killed and sixteen wounded, was stormed and carried with great gallantry by the boats of the two ships. On his return to England, in the *Mediator*, Captain Dacres, in Dec. 1807, was placed on half-pay.

He was appointed, March 18, 1811, to the *Guerrière*, an old worn-out frigate, carrying 48 guns (yielding a broadside weight of 517 lb.) and 244 men. On Aug. 19, 1812, being on her way to Halifax after a very long cruise, this vessel encountered and came to close action with the United States ship *Constitution*, of 56 guns (throwing a broadside weight of 768 lb.) and 460 men. After nobly struggling with her huge antagonist for nearly an hour and three-quarters, the *Guerrière*, having lost 15 men killed and 63 wounded, and being rendered quite ungovernable, with the loss of all her masts, was at length obliged to surrender, in so shattered a condition, indeed, that on the following morning she was set on fire and blown up. Among the badly wounded on board the *Guerrière* was Captain Dacres himself, who received a musket-ball in the back while standing on the starboard fore-castle hammocks animating his crew, but was not prevailed upon to leave the deck. By the court-martial which assembled at Halifax, in the following October, to try Captain Dacres for surrendering his ship, he was "unanimously and honourably acquitted of all blame on account of her capture." He received a gratuity from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's in consideration of his wound.

He afterwards commanded the *Tiber* 38 from the 23rd July, 1814, to the 18th Sept. 1818, on the Cork, Newfoundland, and Channel stations; and the *Edinburgh* 74, in the Mediterranean, from the 28th Oct. 1833, until 1837. In the former ship Captain Dacres took, on the 8th March, 1815, the *Leo*, American privateer, of 7

guns and 93 men. He attained flag rank on the 28th June, 1838; and, on the 9th August, 1845, was appointed Commander-in-chief on the Cape of Good Hope, which was his last employment. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1851.

Rear-Admiral Dacres married, April 25, 1810, Arabella-Boyd, sister of the present Sir Adolphus John Dalrymple, and sister-in-law of the late Vice-Adm. Sir John Chambers White, K.C.B. By that lady, who died April 11, 1828, he has left, with other issue, two daughters, of whom one is the wife of Lieut.-Col. Butler, and the other of Lieut. Thomas Belgrave, R.N.

His body was conveyed for interment to the family vault at Tetbury in Gloucestershire.

He was always popular in the service. His ships were fully manned, and seamen would wait for vacancies in them. When the President was commissioned for his flag-ship for the Cape station, she was so quickly manned at Portsmouth that when the seamen who had entered for her at other ports arrived, there were no vacancies for them. At the Cape he was so esteemed by all classes that he received the unprecedented compliment of a public dinner on his resigning the command.

COLONEL MUTTELBURY, C.B.

Jan. 11. At Maida Hill, aged 78, Colonel George Muttlebury, C.B. and K.W., who for many years commanded the 69th regiment.

The Colonel was descended from a good Somersetshire family, who were formerly owners of property near Ilminster, called "Jordans," but which was forfeited to the crown in consequence of the adherence of the Colonel's ancestor to the unfortunate Monmouth.

Colonel Muttlebury was born at Brighton, and the following sketch of his career will show that his military service was more varied than falls to the lot of most soldiers, while, as we believe, few have stood higher in the opinion of all who knew him than this distinguished officer, polished gentleman, and, we may truly add, good Christian man.

He joined the 55th regt. as an Ensign at the camp before Nimeguen; served through the severe winter campaign of 1794-1795, in Holland, and was engaged in several actions with the enemy. During the marches many of the soldiers were frozen to death, and Colonel Muttlebury owed the preservation of his life, on one occasion, to the friendly aid of a serjeant, who kept shaking him whenever symptoms of drowsiness appeared. He shortly

afterwards accompanied his regiment to the West Indies, and was nearly lost in the tremendous gales which Admiral Christian's fleet encountered, during which a large portion of the ships foundered. The 55th was present at the capture of St. Lucia, and was subsequently employed against what were called the brigands in that island for almost a twelvemonth; a service of the most harassing and destructive character. For months together neither officers nor men took off their clothes; whenever they lay down it was with their arms beside them, in preparation for the sudden attacks which were of daily occurrence; and the regiment actually lost twenty-five officers and more than six hundred men in that short period.

Lieutenant Muttiebury's next service with the 55th was in the expedition to the Helder, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, which was of short duration; but scarcely had the regiment set foot in England once more, when it was despatched, in all haste, to the West Indies again, in consequence of the mutiny of the 8th West India Regiment at Dominica.

Having attained the rank of Captain, the subject of this memoir was removed to the 69th, and sailed for the East Indies in 1804, where he remained till the end of 1807, when ill-health drove him home. In Nov. 1813, when a Major, he accompanied the 2d battalion of the 69th to Holland, was present at the bombardment of the French fleet lying at Antwerp, and the storming of the celebrated fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, on which occasion his distinguished conduct and intrepidity drew forth high commendation from Sir Thomas Graham in his despatch, and procured him the rank of Lieut.-Colonel by brevet, the only instance within our recollection where promotion has been conferred after a failure.

In the brief but glorious and important campaign of 1815, the 69th was one of those regiments which came up so opportunely early in the battle of Quatre Bras, in which it suffered very severely by the overwhelming attack of a large body of French Cuirassiers, when in the act of deploying, by a mistaken order of the Prince of Orange, who commanded in that part of the field; but this did not prevent the brave little battalion from sharing in the glory of Waterloo, where its post was on the right centre of our position, and, combined with the 33rd, which was also very weak, formed together a respectable battalion. Events proved its station to be one of the most exposed in the line. Colonel Morice, who commanded the 69th, being early killed, was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Muttiebury, whose energies were

severely taxed to maintain the ground. Section after section was swept off by the destructive fire of the enemy's artillery, whilst their cavalry repeatedly surrounded and seemed determined to make mince-meat of the remnant, but whenever the smoke cleared off there it stood, firm and undoubted. At the last grand attack, however, one of Ney's masses, as it neared the crest of our position, poured in such a storm of fire as mortal man could not withstand, and the soldiers gave way; but the disorder was happily of short duration, as the example and efforts of Colonel Muttiebury succeeded immediately in rallying the 69th, while the commander of the 33rd did the same with his men. This occurred only a few minutes before the Guards and General Adams' brigade delivered their fire on the most advanced of Ney's columns of attack, which was, in fact, the great crisis of the day. Every body knows that the enemy was instantly thrown into disorder, which Ney and his brave officers failed to remedy, and the battle was over.

In 1818 Colonel Muttiebury sailed once more for Madras with his old 69th, where he remained till 1821, holding for a short time command of the provinces of Malabar and Canara; but ill health again compelled him to leave India, and he was put on board ship in an apparently dying condition. He rallied however during the voyage home, and recovered his usual health after a short residence in England.

In 1824 he was placed in command of a provisional battalion of 1,500 men at Portsmouth; but on the arrival from India of the 69th, which occurred soon after, he resumed the charge of his old comrades in arms, with whom he remained until 1826, when a return of bad health forced him to retire from the service; the esteem of his brother officers of the 69th being testified by a handsome present of plate.

JAMES EWING, Esq.

Dec. 6. At his town residence, West George-street, Glasgow, in his 78th year, James Ewing, esq.

Mr. Ewing was the leader of the well-known firm of J. Ewing and Co. West India merchants. Like the majority of our merchant princes, he was the artificer of his own fortune. For many years Mr. Ewing took a leading part in the municipal affairs of Glasgow, and served the office of Lord Provost. At the general election of 1832 (the first after the enactment of Reform) Mr. Ewing was returned as one of the members for that city.

There were so many as six candidates, and the poll terminated as follows:—

James Ewing, esq. . .	3,214
James Oswald, esq. . .	2,838
Sir Daniel K. Sandford .	2,168
John Crawford, esq. . .	1,850
John Douglas, esq. . .	1,340
Joseph Dixon, esq. . .	995

Up to that period Mr. Ewing was recognised as a member of the Conservative party, but he made some concession of his views. It was not, however, sufficient in the opinion of the Liberal party in Glasgow, and at the next election, in 1835, he lost his seat by a poll which terminated thus:—

James Oswald, esq. . .	3,832
Colin Dunlop, esq. . .	3,267
James Ewing, esq. . .	2,297

Mr. Ewing was a man of considerable literary attainment. He was also a man of refined taste in high art, of which he was a generous patron. A considerable time ago he retired from active life, but his interest in every philanthropic movement continued unflagging. A large portion of the princely fortune which he had amassed was devoted to charitable purposes. Last summer he gave a munificent donation of 10,000*l.* as the nucleus of a permanent sustentation fund for the support of the ministers of the Free Church of Scotland. He has left upwards of 400,000*l.*; and in addition to handsome bequests to gentlemen who were in his employment, he has made donations of 20,000*l.* to the Merchants' House, 10,000*l.* to the Royal Infirmary, 5,000*l.* to the town of Dumbarton to build an infirmary, a considerable amount to the funds of the Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, and the following benefactions to the Free Church, in addition to his liberal gifts during his life:—Education of students, 5,000*l.*; New College, Edinburgh, 2,000*l.*; proposed Free Church College in Glasgow, 5,000*l.*; Church building, 1,000*l.*; Manse Fund, 1,000*l.*; 500*l.* each to the Five Schemes of the Church; 2,500*l.*; Bonhill Free Church, 500*l.*; Dunbarton Free Church, 500*l.*; Kilmarnock Free Church, 500*l.*; and 100*l.* a-year to the Sustentation Fund.

His second daughter, Caroline, was married in 1843 to Caledon Dupré Alexander, esq., a great-nephew of the first Earl of Caledon.

MRS. HOARE.

Dec. 7. At Luscombe Castle, near Dawlish, in her 85th year, Frances-Dorothea, widow of Charles Hoare, esq.

was the eldest daughter of Sir E. Robinson, of Cranford, co. North-

ampton, Bart. M.P. for Northampton, by Dorothea, daughter of John Chester, esq. Her marriage took place on the 7th May, 1790; and she was left a widow on the 16th Nov. 1852, when Mr. Hoare died at the age of 85, and a biographical notice and character of him appeared in our vol. xxxvii. p. 191.

Mrs. Hoare first arrived in Dawlish in 1796, having been recommended to the place on account of the salubrity of its climate. She was naturally delicate, and to the surprise of her family and friends, after sojourning a brief space there, her health became speedily restored. This result, as well as the delightful scenery of the neighbourhood, induced Mr. Hoare to purchase a large extent of land in the vale of Coombe, where he commenced the erection of Luscombe Castle, and it was here the deceased lady lived in peaceful retirement and unostentatious charity. Her many acts of benevolence, even though briefly told, would fill no scanty page in the history of Christian philanthropy. Was a school to be built, she gave a building site, and something towards its endowment; was want, misery, or affliction known to exist among her poorer neighbours, she listened to their tale of sorrow, and her wealth and her prayers were spent in endeavours to assuage their suffering and distress. To the Teignmouth and Dawlish Dispensary she contributed very material aid, and the poor have been accustomed to look with great interest to her periodical gifts of clothing. The sites of three schools in Dawlish—the boys', girls', and infants', with the teachers' residences—and contributions of a substantial kind, are owing to her liberality; while the parishioners will ever remember the great boon of a public clock recently erected at her sole expense in the tower of St. Mark's Chapel. The servants of the family, and the tradesmen of Dawlish, have to regret the loss of a kind mistress and considerate employer; and the example of the deceased lady will go down to future ages as one who, in patient resignation to the Divine will, through much physical suffering, did what she could in His name to alleviate the privations of honest poverty and sickness. The mansion and estates (in default of issue) descend to a nephew of the late Mr. Hoare, Peter Hoare, esq. of the eminent firm of Hoare and Co. bankers, Fleet-street.

The funeral of Mrs. Hoare took place at Dawlish church on Thursday, the 15th Dec. The chief mourners were Mr. R. Blencowe, Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. and Mr. D. A. Troyte, followed by the Rev. Rev. L. Acland, Mr. T. Acland, and Mr. H. Merridale; the pall-bearers were

Messrs. J. Blencowe, A. Hoare, Frampton, H. Grant, Mills, and the Rev. N. Gould.

REV. W. H. MILL, D.D.

Dec. 25. At Brasted, Kent, in his 62nd year, the Rev. William Hodge Mill, D.D. Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, Canon of Ely, Rector of Brasted, and F.R.A.S.

Dr. Mill entered at Trinity college in 1809, graduated as sixth wrangler in 1813, and was elected Fellow of Trinity Oct. 1, 1814, together with the present Dean of Ely, both at their first sitting, there being only two vacancies. He proceeded M.A. 1816; was ordained deacon at Norwich in 1817, and priest at Wells in the following year. In 1820 he went out to India as the first Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, the noble foundation of Bishop Middleton. The following is an extract from the "Life of Bishop Middleton":—

"On his return to Calcutta, the Bishop had the satisfaction of finding there Mr. Mill and Mr. Alt, who had arrived from England the February preceding, the one to fill the office of Principal, the other that of a Professor, at Bishop's College. To these appointments the Bishop had long looked forward with a very natural anxiety, more especially the former, since the future prosperity and honour of the institution might, in a considerable measure, depend upon the character of its first President. In Mr. Mill he had the satisfaction to find (as he had anticipated) a person admirably fitted to do justice to his own exalted views respecting the duties and capacities of the establishment. He describes that gentleman as a man of noble attainments, such as he had never before met with in India. Every thing he saw of the new Principal impressed him with a high opinion of his powers. And it may be here added that all their subsequent intercourse gave his lordship the amplest cause for rejoicing that the Society had provided him with so able, accomplished, and zealous a co-operator." In a letter (Oct. 29, 1821) the Bishop writes thus of Mr. Mill:—"His attainments are, indeed, pre-eminent. It would be an honour to any learned establishment to have such a man at the head of it. I sometimes converse with him—two or three hours together, upon books, and their subjects, and knowing pretty well as I do the measure of men's minds here, I will take upon me to say, that his knowledge, both in *area* and in *depth*, has nothing equal to it in India."

Dr. Mill returned home on account of impaired health, in 1832. He was appointed Domestic and Examining Chap-

lain to Archbishop Howley in 1839, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge in 1840. Having proceeded D.D. he was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford, May 11, 1839, being presented thereto by the Provost of Oriel.

In 1843 he was a candidate for the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, but the election was in favour of Dr. Ollivant, the present Bishop of Llandaff, who had four votes; Dr. Christopher Wordsworth having two votes, and Dr. Mill one. In the same year Archbishop Howley presented him to the living of Brasted, Kent; and in 1848, on the retirement of Professor Lee, he was elected Regius Professor of Hebrew, to which office a Canonry at Ely is attached.

As a mathematician and scholar, Dr. Mill's attainments were of the very highest order; and the pursuits of his youth he continued as the relaxation of his maturer years. His acquirements in Sanscrit have won him an European reputation; and, as a contribution to the evangelizing of India, as well as a classical production in that great language, his *Christa Sangrita* is a work unparalleled in modern literature.

During the five years of his Professorship he had gone through in his Lectures the whole Book of Psalms, and had commenced, during the last term, the Minor Prophets, leaving off at the fifth chapter of Hosea. In these studies he frequently consumed a great part of the night, sparing no labour in investigating the sacred text and the true interpretation of Scripture.

The following is a list of his published works:—

Christa Sangrita, the Life of Christ in Sanskrit.

Analysis of Pearson on the Creed.

Arabic Translation of Bridge's Algebra (published at Calcutta.)

Four Volumes of Sermons, chiefly preached before the University.

Observations on the attempted application of Pantheistic Principles to the Theory and Historic Criticism of the Gospel. Part I. being the Christian Advocate's Publication for 1840.

An Annual Volume as Christian Advocate, from 1841 to 1844.

Latin Prælection as Candidate for the Regius Professorship of Divinity.

Besides several occasional sermons, and other publications in India, and in England; and papers in the *Asiatic Journal*, and in English periodicals.

Dr. Mill has departed amidst the sincere regrets of a very numerous private acquaintance. He leaves a widow and surviving daughter, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Webb, of Sheen.

On Monday, the 18th Dec. he came up

to London to attend a meeting of the Foreign Translation Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The extreme cold of the day brought on an obstruction, which no medical skill could counteract, and he died without pain, and with all such consolations as his friends could wish, on the evening of Christmas Day.

His body was interred in Ely Cathedral on Saturday the 31st Dec. Among the mourners were his intimate friend and contemporary the Dean, Canons E. Sparke and Thompson (Greek Professor), the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison, of Maidstone (formerly co-chaplain with the deceased to the late Archbishop of Canterbury), the Rev. J. J. Blunt (Lady Margaret's Professor), the Rev. G. Williams, Fellow of King's, and the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (on the part of that venerable Society). The body was met by the Dean at the entrance of the cathedral; and the senior Canon in residence, the Rev. Canon Selwyn, officiated. After the body followed the family of the deceased, consisting of his widow, his daughter, his brother, and his son-in-law; and J. G. Maitland, esq. barrister-at-law, as executor. There were also many fellows of colleges and other members of the university of Cambridge present, including a large number of undergraduates. The body was deposited in a vault immediately behind the beautiful reredos lately erected at the back of the altar.

REV. RICHARD HARINGTON, D.D.

Dec. 13. At his residence in High-street, Oxford, aged 53, the Rev. Richard Harington, D.D. Principal of Brasenose college, and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Dr. Harington was born on the 26th April, 1800, the third son of Sir John-Edward Harington the eighth Baronet, of Ridlington, co. Rutland, by Marianne, daughter of Thomas Philpot, esq.

He was originally a member of Christ Church, and graduated as B.A. in the year 1821, when he was placed in the first class in *Literis Humanioribus* with four others. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a fellowship in Brasenose college, where he remained till the year 1833, serving in several of the more important college offices. In that year he accepted the rectory of Oulde, Northamptonshire, on the presentation of the Principal and Fellows, and retired to that living, where he was well-known as a hard-working parish priest, and a most active magistrate. He

id for some years the office of Chairman

of the Quarter Sessions, acting with the strictest impartiality, and on a knowledge of the law obtained by diligent study. In 1842 he was elected Principal of his college after a severe contest, the other candidates being the Rev. T. T. Churton, one of the college tutors, and the Rev. T. T. Bazeley, Rector of Poplar. He then proceeded to the degrees of B. and D.D. Since his elevation to the headship, he was always most diligently employed, both in collegiate and university business. He was at the time of his death Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Delegate of Appeals in Congregation, and Commissioner of the Market. He was employed upon most delegacies, among others on that which undertook the restoration of St. Mary's spire, and that which recently considered the details of the New Museum. He was Select Preacher in 1848-9, and was an active patron and more than once President of the Oxford Architectural Society. In politics he was a Liberal Conservative, having always given a consistent support to Mr. Gladstone, and at the last election proposed him as a fit and proper person to represent the University. In him the movement party in the University loses a staunch supporter, one of his latest acts having been, it is said, to support a proposition in the committee on the subject of University reform, in favour of substituting a new governing branch of twelve Heads of Houses and twelve elected representatives of Convocation for the present Hebdomadal Board.

Whatever he undertook he did well, for he gave his whole heart to it; and he never undertook anything but in the spirit of a true gentleman. When a tutor at Brasenose he worked in term-time with all the diligence which he knew his college had a right to demand; and yet, in his vacations, he was known to a large circle as one who entered with zest into all the refined amusements of London society. His attention to the pupils confided to his care was not only conscientious but even kind and affectionate; and his manners were always those of the well-bred gentleman.

Dr. Harington married, Aug. 1, 1833, Cecilia, fourth dau. of the Rev. Samuel Smith, D.D., Prebendary of Durham, and by that lady, who survives him, he has left four children. The eldest, a son, is now at Christ church.

His death occurred after a brief illness of three days. His funeral took place in the College chapel on the 20th December. The service was read by the Vice-Principal the Rev. Thomas Chaffers, M.A. and the pall was borne by the six Fellows next to him in rotation. Besides the college au-

thorities, there were only present the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Mayor of Oxford, the Heads of Houses who hold the office of Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and a few of the immediate friends of the deceased, among whom was his nephew, Sir John Edward Harington, Bart. the representative of this ancient family.

The Society of Brasenose being desirous to erect in their chapel some memorial to their late Principal, it is in contemplation to devote whatever sum may be subscribed for this purpose to filling with stained glass one or more of the windows. This will be in harmony with the known wishes of the deceased, who, some years ago, drew up a plan for adorning the chapel in this way, and was very anxious to see it carried into effect. His library is announced for sale by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson.

HENRY GUNNING, Esq.

Jan. 4. At Brighton, in the 86th year of his age, Henry Gunning, esq. M.A. Senior Esquire Bedell of the University of Cambridge, and probably the oldest member of that body.

Mr. Gunning was born at Newton, near Cambridge (of which parish his father, the Rev. Francis Gunning,* was Vicar), on the 13th Feb. 1768. He was entered of Christ's college, 1784, became a Scholar of the House, and took his degree of B.A. as fifth Wrangler, in 1788. On the 13th Oct. 1789, he was elected one of the Esquire Bedells of the University (after a contest, in which he polled 105 votes against 58 recorded for his competitor, Mr. Eamonsen, of St. Catharine's Hall). He took the degree of M.A. 1791, but it was not till 1827 that he became Senior Bedell. In that capacity he had the honour to receive gold chains from three successive Chancellors of the University, viz. the Marquess of Camden (1834), the Duke of Northumberland (1844), and His Royal Highness Prince Albert (1847). Mr. Gunning, in 1827, published a new and improved edition of Adam Wall's "Ceremonies of the University;" and in 1850 a small pamphlet on the subject of "Compositions for Degrees."

In 1852 Mr. Gunning announced his intention of publishing (by subscription), "Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge, from 1789."

* The Rev. Francis Gunning (who was Vicar also of the adjacent parishes of Thriplow and Hauxton), was grandson of William Gunning, the first cousin of and secretary to that distinguished prelate Peter Gunning, successively Bishop of Chichester and Ely.

This work, which would no doubt have been most interesting, was to have been dedicated to the Dean of Ely and the Rev. Professor Sedgwick: the Dukes of Rutland, Somerset, and Buccleugh, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earls of Burlington and Stamford, Lord Monteagle, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Palmerston, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Lincoln, Gloucester, Bangor, Carlisle, Peterborough, Worcester, St. David's, Lichfield, Ely, Chester, and Llandaff, were amongst its patrons. Mr. Gunning's subsequent illness prevented the completion of his design, but we have heard it stated that a large portion of the work had been prepared for the press. On the announcement of these "Reminiscences," Mr. Gunning received a number of very kind and most interesting letters. In one, written by Dr. Graham the present Bishop of Chester, occurs the following passage:

"Among my own recollections of Cambridge, not the least pleasing is the memory of our agreeable intercourse during each of the years when I held the office of Vice-Chancellor. I well recall to mind how often in our official hospitalities the social hour was enlivened by the flow of your cheerful conversation and the variety of your interesting anecdotes, many of which, no doubt, will find a permanent place in your forthcoming volume. I only wish it were possible to impart to the written page something of the charm which your own voice and manner gave to every subject, whether grave or gay."

From a very early period till he was about 80 years of age Mr. Gunning took an active part in local politics. His support of the Reform Bill was strenuous and effective, and soon after it passed he was presented by many of the electors of Cambridge with a handsome gold medal. When the Municipal Corporations Act came into force, Mr. Gunning was elected a Member of the Town Council of Cambridge, which position he retained till 1841. The following is an extract from a letter dated Oct. 11, 1852, written by the Rev. Professor Sedgwick to an intimate friend of the deceased:—

"Say everything that is kind on my part to Mr. Gunning. Tell him that he is one of my oldest and most valued friends; that I have now known him for considerably more than forty years, indeed, almost fifty; for I came up Freshman in 1804, and I have known him almost ever since. I always respected him as a gentleman of high and honourable feelings; and I admired that independence of his character which led him to do homage to what he believed truth, and to seek what

he believed the best social and political interests of his country without fear, favour, or affection; and above all without any regard to his own private interests. That one who felt so strongly should be always right would be out of human nature; but in most of his views I sympathised with him; and I always liked his detestation of that base coin of *sham* and *humbug*, by which so many men in former times (for I do think men are more *sincere* now, though still bad enough), paid their way through the world, and cut a pompous figure in it."

Though of very decided political principles, and not slow in expressing his opinions with warmth and earnestness, it is gratifying to add that Mr. Gunning enjoyed the friendship of many excellent persons, whose sentiments differed very widely from his own.

His long official position in the University brought him into frequent contact with many members of that body, by whom he was very highly respected for his courtesy, gentlemanly bearing, and the great liberality with which he communicated to others his extensive and peculiar knowledge respecting the privileges and constitution of the University.

A few years since Mr. Gunning, by an accidental fall, fractured his hip-joint, and became incurably lame. We regret to add that his subsequent sufferings were very severe and protracted, though borne with the fortitude and hope of a sincere Christian.

Mr. Gunning married in 1794 Miss Bertram, whom he survived many years. His eldest and only surviving son, Henry Bertram Gunning, esq. of Little Shelford in Cambridgeshire, was formerly a Charity Commissioner, and an Assistant Tithe Commissioner. Another son, Francis John Gunning, was an eminent solicitor in Cambridge, and held the office of Town Clerk from 1836 to 1840; and a third son, Frederick Gunning, esq. was at the bar, having extensive practice on the Norfolk Circuit, and was the author of a treatise on the "Law of Tolls."

A fine portrait of Mr. Gunning, by his friend the late Dr. Woodhouse, is in the possession of C. H. Cooper, esq. F.S.A. the present Town Clerk of Cambridge.

It was intended, on Mr. Gunning's death, to reduce the number of Esquire Bedells to two. A Grace to that effect was, however, rejected by the Senate in February 1853.

SETH WM. STEVENSON, Esq. F.S.A.

Dec. 22. At the house of his son-in-law Mr. John Deighton, at Cambridge, in

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his 69th year, Seth William Stevenson, esq. of Norwich, F.S.A. and M.N.S.

This gentleman was the only son of William Stevenson, esq. F.S.A. who edited the Second Edition of Bentham's History of Ely 1812; to which he added a Supplemental Volume in 1817; and of whom a memoir will be found in our Magazine for May, 1821, p. 472. Mr. Stevenson's father and himself had been proprietors of The Norfolk Chronicle for nearly 70 years, and the subject of this notice had been a member of the firm 45 years, occupying a most important and prominent position in its proprietary and editorial management. "We lose (remark his coadjutors in that journal) his clear, comprehensive, and directing mind—his vigorous intellect and cultivated taste—the ready pen of the accomplished scholar—the needed advice in difficulty and emergency of such a matured age—and the high privilege of habitual intercourse with a noble-hearted English gentleman and Christian. A rare concentration of qualities, bestowed by Providence in a position of life especially needing them, and ever used by their possessor for the worthiest and holiest of purposes."

Although Mr. Stevenson devoted to the calling of his adoption the largest and most valuable portion of his time and talents, and though naturally of a retiring disposition, he, as a good citizen, hesitated not to make large sacrifices of personal ease, in order to fill the most important municipal offices under the old corporation. He was elected City Sheriff in 1828, conjointly with G. Grouet, esq. In the same year he became an Alderman, and in 1832 he was unanimously elected to serve the office of Mayor. The exemplary manner in which every appointment was filled is still fresh in the recollection of his contemporaries; the varied functions of the respective offices were discharged with great ability and honesty of purpose, their dignity maintained by carrying them out in a wise and enlightened spirit, dispensing at the same time the ancient hospitalities with his usual liberality. Within the last year or two Mr. S. was elected a Charity Trustee.

Literary pursuits, and especially antiquarian subjects, engrossed nearly the entire portion of leisure which the more pressing claims of business permitted to be thus appropriated. In early life Mr. Stevenson made several continental tours, principally with the view to enlarge and cultivate his taste, and certainly without any intention of ever publishing the results of his observation. The year after the battle of Waterloo he visited, in company with Captain Money, the scene of Eng-

land's proudest military triumph, the result of which was the circulation, amongst his private friends, of a very graphically written book, under the title of a "Journal of a Tour through part of France, Flanders, and Holland, including a visit to Paris, and a walk over the field of Waterloo, in the summer of 1816." This was dedicated to the Friars' Society of Norwich,* of which literary body he was almost the last surviving member. In 1828 appeared a second Tour in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands, in two octavo volumes, which was very favourably received by the reviewers. But the book to which he devoted no inconsiderable portion of the last ten years, and which it was his most fondly cherished and latest desire to have published during his lifetime, was a complete "Dictionary of Roman Coins." It is devoted wholly to the Roman series, including the Colonial coins, and will be well illustrated with drawings by Mr. Fairholt. Though founded on the great works of Eckhel, Banduri, and others, it is anything but a slavish compilation, as Mr. Stevenson has freely used his own knowledge of coins and that of some of his friends, and introduced much original matter. All the illustrations have been made from the coins themselves, and he spared no pains or cost to secure them or authenticated casts. We are happy to be able to add that half of this work is already printed, and the MS. of the remainder is in a sufficiently forward state to warrant a hope that at no distant period the book may be completed, if not precisely as intended by its author, at least so as to form an invaluable compendium of what is known in reference to this department of antiquarian research.

Mr. Stevenson made several communications to the Numismatic Society, and among the rest an account of the very remarkable enashed gold coin of Mauricius, found at Bacton, in Norfolk. To the Society of Antiquaries he contributed in 1847 a description of a very beautiful carved ivory casket of the 14th century, which was in his own possession, and which was afterwards the subject of a paper by Mr. Wright, printed in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.

Mr. Stevenson was deeply imbued with true Conservative principles, ardently attached to our venerable institutions in Church and State, but especially anxious that our national Protestantism should be preserved inviolate alike from the insidious

attacks of Dissent, and the more violent aggression of Rome. Whilst he viewed with considerable alarm the schisms caused in the bosom of our Church by an excessive ritualism, he equally feared and deplored that widely-spread laxity and latitudinarianism which destroys its unity by treating creeds and formularies as things indifferent. He felt, indeed, that the middle course was the only one consistent with wisdom and safety.

In every social and domestic relation of life he has left a bright example. Exemplary in the performance of every filial and parental obligation, he was alike distinguished by unsullied honour and the strictest integrity in the most subordinate, as well as the most important, transactions in which he was engaged. As the head of a large establishment he was esteemed by every person in his employment, for the uniform kindness and courtesy displayed towards them, and for the considerate feeling exhibited on all occasions of affliction and distress. Full of intelligence, with a fine retentive memory, his conversation was both amusing and instructive, his manners were polished and prepossessing, and he was endowed with a large measure of Christian charity for the temptations and failings of others. But, above all, he was blessed with a share of that wisdom which is from above, with the sure and steadfast hope of the Christian,—a hope which disarmed death of its terrors, and lighted up the dark valley through which he was permitted tranquilly and peacefully to pass.

Indisposition in the summer, but not of a character to excite alarm, induced him to try the effects of a change of scene and air by visiting his son-in-law, Mr. John Deighton, surgeon, of Cambridge. Here a general and premature decay of the system soon developed itself; a gradual prostration of physical energy rendered it hazardous, if not impossible, to remove him home, and after lying several weeks in a hopeless but comparatively painless state, surrounded by his family, he peacefully, and almost imperceptibly, slept the long sleep of death.

Mr. Stevenson became a widower in 1848. He has left three children, the Rev. Seth Wm. Stevenson, M.A., Mr. Henry Stevenson, and Adelaide, the wife of Mr. John Deighton of Cambridge.

WILLIAM MALTBY, ESQ.

Jan. 5. At the house of the Institution, in the close of his Ninetieth year, William Maltby, esq. formerly Principal and late Honorary Librarian of The London Institution.

He was the youngest of the ten children

* Of this society some account was given appended to the memoir of the late R. C. Taylor, esq. in our Magazine for Feb. 1852, p. 202.

of Mr. Brough Maltby, a wholesale-draper of Mansion House-street, London, where he is believed to have been born January 17th, 1763. Though he was thus essentially a citizen, his family was connected by marriage with Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Tomline, Bishop of Winchester, the present Bishop of Durham being his first cousin. Mr. Maltby was originally educated at the academy of the Rev. James Pickburn, of Grove-street, Hackney, a dissenting minister, and author of a well-known "*Dissertation on the English Verb*." He there became acquainted with the venerable poet Samuel Rogers, who was about six months his junior, and the intimacy thus commenced between them at the age of nine years, continued to exist unabated and uninterrupted throughout the whole of the extended life of Mr. Maltby, in the closest and warmest intercourse.

After this early education, Mr. Maltby was subsequently entered of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; and, though he quitted it without taking any degree, his University residence contributed more to extend his classical tastes and literary acquaintance than to fit him for any ordinary professional pursuits. He engaged, however, in the study of the law, and even practised it for several years in connection with his elder brother, Mr. Rowland Maltby, formerly clerk to the Fishmongers' Company. He was also entered of Gray's-Inn, and, at the time of his decease, he was almost the oldest surviving member of both those Societies. His attachment to literature, however, led him to resign the legal profession, and he was at length happily provided with an occupation completely in accordance with his tastes by his appointment at The London Institution.

Mr. Maltby first became connected with that Establishment on the decease of Professor Porson, the original Principal Librarian, whom he succeeded Feb. 1st, 1809. In the earlier years of his appointment he rendered the Library the most valuable and lasting services, by carefully examining all the best catalogues of the numerous excellent book-sales which were continually occurring about that period; from which he recommended many most important selections to the Library-committee of the time, and he also attended the auctions to secure them. For these occupations he was peculiarly fitted by his extensive acquaintance with the contents of books; and the result of his exertions was the addition to the library of many valuable works, which would probably never have been otherwise secured for it at all. He thus led to the usual rearing up of that noble biblio-

graphical collection which the Institution now possesses; and in the legitimate improvement of the Library, and the extension of its usefulness, no person rejoiced more sincerely or ardently than himself.

In the discharge of the other duties of his office, he must always be remembered as a friendly and excellent adviser of the younger visitors to the Library, as to the books most advantageous for them to read in connection with their particular studies; and many of them have no doubt gratefully recollected in after-life that he first introduced them to the best words of the best authors. To the elder visitors Mr. Maltby made his conversation especially interesting and entertaining, by his anecdotes of the numerous public characters with whom he had been intimately associated; and also by an extraordinary memory, knowledge of books, and facility of quotation, equally from Classical and English literature, which he retained even in his very latest days.

In the course of his connection with the London Institution, Mr. Maltby twice superintended the removal of the Library, and twice directed its re-arrangement:—in 1811 from Sir Robert Clayton's house in the Old Jewry to King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street; and, in 1818, to the present edifice in Finsbury Circus. He also materially assisted in the compilation of the original Catalogue, as well as in the first volume of the present series.

On the re-modelling of the appointments in the Library in 1834, Mr. Maltby was superannuated from all duty; but for a long time he continued regularly to frequent the apartments, and to counsel and converse as usual. His departure from life was apparently quite free from pain, perfectly tranquil, like an approaching sleep; the mental faculties continuing unimpaired to the last.

His remains were interred in the family grave of his nephew, B. G. Maltby, esq. one of his executors, at the Norwood cemetery.

JAMES GILLKREST, M.D.

Dec. 25. In Alban's place, James Gillkrest, M.D. Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, and Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Medicine of France.

This veteran officer entered the medical department of the army in 1801, and served in the West Indies with the expedition under Sir Thomas Trigge. As Surgeon of the 43d, throughout the Peninsular war, he was present with the Light Division at various affairs of outposts and minor actions, such as Sabugal and the Coa; besides the battles of Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vit-

toria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and storming of St. Sebastian (as medical officer to the volunteers from the Light Division). For these services Dr. Gillkrest received a medal with twelve clasps.

On the close of that war in 1814, he embarked with his regiment for America, and served in the affairs which terminated with the fruitless assault of the American intrenchments below New Orleans. In 1815 his regiment rejoined the army under the Duke on the advance to Paris. In 1827 he accompanied the expedition to Portugal under Sir W. Clinton. In 1828 he served in Gibraltar during the yellow fever epidemic of that year, and was shortly after promoted to the rank of Deputy-Inspector, and placed on half-pay. In Paris, during the three days of July, 1830, he gave the benefit of his mature experience as a military surgeon to the wounded of both parties. In 1832, during the prevalence of cholera in London, he was indefatigable in his exertions among the poor, and in a series of letters to *The Times* gave a graphic sketch of the progress of that epidemic. In 1833 he was recalled to active service as principal medical officer at Gibraltar, where his experience in cholera became again available during its prevalence in that garrison in 1834. After an arduous and eventful career of forty-one years' active service, he was promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals, and placed on the retired list in December, 1846.

Since his retirement he presented to the French Academy of Medicine a work on yellow fever, which called forth a high eulogium from that learned body, and he contributed to the General Board of Health a valuable monograph on the same subject, published in the board's second report on quarantine. On various occasions Dr. Gillkrest had also published papers on cholera calculated to dispel the fears of the timid when called upon, in the exercise of the ordinary duties of humanity, to assist patients suffering from this disease, having convinced himself by careful observation that panic during pestilence is scarcely less disastrous than on the field of battle.

MONSIEUR DE GERVILLE, Hon. F.S.A.

July 26, 1853. At Valognes in Normandy, aged 84, Monsieur de Gerville, Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, Foreign Member of the Society of Antiquaries of London, &c.

Charles-Alexis-Adrien Duhérissier was born at Gerville on the 19th September, 1769. His father, being lord of the manor of that parish, assumed the name of that seignior.

He commenced his scholastic education in the college of Coutances in October, 1776, where he remained nine years. Young as he then was, he signalised himself by his application, by a love for the classic authors, and by a quick perception of their beauties and spirit. Leaving college he entered the University of Caen for two years, and then returned to his father's roof, where he divided his time between the study of languages, gardening, and other country amusements. Here he imbibed and established a taste for botany, which in after years he studied as a science. The French Revolution put a sudden stop to these peaceful occupations, and the young Duhérissier was soon doomed to be a wanderer in a strange land.

When the Revolution came M. de Gerville decided at once on his future course. In 1792 he set out for Liège and enrolled himself in the army of the Duc de Bourbon. At the close of that year he and others obtained leave of absence, on condition of rejoining when called upon; an eventuality which never occurred. In the beginning of 1793, he embarked from Holland and landed at Harwich, and, on foot, proceeded through Colchester and Chelmsford to London, putting up at the Black Bull in Leadenhall Street. Rambling in the city he met a fellow emigrant, with whom he had become acquainted at Berncastel, and who was domiciled in Spitalfields as a silk-weaver with numerous other emigrants. With him he lodged, and there daily a part of his occupation was to translate the English papers to his fellow-countrymen. In the spring of this year, M. de Gerville was enrolled in a corps named the Loyal Emigrant Regiment, which joined the disastrous expedition under the Duke of York, and formed part of the garrison of Menin when it capitulated under General Hammerstein. Subsequently this corps returned to England, and, reinforced with four English regiments, was embarked under Admiral Harvey for Quiberon. The futile result of this expedition is well known: the troops were taken to Jersey, and ultimately back to England. For some time they were quartered at Ryde in the Isle of Wight. In 1796 we find M. de Gerville at Colchester giving instruction to pupils in Italian and Latin. While here he became acquainted with the Rev. John Hildyard, who resided near Hadleigh, and, as one of the family, when he removed to Barton-upon-Humber, M. de Gerville accompanied him. He always referred with great delight to this period of his life. At Barton he was enabled to study his favourite science of botany with great advantage, and the severity of exile was

enjoyed by a welcome admission into the best society of the neighbourhood and he experienced much kindness and attention from all. That it after days he was always prone to refer to the hospitality and comfort of his English home. One of his constant amusements while at Burton was capturing bees in his moth hedges. He amused states that he needed six thousand in the gardens and hedges. His old friend M. Hoebeke informs us that in 1860 a full-grown tree was taken from an old hedge near Burton, probably the last specimen of the tree's labours. We believe we are correct in saying that one of M. de Gerville's pupils is Miss Hilary, who is he was given to the family of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

On his return from England he fixed his abode at Gerville, and in 1861 removed to Valognes. Here he incessantly occupied himself in the study of the natural sciences, of history, and of archaeology. He popularised the study of botany in Normandy by the publication of a catalogue of plants in 1827, and by the copious notes he furnished to M. de Brebisson for his *Flore de Normandie*.

M. de Gerville did still more for geology than for botany. It is to him that the beds of Cretaceous owe their European celebrity. His observations on their formations, on their relative positions, and on the fossil remains they afford, have been received by the world with the greatest interest; and some of the most eminent geologists of England and of France have visited Normandy to study on the spot the phenomena pointed out by M. de Gerville.

In archaeology he has not less distinguished himself. He was especially devoted to the examination of ancient monastic archives. With indefatigable perseverance, he searched out the chartularies of the religious houses of Normandy, and recovered many of these registers, which the disorders of the Revolution had scattered here and there. These he read, studied, and published incessantly.

The Society of Antiquaries of Normandy drew great credit from the labours of M. de Gerville, and many of his communications in *Mémoires* are elaborate and valuable. We may instance—

Recherches sur les Abbayes du Département de la Manche.

Notice sur les Camps Romains, dont on remarque encore les Traces dans le Département de la Manche.

Mémoire sur l'état des Ports de Cherbourg et de Barfleur, pendant le moyen âge.

sur le Mont Saint-Michel.
— *sur les Villes et Voies Romaines.*

Recherches sur le Hagué-Dike et les premiers Etablissements Militaires des Normands sur nos côtes.

Sur les Noms de Lieu et les Noms d'Homme en Normandie.

These are only a few of many essays by M. de Gerville published by the Society. There are numerous other treatises, such as—

Monuments Romains d'Alençon.

Recherches sur les Lacs du Cotentin et sur le lac de Saint-Martin.

Lettres sur la Communication entre les deux Bretagne, adressées à M. Rouch Smith.

Lettres à M. Deffrance sur les Fontaines du Département de la Manche, etc.

M. de Gerville also communicated some papers to his friend Mr. Rouch Smith, which are printed in the Proceedings of the Archaeological Association. One of these is entitled, "Notes on Monastic estates in Hampshire and other counties in the south of England, from Chartularies in Normandy."

The *Académie des Inscriptions* conferred on him, in 1832, one of its medals and the title of Correspondent. In the same year he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. The Antiquaries of the North and other foreign bodies, recognised his claims by associating him as foreign member. The decoration of the Légion d'Honneur was offered him, but political convulsions compelled him to decline the flattering distinction.

M. de Gerville in past years was in constant and friendly communication with Mr. Sowerby, Mr. Greville, Mr. Wiffin, Mr. Stapleton, and Mr. Gurney. After the death of Mr. Rouch Smith, he became acquainted with Mr. Rouch Smith, and a friendship of rapid growth was the result, which terminated only with the death of M. de Gerville. It was at the request of Mr. Rouch Smith that he commenced to write some interesting notes of his early life, which form part of a "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. de Gerville," Valognes, 1861, by M. Leopold Delisle, one of the foremost scholars whose successful studies in medieval archaeology and literature, were probably, received considerable impulse from the veteran antiquary, whom M. Delisle gratefully and grandly calls his master.

DR. FISCHER DE WALDHEIM.

Lately. At Moscow, aged 82. Dr. Fischer de Waldheim, one of the most distinguished naturalists of his age.

With the exception of 1848 and 1849, he was the last of the famous men.

of savans who began to appear prominently on the scientific scene at the beginning of the present century. He was born near Leipsic, and in 1797 went to Vienna with Humboldt to practise medicine, but gave himself up entirely to the study of natural history, and especially to that of the fishes of the Danube. He afterwards made a scientific journey through Germany and Switzerland, and then went to Paris, where he aided Cuvier in his work on fossils. In 1804 he accepted the situation of professor and director of the museum at Moscow, and continued to occupy this to his death. He founded the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow, contributed largely to the Russian Annals of Natural History, and occupied himself most indefatigably with all branches of his beloved science. His writings are numerous, and amongst them is a curious and valuable topographical history of the Bible. He was a member of more than eighty learned societies, and was knight of the principal Russian orders.

HERR J. C. F. SCHNEIDER.

Nov. 29. At Dessau, aged 67, Herr John Christian Frederick Schneider, for many years Chapelmaster to the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau.

His birthplace was the neighbourhood of Zittau, where music was a good deal cultivated among "simple folk" as well as professors—since the father of the family, who began life as a weaver, is said, by the force of perseverance, to have gained an appointment of organist at Watersdorf and elsewhere, and to have himself superintended the education of his boys. The subject of this notice became early distinguished from among "the many," not merely as a pianoforte player, but as a composer. He was at one time organist of the University Church at Leipsic, afterwards director of the Opera at Leipsic, and, later still, director of the Royal Opera House at Dresden.

The list of his works is long, and includes almost every form of musical composition, theatrical writing alone excepted. His oratorios, which have taken their turn among other oratorios of the second class at the German musical festivals, are the works by which he is best known in England. Portions of his *Deluge* and *Last Judgment* were, some quarter of a century ago, introduced at our oratorios. The list, besides, contains oratorios entitled *Paradise Lost*, *Pharaoh*, *Christ the Master*, *Absalom*, *Christ the Child*, *Gideon*, *Gethsemane* and *Golgotha*—also cantatas, psalms, hymns, and other service-music. Altogether Herr Frederick Schneider may be

commemorated as a worthy and thoroughly-trained artist belonging to the great period of German music.

REV. RICHARD GILLOW.

Nov. 18. In Gillow-pl. North Shields, aged 42, the Rev. Richard Gillow, the officiating Roman Catholic Priest in that town, and Canon in St. Mary's Cathedral in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. Gillow belonged to an ancient Roman Catholic family in Lancashire, was educated in St. Cuthbert's college, Ushaw, and ordained in Stoneyhurst, in 1832. He laboured in Stockport until 1842, when he exchanged to North Shields to assist his venerable uncle, who was at the head of the Roman Catholic mission there about thirty years. He still lives, 86 years of age and blind.

The deceased was of an exceedingly benevolent and humane disposition, and was not only beloved by his own people, but respected by persons of all persuasions in the town and neighbourhood. His last illness was hastened by over-exertion during the prevalence of cholera in his district.

His funeral obsequies were performed with all the solemn pomp of the Roman Catholic Church. The body had lain in the chapel two days, and on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, Dr. Hogarth, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham, assisted by nearly all the clergy of his diocese, sung a solemn requiem mass. He was attended by the Revs. Messrs. Humble and Gibson, deacons, Canons Kenny, from Sunderland, Platt, from Stella, Smith, from Dumfries, and Humble, from Newcastle, and the Vicar and General, from Durham. The Rev. F. Beetham officiated as master of the ceremonies. Mr. Fenton, of Newcastle, and several choristers from St. Mary's, assisted in the chanting. After mass, the Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. Andrew's, Newcastle, ascended the pulpit, and delivered an appropriate discourse. The Bishop then performed the usual funeral services by the side of the coffin, when a procession was formed, the priests and bishops walking before the coffin chanting, and bearing lighted candles in their hands. The chief mourner was the Rev. Mr. Gillow, the deceased's uncle; and the scene was probably such as has never been witnessed in North Shields before. The body was interred in a vault in the chapel-yard, in the presence of some thousands of spectators.

MRS. OPIE.

The writer of the Obituary article on Mrs. Opie in the last Number of the Gentleman's Magazine, begs to add a few

more words of passing notice founded on a short biographical sketch, with a portrait of Mrs. Opie, which appeared in "The Cabinet, or Monthly Report of Polite Literature," vol. 1, p. 217, published in 1807.

This sketch was written, as the present writer understands, by the lady alluded to in the notice,—Mrs. John Taylor of Norwich,—whose name there can be no object in concealing, as it was borne by one well known and highly respected in life, and deeply honoured in death. Mrs. Taylor, whose remarkable powers of mind were attested by Sir James Mackintosh, Dr. Parr, Mr. Basil Montague, and many more, was the friend of Mrs. Opie's early years,—one to whom she owed very much of what was valuable in her after-character.

It appears by the sketch in "The Cabinet," that Amelia's mother did *not* die in her daughter's infancy, but in her early youth. "Frequent proofs," says the sketch, "appeared of the poetical genius and taste of Miss Alderson, before the death of her mother, while she might yet be called a child. Some of her single compositions were printed separately in newspapers or magazines, or in a periodical miscellany called The Cabinet."

The first edition of the "Father and Daughter," we are further told, appeared soon after her marriage.

Mrs. Opie's first musical instructor was Mr. Michel Sharp of Norwich; but in London she afterwards received many lessons from Mr. Biles and other masters.

The conclusion of "The Sketch" is one which will not fail to be valued by those who could appreciate the perfectly sincere, high principled character of the writer. We will therefore give it without abridgement:—

* Such accomplishments as we have enumerated form merely the embellishments of a character, and sometimes, through the intoxication of vanity and the delusions of flattery, greatly lessen its intrinsic value. Sometimes they cast a thin veil over dispositions naturally selfish and assuming, while they can never wholly conceal them.

"In Mrs. Opie they bestow additional charms upon a heart and mind distinguished by frankness, probity, and the most diffusive kindness. In her own house, where Mr. Opie's talents drew a constant succession of the learned, the gay, and the fashionable, she delighted all by the sweetness of her manners, and the unstudied and benevolent politeness with which she adapted herself to the taste of each individual.

"Such is the testimony of the many:

* A previous series of the work bearing the above name.

let the few bear witness to those sympathies which make the happiness of her friends her own; and the unremitting ardour with which she labours to remove the miseries that come within her knowledge or influence: they are confident that in the hour of trial her conduct will prove that the qualities and propensities which can preserve a character unspoiled through the brilliant periods of life, will dignify and support it in those seasons when feelings of self-appreciation and conscious rectitude are of more value than the applause of millions."

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 18. At Papamoa, Christchurch, New Zealand, died the Rev. George Taylor, M.A. He was the eldest son of the late George Innes Taylor, esq. of the Mall, Manchester, and a member of Downing College, Cambridge, (b. 1828; M.A. 1852).

July 13. In N. M. de la Cruz, Maryland, aged 62, the Vice Governor, 1810-1812, Archbishop of Columbia. In 1810 he was presented to the Governor of Maryland, in the County of Northampton, by Miss W. de la Cruz, daughter of the late Governor.

[illegible]

—Sister, Mrs. Louella L. Williams, was one of the death of her husband, Mr. Edward Williams, at McKeen, N. H., where she still resides. She is aged 77.

At Lyndon B. Johnson's death in 1973, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King was president of the Committee to Abolish Literary Censorship. In 1970, Mr. Barker says, "We had thousands of books in the library, and we had a large number of members, some of them from the House of Representatives." He said he did not know where the library was at the time of the assassination, and under a deposit of there for the use of the members' "personal collection of books."

[illegible][illegible]

44-3 At 200-200-200-200, Canada
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

100-443887-100

John H. Atkinson, Capt. and Rev.
Jared Chase, 1st Lt. and Chaplain, 1862;
Perry Chase, of Lincoln's staff, Nov. 21/62
[Redacted] 1864.

July 28. At his residence at 1740 W. 12th St., the Rev. Thomas A. McLean, 67 years of age, died. Buried at Maple Hill.

+ Mr. Opie's death had just occurred.

he was presented by Thomas Noel, Lord Viscount Wentworth, in 1798.

Aug. 25. At Prahran, near Melbourne, Australia, the Rev. W. J. Hope, M.A. formerly Head Master of the Congregational School, Lewisham.

Aug. 26. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 82, the Rev. Ralph Henry Brandling, M.A. of Gosforth, co. Northumberland. He was the second son of Charles Brandling, esq. M.P. for Newcastle, by Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John Thompson, esq. of Shotton, co. Durham; and succeeded to the representation of his ancient family on the death of his brother Charles John Brandling, esq. sometime M.P. for Northumberland, in 1826. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796. He married in 1796 Emma, fourth dau. of Oldfield Bowles, esq. of North Aston, in Oxfordshire; and had issue one son Charles John Brandling, esq. who married Henrietta, youngest dau. of Sir George Armitage, Bart. of Kirkcubbin, and has issue; and three daughters, Elizabeth, married to the late Col. Sir Thomas Henry Browne, of Bronwyllfa, co. Flint; Emma; and Mary, married to her cousin Capt. Charles Bell, R.N.

Sept. 4. At Rickmansworth, Herts. aged 79, the Rev. Edward Hodgson, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Laindon, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, as 16th Wrangler, M.A. 1800; was collated to Laindon in 1803 by Dr. Porteus, then Bishop of London, and to Rickmansworth in 1805 by the same patron.

Sept. 5. At Blankney, Linc. aged 86, the Rev. Edward Chaplin, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Norwell, Notts. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796; was presented to Norwell in 1797 by the Collegiate Church of Southwell, and to Blankney in 1800.

Sept. 6. At Vevey, Switzerland, aged 65, the Rev. Edward Davies, Rector of Worlingworth, Suffolk (1819).

Sept. 15. The Rev. Samuel Rowe, Vicar of Crediton, and Perpetual Curate of Posbury St. Luke, Devonshire. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1833. He was elected Vicar of Crediton by the twelve governors of that church in 1837, and presented at the same time to Posbury by J. H. Hildesley, esq. He was deeply devoted to the discharge of his duties, and his ministerial services were highly appreciated by his flock. He devoted much attention to advocating and promoting foreign missions. His funeral was attended by about fifty of the neighbouring clergy. He has left a widow and six children.

Sept. 28. Aged 75, the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, Rector of Fimere and of Mixbury, Oxfordshire. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802, B.D. 1811. He was presented to Mixbury by the Bishop of Rochester, in 1802, and to Fimere in 1814 by the Duke of Buckingham. He was the oldest beneficed clergyman in the diocese of Oxford. He married in 1810 Dorothea-Richardson, dau. of the Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstone, co. York; and had issue five sons—1. the Rev. William Palmer, Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford; 2. Roundell Palmer, esq. Q.C. and M.P. for Plymouth, late Fellow of the same college; 3. Henry; 4. George-Horsley; 5. Edwin; and several daughters.

Oct. 8. The Rev. George Augustus Browne, Chaplain of Magdalen college, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Oxford City and County gaols. He was of All Souls' college, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1831.

At Kelgate, aged 32, the Rev. Edward Waring Onell, of Christchurch, Oxford, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1845.

Oct. 9. At Drumclogher, the Rev. John Browne, Vicar of Killallithan, and Private Chaplain to the Earl of Clare and Lord Muskerry.

At his father's, aged 26, the Rev. George Sextus Willis, Curate of St. Saviour's, Chelsea, late of St. John's college, Cambridge, and late Head Master of the Protestant College, Malta. He was

the fifth son of M. Willis, esq. of Newbury, Berks.

Oct. 14. At North Huish, co. Devon, aged 40, the Rev. John Allen, Rector of that parish, and Master of St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital, Bath. He has left a widow and six children.

Oct. 17. At Gratwich, Staffordshire, aged 53, the Rev. Thomas Powell Browne, B.A. Rector of that parish and Perpetual Curate of Kingston, to both of which he was presented by Earl Talbot in 1828. He was of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, B.A. 1823.

Oct. 18. At Sunningwell, Berks, aged 68, the Rev. Henry Borer, Rector of that parish (1812). He was the third son of the late Admiral Sir George Bowyer, Bart. by his second wife Henrietta, only dau. and heir of Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. M.P. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1809. At Newport, Rhode Island, aged 68, the Rev. Andrew Norton.

Aged 70, the Rev. Charles Philipps, Vicar of Pembroke, Treasurer and a Canon of St. David's. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1807, B.D. 1815; was presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Llanginno, co. Carm. 1808, to the vicarage of Pembroke 1809, and to that of St. Twinnels, co. Pemb. 1837.

Oct. 19. At Bath, the Rev. John Abraham Roberts, Rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street, London (1833). He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823.

Oct. 24. At the house of his father John Blackall, M.D. Exeter, the Rev. Henry Blackall, M.A. Vicar of South Littleton, Worcestershire (1845). He was a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835.

At Bath, in his 72d year, the Rev. Lewis Bowerbank, Curate of Dunsbourne Rouse, Glouc. late Rector of St. Catharine's, Jamaica. He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.A. 1804, M.A. 1823. He was brother to the Rev. T. F. Bowerbank, Vicar of Chiswick, Middlesex.

Oct. 28. At his residence, Duncannon Fort, aged 81, the Rev. John Lyberty, Chaplain to the garrison, and Vicar of Kilbarry-meaden, dioc. Lismore.

At Norwich, aged 73, the Rev. Samuel Pitman, of Oulton hall, near Aylsham, for many years a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Norfolk. He was of Christ's college, Camb. B.A. 1803, as fourth Junior Optime, M.A. 1806.

In St. James's-square, London, the Rev. William Kaye Reeve, Senior Fellow of Clare hall, Camb. He was the second son of the late William Reeve, esq. of Leadenham, co. Lincoln. He graduated B.A. 1807, as third Junior Optime, M.A. 1810.

Oct. 29. At Enniscorthy, the Rev. Thomas Cranfield, for fifty-five years Curate and Rector of Templecobbin. He was the author of a Harmony of the Gospels, and has left other learned works in manuscript.

Oct. 30. At Darroen, co. Cork, the seat of his brother-in-law William Crooke, esq. the Rev. Robert Warren Gibbs, youngest and last surviving son of the late Daniel Gibbs, esq. of Derry, co. Cork, and grandson of the late Sir Robert Warren, Bart.

Oct. 31. In Pimlico, aged 44, the Hon. and Rev. James Norton, of Annesley Park, Chertsey; Pot-nells, Virginia Water; and Vatchery, Cranley; brother to Lord Grantley. He was the fourth and youngest son of the Hon. Fletcher Norton, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland (second son of the first Lord Grantley,) by Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of James Balmain, esq.; and he ranked as the son of a Baron, by warrant of precedence, dated 15 Nov. 1831. He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1835. He married in 1838 Isabella, only child of Thomas Lowndes, esq. of Barrington hall, Essex; and by that lady, who survives him, has left issue.

At Spalding, aged 24, the Rev. William Taylor Wilkinson, Curate of St. Peter's Eastgate, Lincoln. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, B.A. 1850.

Lately. The Rev. *John Matthews*, Vicar of Shrewton (1823) and of Stapleton (1808), Wilts. At Sunny Bank, aged 49, the Rev. *John Williams*, Vicar of Llowes, co. Radnor.

Nov. 2. Suddenly at the Railway station, Coventry, the *Walter H. Bury*, brother to Mr. Bury, surgeon, of that city.

Aged 55, the Rev. *Archibald Hamilton Duthie*, Rector of Deal, Kent (1846). He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825.

Nov. 3. At Brighton, aged 25, the Rev. *Edwin Henry Beck*, late Curate of East Chillington, Sussex; son of Mr. Edward Beck of Lambeth, surgeon.

At Ninfeld, Sussex, aged 63, the Rev. *John Phillips*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury in 1832.

Nov. 6. At Ballyrashane, aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Cripps*, Rector of that parish.

Nov. 7. At Little Plumstead, Norfolk, aged 62, the Rev. *Charles Penrice*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Nealshead, in the same county. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816. He was instituted to Little Plumstead, which was in his own patronage, in 1821; and subsequently collated to Nealshead by the Bishop of Norwich.

Nov. 8. Aged 81, the Rev. *John Haydon Carden*, Rector of Curry Mallet, Som. (1797), and of Salcombe Regis, Devon (1813). He was the eldest son of the Rev. Cornelius Carden, D.D. of St. Erme, Cornwall; and was formerly Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797, B.D. 1813.

Nov. 11. At Poulton le Sands, Lancashire, the Rev. *John Swainson*, Rector of Epperstone, Notts. to which he was presented by Holme's trustees in 1849.

Nov. 16. At Mount Dures, Essex, aged 61, the Rev. *John Brett*, Rector of that parish. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, as first Senior Optime, M.A. 1811; and was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1818.

Nov. 18. In King's Bench Walk, Temple, aged 69, the Rev. *John Bassett Campbell*, also of Lansdowne Villa, Finchley New Road, Senior Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and formerly Usher of Westminster School. He was admitted into St. Peter's college, Westminster, in 1794, and thence elected to Trinity college, in 1798, when he was captain of the school. He graduated B.A. 1802 as fifth Senior Optime, M.A. 1805. He was an usher at Westminster from 1805 to 1818. Latterly he had resided in the utmost seclusion.

The Rev. *Griffith Owen*, Tmwich, Rector of Dolbenmaen and Penmorfa, (in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor,) and Rural Dean of Elvonydd.

Nov. 19. At Antwerp, aged 84, the Rev. *William Palmer*, for fifty-three years Vicar of Yarcombe, Devon. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794, B. & D.D. 1812. He was presented to his living, which is of the value of 650*l.* per ann., by the Crown in 1809.

Nov. 21. At Scarborough, aged 70, the Rev. *Francis Lundy*, Rector of Lockington, and Perp. Curate of Kilnwick-on-the-Wolds; to both of which he was instituted in 1817, the former being in his own patronage.

At the residence of his father, in Pimlico, the Rev. *James Mantle Pratt*, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Derby (1844). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1842, M.A. 1845.

Nov. 22. At Sidmouth, aged 74, the Rev. *Newton Dickinson Hand Newton*, Vicar of Bredwardine, and Rector of Brobury, Heref. to both which benefices, being in his own patronage, he was instituted in 1829. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.A. 1806. He has left two sons, the Rev. William Newton, Rector of New Radnor, and Charles Newton, esq. late of the British Museum, now *Consul* at Mitylene; and also two daughters, unmarried.

Nov. 25. At Brighton, aged 69, the Rev. *Joseph Simpson*, Rector of Little Horsted, Sussex. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812; and was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1830. His body was conveyed to Little Horsted for interment.

Nov. 27. At Ederne, co. Wexford, aged 51, the Rev. *Plunket Preston*, for 21 years Rector of that parish.

Nov. 28. In London, aged 87, the Rev. *John Septimus Grover*, Fellow and late Vice-Provost of Eton college, and Rector of Farnham Royal, Bucks. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1798; was elected a Fellow of Eton on the 9th Feb. 1814, and presented by the College to the rectory of Farnham in 1817. In private life Mr. Grover was as amiable and kind-hearted a man as ever lived, utterly incapable of doing an unkind or unhandsome action. In theology he was essentially one of the old school—a clergyman of the last century. In his youth he was remarkably fond of athletic sports, in which he joined with great zest, and in later years few men looked with keener interest upon a well-played match at cricket. About a year and a half ago, in consequence of increasing years and infirmities, he was compelled to resign the office of Vice-Provost, and the Rev. Mr. Bethell was appointed in his stead.

Nov. 29. In Ireland, the Rev. *Gorges Marcus D'Arcy Irvine*, LL.D.

Nov. 30. At Cork, aged 47, the Rev. *Oranah John Herbert*, Minister of St. Luke's in that city, and chaplain to the garrison.

At Cottered, Herts, the Rev. *John Walker*, Rector of that place, and Vicar of Wethersfield, Essex. He was formerly of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1797, as sixth Wrangler, M.A. 1800; and afterwards became a Fellow and Tutor of Trinity hall. He was presented to Cottered in 1806 by R. F. Forester, esq. and to Wethersfield in 1814 by Trinity hall.

Dec. 2. At Fethard, co. Tipperary, aged 26, the Rev. *Isaiah Breakey*.

At Fennor glebe, co. Tipperary, the Rev. *William Edward Lloyd*, Rector of Fennor.

Dec. 3. At Little Tey, Essex, aged 83, the Rev. *George Passon*, Rector of that parish (1805). He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794.

Dec. 5. At Berwick-upon-Tweed, in his 74th year, the Rev. *Joseph Barnes*, Vicar of that parish. He was born at Curthwaite hall, in Cumberland, educated at St. Bee's, elected Master of the Grammar School at Berwick in 1801, and presented to that vicarage by the Dean and Chapter of Durham in 1805. At Michaelmas 1815 he was chosen mayor of the borough, and he held the office of alderman and justice of the peace for twenty years, until the Municipal Reform Act introduced a new order of things in 1835. In Oct. 1844 he was appointed a justice of the peace for North Durham and Northumberland. In all these capacities Mr. Barnes distinguished himself by an assiduous attention to his duties.

Dec. 7. The Rev. *Edmund Smyth*, Vicar of North Elkington, Linc. (1823) and of East Haddon, co. Northampton (1830), and a Rural Dean. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825.

Dec. 9. At Aldford, Cheshire, aged 59, the Rev. *Francis Brandt*, Rector of that parish (1814), and Dom. Chaplain to the Marquess of Westminster. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818.

At Liverpool, aged 47, the Rev. *Thomas Hallon*, Curate of St. Peter's. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1832.

At St. Heller's, Jersey, aged 69, the Rev. *George Burgess Wildly*, Rector of Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire, to which church he was instituted in 1826, it being in his own patronage. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, as sixth Senior Optime, M.A. 1818.

Dec. 12. At Instow, Devonshire, aged 56, the

Rev. *Arthur Johnson Daniell*, late of Rampisham Manor, Dorset, and Hampton House, Devon.

Dec. 13. At Bath, aged 61, the Rev. *George Bythesia*, late Rector of Freshford, Somerset, to which he was instituted on his own presentation in 1818.

Dec. 22. Aged 31, the Rev. *Henry Rayer*, Rector of St. Athan, Glamorganshire.

Dec. 24. At Eastry, Kent, the Rev. *Ralph Drake Backhouse*, Vicar of Eastry with Worth, and a Rural Dean.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 20. In New South Wales, *Frances-Ann*, wife of Mr. James Burditt, and niece of the late Rev. James Ingram, D.C.L. President of Trinity college, Oxford, leaving seven children.

July 26. Aged 34, *Thomson*, only son of the Hon. *Thomson Vanneck*, cousin to the present Lord Huntingfield, of Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, and Aide-de-camp to the late Lord Sydenham, Gov.-Gen. of Canada. He married in 1841 *Catharine Anne*, dau. of J. Torrance, esq.

Aug. 28. At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, *Archibald Shanks*, Deputy Inspector-gen. of Army Hospitals, and principal medical officer in the colony.

Aug. 31. At Bendigo, Australia, aged 30, *Edw. Pryer Round*, youngest son of the late W. N. Round, esq. of the Old Kent-road.

Sept. 16. At Adelaide, aged 32, *Mary*, wife of *Nathaniel Oldham*, esq. manager of the Union Bank of Australia.

Sept. 29. At Melbourne, Victoria, aged 44, *Alexander Wilson*, esq. of the firm of *Alexander Wilson, Nephew, and Co.*, of that city, formerly of Milk-st. Cheapside.

Oct. 4. *Lieut.-Col. Cosby Lewis Nesbitt*, 60th Rifles, in the command of British Caffaria. When on a tour of inspection in attempting to cross the river Keiskamma, he was carried away by the stream.

Oct. 6. At Windsor, near Sydney, New South Wales, *Catherine Sarah*, youngest dau. of *David Roxburgh*, esq. of Blomfield-road, Maida-hill.

Oct. 11. At Moscow, *Peter Sosnowsky*, aged 122 years, one month, and 25 days.

Oct. 24. At the Cape of Good Hope, *George Melville Swinton*, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, eldest son of the late *Samuel Swinton*, esq. of Swinton. He was appointed a writer in 1831.

Oct. 25. At Dinapore, from an accident while bathing, aged 24, *Henry William Day*, esq. 13th Bengal N.I. sixth son of the late *Charles Day*, esq. of Southampton.

Oct. 28. At Madras, aged 47, *Lieut.-Col. Robert Gordon*, Adj.-Gen. fourth son of the late *Colonel Gordon*, 29th Dragoons.

Nov. 2. At Peterborough, West Canada, *Charles Thomson Bayley*, esq. only surviving son of the late Rev. *Henry Bayley*, of Tansor, Northamptonshire, and of the late Mrs. *Anderson*, of New Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

Nov. 5. At Landour, India, *Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw York Reilly*, Bengal Eng. He was present at the taking of Bhurtpore and Gwalior, the battle of Sobroon, and the campaigns in the north of India.

Nov. 9. At Fernando Po, *Charles Sayer Hugo*, surgeon of H.M. steam-sloop *Alecto*, brother of the Rev. *Thomas Hugo*, Senior Curate of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

At Valparaiso, *George Maughan*, esq. chief Eng. of the *Santiago* and *Valparaiso* Railway, son of W. K. Maughan, esq. of Hackney.

Nov. 10. At Madras, Wm. Touch, esq. *Lieut. 2d M.N.I.* Assistant-Adj.-Gen. of the army.

Nov. 11. At Adairville, Kentucky, aged 28, *Kingsmill Henry Drury*, second surviving son of the late *Capt. C. J. Cheshire Drury*, 32d Regt.

Nov. 13. In Cork, aged 74, Miss *Louisa Moore*,

fifth dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. *Robert Moore*, of Moore-hill, co. Waterford, and granddaughter of the first Viscount Mount Cashell.

Nov. 19. In Jamaica, *Lieut. George Bloomfield Garvey*, R.A. eldest son of *George Garvey*, esq. of Thornvale, King's County.

Aged 99, T. Gray, of Morton, near Bourne, co. Lincoln, cottager.

At Shepton Mallet, at an advanced age, *Maria*, last surviving dau. of the late *Charles Hyde Hyde*, esq. of Hyde-end, Berkshire.

Nov. 21. At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 67, *Mary Margaret Faulkner*, dau. of the late *Benjamin Faulkner*, esq. of Little Chelsea.

Nov. 23. Aged 67, *Mary*, relict of *Robert Kenyon*, esq. of the Strand.

Nov. 25. At Stableford, *Frances*, relict of *Capt. T. Smith*, 82d Regt. third dau. of the late *John Jasper*, esq.

Nov. 27. At Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, aged 48, *Johannah*, widow of J. P. Ralph, esq. formerly of Euston-sq. and Gibraltar.

Nov. 28. At Union-pl. New-road, *Capt. John Bradshaw*, G.S. formerly of Fotheringhay.

At Highworth, aged 71, *James Crowley*, esq. J.P. for Wilts and Gloucester, and a Deputy-Lieut. of the former county.

At Cheltenham, Mr. *Lancelot Dent*, head of the eminent house in China which bore his name. He was the type of a true English merchant, and leaves behind him property to the amount of 500,000*l.*

In York-st. Westminster, aged 59, *Robert Hammond*, esq.

Nov. 29. Major *James Cruickshank*, of Parkhurst, Bexley, late of the Bombay army, from which he retired in 1831.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 26, *Louisa*, wife of *George Charles Dalbiac*, esq. late of the 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons.

At Camberwell, aged 78, *Mary-Ann*, relict of *Henry Tollner*, esq.

Nov. 30. At Liverpool, aged 74, *Thomas Bulley*, esq.

At Marian's, Elstree, Herts, aged 78, *Alexander Way Mason*, esq. formerly of the East India Company's Home Establishment.

At Lee, Blackheath, *Mary-Necrasoff*, wife of *George H. Penney*, esq.

At Leckhampstead, Bucks, *Sarah*, relict of J. Sutcliffe, esq. Dawley Gap, near Bingley, Yorksh.

Dec. 1. At Brixton, aged 79, *William Edward King*, esq. late of Pall Mall.

At Kingston, Canada, *Lieut. Wilmot H. Moody*, Royal Art. seventh and youngest son of the late *Col. Thomas Moody*, Royal Eng.

At Guernsey, aged 61, *Capt. H. S. Price*, R.N. late of *Pentewan*, near St. Austell.

At Wapenham, co. Northampton, aged 68, *Euphemia*, widow of Rev. *Thomas Scott*, for many years *Perp. Curate* of *Gawcott*, and afterwards Rector of *Wapenham*.

Dec. 2. In Mortimer-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 65 Mrs. *Blagrove*.

Dec. 3. At Frome, aged 62, *William Hamwood Frampton*, esq. late of *Gray's-inn*, last surviving son of the late *James Frampton*, esq. of Frome.

At Northstoke, Oxfordsh. aged 73, *Harriet Gibbons Longden*, niece of the late Rev. *Henry Longden*, Rector of *Rockbourn-cum-Whitchbury*, Wilts, many years a resident at *Millbrook*, Southampton.

Dec. 6. At Paris, aged 42, *Benjamin Lewis*, esq. late of *Carlton-villas*, Maida-vale.

At Pailton House, Rugby, *Caroline*, wife of *Capt. Robert Tryon*, R.N.

Dec. 7. At Fakenham, aged 15, *Anna*, youngest dau. of the late P. S. Cole, esq. of *Sculthorpe*.

In New Manor-pl. Chelsea, aged 75, Miss *Elizabeth Harrison*.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, *Jane*, widow of *Captain William Ince*, 38th Regt.

In Eden-place, Old Kent-road, aged 72, *Nancy*, relict of *Henry Leete*, esq. of *Thrapston*.

Dec. 8. At Cawood, Yorksh. aged 75, *Dorothy*,

widow of William Dobson, esq. of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham.

Dec. 9. At Aspell Hall, Suffolk, aged 80, Miss Sarah Bellman, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Rayner Bellman, of Wetheringsett.

At Gibraltar, Sir John Eyton Campbell, Bart. of Auchinbreck, Kildalloig, Argyshire.

In New-Inn, aged 63, Robert Langslow, esq. sometime Attorney-General of Malia, afterwards a District Judge in Ceylon. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Feb. 7, 1823. He became a widower on the 8th April, 1847.

At Letherhead, aged 84, Mrs. Eliz. Nethercoat. At Sheffield, James Winterbottom, esq. of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Dec. 10. At Bath, aged 87, Lucrotia, eldest and last surviving dau. of John Smith Budgen, esq. late of Dorking and Twickenham.

At Leicester, aged 85, Susanah, relict of George Davis, esq.

Dec. 11. At Mordiford, Heref. aged 64, Rachel, wife of the Rev. C. I. Bird, Rector of that parish, and third dau. of the late Rev. Edward Glover, of Barmer, Norfolk.

Aged 78, John Morgan Bletsoe, L.L.D. of Badby Cottage, Daventry.

In Alpha-road, Regent's-park, aged 75, Henry Foskett, esq. late of Tunbridge Wells, and formerly Capt. in the 15th Hussars.

At Budleigh Salterton, Mrs. Sophia Milward, dau. of the late John Milward, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

At Clevedon, aged 71, Anne, relict of the Rev. Noblett Ruddock, Vicar of Stockland-Bristol and of Westbury-cum-Priddy, Somerset.

Henry John Scrope, esq. Lieut. in the Royal Regiment, second son of S. T. Scrope, esq. of Danby, Yorkshire.

At Kensington, aged 81, Mary, widow of Rear-Adm. de Starck.

At Croydon, aged 47, Ann, widow of Charles Wooderson, esq.

Dec. 12. At Dublin, aged 27, Frances, wife of Henry Allmunt, esq. late of Henley-on-Thames.

John George Behrends, esq. of Upper Clapton. At St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill, aged 26, Henry Hooper, M.D. second son of Mr. James Thomas Hooper.

In Mornington-pl. aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Rowley Lascelles, esq. Benchet of the Middle Temple, who died March 19, 1841. (See Vol. XVI. p. 323.)

In Camberwell, Capt. William Rannie, late of 10th Foot.

At Florence, in her 85th year, the Hon. Mrs. Tolley, widow of Major-Gen. H. D. Tolley, C.B., and sister to Lord Viscount Middleton, and to the Countess of Bandon. She was Frances the 4th dau. of George the 3d Viscount, by Mary, dau. of the Rt. Rev. Richard Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne; was married in 1827, and left a widow in 1837.

Aged 74, Eliza-Dorothea, relict of Capt. Sydenham T. Wyde, only surviving dau. of the late Penystone Portlock Powney, esq. of Ives-place, Maidenhead, Berks, M.P. for Windsor.

Dec. 13. At Streatham, aged 84, Mrs. Coffin. At Brompton, Eliza, wife of W. W. Collins, esq. James Gee, esq. of Hollywood, near Stockport.

At Edinburgh, Dr. John Macwhirter, late of the Bengal Medical Service.

At Colleshill-st. Easton, esq. Emma, wife of Auguste H. Mandron, M.A.

In Hanover-sq. Eliza-Gertrude, wife of Gilbert Farquhar Mathison, esq. of the Old Palace, Richmond, and late of the Royal Mint.

Francis Meagher, esq. of the Irish bar. He was only called in 1845, yet he had a very extensive practice in both law and equity.

At Blackheath-hill, aged 24, Walter Augustus Nevill, of the Bank of England, second son of the late Rev. Christopher Nevill, Vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex.

In Cork-st. Emily, dau. of Josiah Rees, esq.

In Grosvenor-pl. the infant son of R. B. Sheridan, esq. M.P.

Aged 75, Frances Ann Wadd, only dau. of the late Solomon Wadd, esq. surgeon, Basinghall-st. who died Jan. 29, 1821. (See Vol. XCI. i. 184.)

Dec. 14. At Stutland, Dorset, aged 19, Walden, third surviving son of the Rev. George Alston, late Vicar of Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex.

At Hampton Court Palace, aged 78, Charles Nathaniel Bayley, esq. brother-in-law to the Earl of Jersey. He married Lady Sarah Villiers in 1799, and was left a widower in May, 1852.

At Straffan, in consequence of the dreadful injuries she received by the collision of a railway train, by which she was a passenger, Oct. 5, 1853, Mrs. Latham Blacker, wife of Mr. Latham Blacker, of Gloucester-ter. Hyde-park, Solicitor of Customs.

At Bracklyn, co. Westmeath, aged 63, Thomas James Fetherstonhaugh, esq. eldest son of the late James Fetherstonhaugh. He married the Lady Eleanor Howard, second dau. of the late Earl of Wicklow; and is succeeded in his estates by his only son, Howard Fetherstonhaugh, late Captain 11th Regt.

At Plymouth, aged 75, Mrs. Nancy Fortescue, sister of the late Robert Fortescue, esq. surgeon, of Plymouth.

At Farrington Gurney, near Bristol, aged 86, John S. Hasted, esq. B.N.

At Bath, aged 45 (one week after his marriage), Thomas Stokes Hodge, esq. of Sidmouth. Also, at Sidmouth, aged 71, his mother, Mary-Anne, relict of Thomas Stokes Hodge, esq. formerly surgeon of that place.

At Tunbridge Wells, William Houldsworth, esq. of Glasgow.

At Mallow Castle, Cork, Dame Catherine Cecilia Jane, wife of Sir Denham Jephson Norreys, Bart. She was the dau. of William Franks, esq. of Carrig, co. Cork, and was married in 1831, and leaves issue.

At Weymouth, Jalla-Maria, widow of John Offley, esq.

At Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 68, W. Rawes, esq. M.D.

At his son's, H. M. Salomons, esq. Plymouth-grove, Manchester, aged 93, M. S. Salomons, esq. formerly of London.

Aged 69, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Cyprian Thompson, Incumbent of Fazeley, Staffordshire.

At Pau, aged 22, Robert-Charles-Courtenay, eldest son of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart.

In Kennington Oval, aged 43, Nicholas Trant, esq. surgeon, late of County-ter. New Kent-road.

At Hoxton, aged 67, Charles Wood, esq. of the St. John del Rey Mining Company.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 35, Edward Wright, esq. grandson of the late John Wright, esq. of Kelvedon Hall, Essex.

Dec. 15. At Lumley Thicks, aged 53, James Bainbridge, esq. son of the late Joseph Bainbridge, esq. of Newcastle.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Dildawn, near Castle Douglas, N. B. Henry Beckwith, esq. of Stainton Grange, Cleveland.

At Roborough, Mr. Thomas Brown, land agent.

At Eton, aged 13, Montague-George, third son of the late George Lear Curris, esq. of Harley-st.

At Chelsea, Harriet-Matilda, widow of Lieut. Col. Dennis, 43d Regt. Barrackmaster-Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope.

Aged 77, John Dunningham, esq. upwards of fifty years a solicitor of Ipswich.

In Devonshire-pl. Old Kent-road, Ann, relict of James Fisher, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Farrance, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

At Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, Maria, wife of John Harris, esq. formerly of St. Paul's Churchyard.

At Cottingham, near Hull, aged 94, John William Bentig, esq. for upwards of forty-three years Consul at the port of Hull for their Majesties the Kings of Prussia; also, at Melbourne, Aug. 21, of a compound fracture of the leg, aged 41, John William, his third son.

At Fair Lawn, near Ripon, Elizabeth, widow of John Hodgson, esq. of Norton Conyers.

At Beaufoy-terr. Maida-vale, aged 68, Richard Hetley, esq.

At Edgbaston, aged 61, Caroline, wife of John Keep, esq.

At Brixton, aged 16, Forbes-Henry, second son of the late Forbes McNeill, esq.

At Alloo House, Clackmannanshire, the Right Hon. Philadelphia-Stuart Countess of Marr and Kellie. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteath, of Closcurn. Her marriage with the Earl of Marr took place on the 24th of April, 1827. She leaves no issue. Her body was interred in Alloo churchyard on the 22nd, attended by her brothers, the Rev. Francis Stuart Menteath, and Alex. Stuart Menteath, esq. and other relatives.

At Park-village East, Regent's-park, aged 90, Gaetano Polidori.

At Ilkeston Park, Sarah, wife of Sam. Potter, esq. At the parsonage, Down St. Mary, aged 68, Mary, wife of B. T. Radford, esq. St. David's-hill, Exeter.

At Boulogne, aged 52, Edward, eldest son of the late Lord William Seymour.

At Champion-hill, Jemima-Duncan, widow of James Thompson, esq. of Edinburgh.

At Kennington-common, aged 75, Warwick Weston, esq.

Dec. 16. At Goole, aged 52, Anne-Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Hawksley Capes, solicitor, and dau. of the late John Scholfield, esq. Faxfleet Hall.

At Highgate, aged 66, Anne, relict of G. W. Carpenter, esq. of Hartley House, Bath.

At Eglinton Castle, the Right. Hon. Theresa Countess of Eglinton and Winton. She was the dau. of Charles Newcomen, esq. was married first to Richard Howe Cockerell, esq. Comm. R.N., and secondly, in 1841, to the Earl of Eglinton, by whom she has left issue three sons and one daughter. Her ladyship's benefactions to the poor, and patronage of all charitable institutions, were on the most liberal scale, and during the Earl's vicereignty in Ireland in 1852 her popularity was unbounded. Her body was privately interred at Kilwinning on the 23d.

At Bath, aged 87, Mrs. Theophila Ellis.

At Beccles, aged 76, Sarah, wife of H. Read, esq. At North-bank, St. John's-wood, aged 100, John Rose, esq. He was born at Nairn; had general good health; came from Scotland in early life; was a tradesman in the Strand about 54 years, and had retired from business 17½ years, during the last 16 of which he resided in North-bank, Regent's-park.

At Tynemouth, at an advanced age, Ann-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Francis Smyth, esq. of New Building, Yorkshire.

Dec. 17. At Worthing, aged 86, Abigail, relict of David Brandon, esq.

At Flessk Lodge, Killarney, aged 50, Major William Serjeantson Dalton, youngest son of the late John Dalton, esq. of Sleningford Park, Yorkshire, and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire.

At Dundas, Canada West, aged 52, James B. Ewart, esq.

At Ripon, aged 64, Ann, wife of Charles Judson, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Daniel Brown, esq.

At Watford, Susannah, second dau. of the late Jonathan King, esq.

Harriett, second dau. of the Rev. John Lewis, Rector of Gillingham, Norfolk.

At Clifton, Clifton Winttingham Loscombe, esq. formerly of Pickwick House, near Corsham.

At Windsor, aged 26, Janet-Agnes, wife of the Rev. Francis Henry Morgan, M.A.

At Hazeley, the Hon. Frances Mary Waldegrave, infant dau. of Viscount Chewton.

Dec. 18. At Sutton Coldfield, aged 93, Phoebe-Ann, widow of Grant Broughton, esq. and mother of the late Bishop of Sydney.

At Weedon, aged 23, Sarah, wife of George Brown, esq. Adjutant 95th Regt.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 88, Robert Edwards, esq. late of Topsham, Devon.

At Clifton, aged 32, William Edwards, esq. late Capt. 17th Foot.

In Regent-st. aged 36, Ann, widow of Walter Gillman, esq. of Castle Park, co. Cork.

At Tottenham, Caroline, wife of Samuel Lloyd Howard, esq. youngest dau. of Richard Ball, esq. of Bristol.

At Kensington, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of William Johnston, esq. R.N. late of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

At Moor Grange, Headingley, near Leeds, aged 84, Jane, relict of John Pollard, of Newlay House near Leeds, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, Anthony Rosenhagen, esq.

At his son's, Manchester, John Stirling, esq. of Eldershaw, late of St. Andrew's, Fife.

At Canterbury, aged 87, Henry Tiddeman, esq. late of 75th Foot.

At Streatham-hill, aged 72, Wm. Ogle West, esq. At Heronden Hall, Tenterden, Kent, and of Montagu-st. Russell-sq. aged 80, Mrs. Whelan.

At Galway, George Hume Wilcox, esq. late Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Leith.

Dec. 19. Aged 31, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of John Barthorpe, esq. of Hollesley.

In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 57, Mrs. Fox, of Huddersfield.

At Ottery St. Mary, aged 92, Thomas Glanvill, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor, and one of the oldest inhabitants of the parish.

At her brother-in-law's, William Price, esq. Woodhatch, Reigate, Miss Haines, of Brighton, dau. of the late John Haynes, esq. of Croydon.

At Bristol, aged 46, Thornhill Heathcote, esq.

At Edinburg, Christopher Howey, esq. late of Ilderton, the representative of a family long held in the highest respect in Northumberland.

At Weymouth, aged 62, Capt. Kellaway, late of the H.E.I. Company's Maritime Service.

At Nice, aged 59, Sir William Lowthrop, Knt. of Hull, and of Alga House, Scarborough. He was the 2d son of James Lowthrop, esq. of Wottenhall, Yorkshire, and was knighted when Mayor of Hull in 1840. He was an active borough magistrate, and a zealous political and free trade reformer. He married in 1818 the fourth dau. of the late Thomas Riddell, esq. of Kingston-upon-Thames.

At Ashfield, Taunton, aged 70, Mary, wife of William Norman, esq. formerly of Langport.

Dec. 20. In Margaret-sq. Cavendish-sq. Frederick George Body, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

At Hare Hatch, Berks, aged 51, Harriet, wife of Major James Brand, late 16th Regt. eldest dau. of the late Robert Phipps, esq. of Demerara.

At Southampton, Mary, wife of William Coleman, esq.

At her son's, the Rev. Charles J. Garrard, South Lambeth, aged 68, Martha, relict of Lieut.-Col. Garrard, Madras Eng.

At Croydon, aged 70, Thomas Hamer, esq.

At St. Leonard's, aged 52, Grace, wife of Col. Hardy.

At Paris, aged 20, Marion-Frances-Jane, only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Harvey, M.A. Minister of the Upper Town Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

At New Brompton, Anna, relict of Thomas Jarvis, esq. of Queenhithe.

At Stonehouse, aged 31, William Thompson Kay, esq. assistant surgeon of the Royal Marine Division at Plymouth.

At her son-in-law's, Mr. Thomas De la Court, Camberwell, aged 70, Mary, relict of Capt. Wm. Mitchell, P.M. Royal Regiment.

Dec. 21. At Thorpe next Norwich, aged 70, Hannah, wife of John Brightwen, esq.

At Dulwich, aged 38, Margaret-Sarah Brooke, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Zachary Brooke.

At Nancy, aged 61, James William Croft, esq. second son of the late James Croft, esq. of Greenham Lodge, Berks.

At High Harrogate, at a very advanced age, Jane, relict of John Jaques, esq. M.D. dau. of the late Francis Meeko, esq. of Kirk Hammerton Hall, Yorkshire.

In Nottingham-place, aged 65, Matthias Koops Knight, esq. Secretary of the West Middlesex Waterworks.

At Exeter, aged 60, Major George Lee, Madras establishment, youngest son of the late Thomas Huckell Lee, esq. of Ebford Barton.

At Darlington, aged 70, Margaret, widow of George Ormsby, esq. of Lanchester-lodge, Durham. At Ulverston, aged 60, Mary, wife of William Postlethwaite, esq. banker.

At Came House, Dorsetshire, Francis Richard Price, esq.

At Lympsham, Somerset, aged 41, Adam Riddell, esq. shipowner.

At Cheltenham, aged 71, Elizabeth-Frances, relict of John Taylor, esq. of Manchester.

Dec. 22. At Bridgend, aged 69, Thomas Bowen, esq. of Carnarthen, Poor Law Auditor for South Wales. He was formerly in the 10th Hussars.

In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. aged 74, Catherine widow of David D. Davis, M.D.

In Upper George-st. Bryanton-sq. aged 71, Letitia, wife of Charles Fortnum, esq.

At Exeter, aged 41, Elizabeth, wife of John Arthur Gardner, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Clifton, Emily-Anne, eldest and sole surviving dau. of Major Malis, relict of Robert Haynes, esq. late of Barbados.

Aged 73, Chas. Mander, esq. of Wolverhampton. In Great Portland-st. in her 90th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Ogborne. This lady, in the year 1814,

commenced the production of a History of Essex; her brother, who was an able line-engraver, contributing the plates. It was printed in quarto, but only the first volume was published, containing twenty-two parishes, in the Hundreds of Becontree, Havering, Waltham, and Ongar. From want of adequate encouragement, and the impaired means of the Ogbornes, it did not proceed further: although creditable to both the artist and the author.

At Ramsey, Hunt, aged 77, Thomas Pooley, esq. At Leicester, aged 43, James Lawson, esq. of Bainton, near Stamford.

At Child Okeford, Dorset, at a very advanced age, Harriet, relict of Henry Ker-Seymer, esq. of Hanford House, Dorset. She was the daughter of Peter Beckford, esq. of Stapleton, co. Dorset, by the Hon. Louisa Pitt, second dau. of George first Lord Rivers, of Strathfieldsaye; was married in 1807, and left a widow in 1834, having had issue the present Henry Ker-Seymer, esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire; another son; and two daughters, Harriet-Maria, wife of the Rev. James Duff Ward, and Louisa, the first wife of Dr. Denison, Bishop of Salisbury; she died in 1841.

At Elliston House, Roxburghshire, Robt. Henry Tulloh, esq. of Elliston.

At Clifton, aged 88, Mary, relict of Wm. Walton, esq. Benchet of Lincoln's-inn, and late of Bradsted, Kent.

At Peckham, Mary-Bartlett, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Warden, H.E.I.C.S.

At Haverstock-hill, Louisa-Madelon, relict of James Weirhall, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

Dec. 23. At Kensington Gore, Emily, wife of Thomas Bates, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and Heddon, Northumberland, and late Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, only dau. of John Batten, esq. of Hollands, Yeovil.

At Stepney, at an advanced age, Charlotte-Solby, relict of Robt. Boyle, esq. Upper Thames-st.

Aged 67, Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, of the Bank of England.

At Peckham, aged 84, Mary, relict of Jacob Capadose, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange.

In Blandford-pl. Regent's-park, aged 56, Walter Welland Carrington, esq.

At Horsham, aged 82, William Thomas Coleman, esq. late Comptroller H.M. Customs at Gloucester.

At Brixton, aged 86, Mrs. Harriet Corp.

In Bedford-sq. aged 72, Miss Anna Maria Creed. Aged 15, Elizabeth-Alice, eldest dau. of Professor De Morgan, of University college, London.

At the rectory, West Halsey, Berks, aged 35, Thomas Edlin, esq.

At Polbathick, near St. German's, Cornwall, aged 71, Assistant-Surgeon William Eyre (1811), on the retired list. He was for upwards of thirty-two years assistant-surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse.

At Brighton, aged 3, Frances-Margaret, youngest dau. of Sir Thomas Gladstone.

At Mount Pleasant, Plymouth, aged 70, Major James Hull Harrison, late Royal Marine Artillery.

At Bishop Auckland, aged 67, Anna, dau. of the late Dr. Hutchinson, of Richmond, a member of the Society of Friends.

Aged 37, George William Leigh, esq. of Basingstoke, and formerly of Overton, Hants.

At Plymouth, aged 71, John Pedler, esq. Master R.N. for many years a magistrate for Devonshire.

At Preston Court, near Wingham, Kent, the residence of his son-in-law the Rev. S. E. Toomer, aged 93, Mr. Joseph Toomer, sen. late of Newbury, Berks.

In Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, the Dowager Lady Winnington. She was Isabella, second dau. of John Taylor, esq. of Moseley Hall, co. Worc. was married in 1810 to Sir Thomas Winnington, the third Bart. of Stanford Court in that county, and left his widow in 1839, having had issue the present Baronet and other children.

Dec. 24. At the house of his son-in-law Harvey Lewis, esq. in Dublin, aged 75, George Ball, esq. late of Richmond-hill, Surrey.

In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, Henry Blackden, esq.

At Clifton, aged 87, Mary-Anne, relict of Samuel Jellicoe, esq. late of Uplands.

At Newton Bushel, aged 39, Charles Butler Lane, esq. M.D. late of Ewell.

At Dover, Walter, eldest son of W. L. Lawrence, esq. of Sandiwell-park, Glouc.

At Broadwater, near Godalming, aged 64, George Marshall, esq.

At Wisbeach, aged 83, Charles Metcalfe, esq. one of the magistrates for the Isle of Ely.

At Islington, Mr. Wm. Osman, for thirty years an attendant of the reading room of the British Museum.

At Sandwich, aged 33, James S. Solly, esq. sol.

At Redbridge, aged 80, Nancy, relict of Richard Stride, esq.

At Taunton, aged 63, Susanah, relict of Samuel Charles Turner, of Child Okeford, Dorsetshire.

At Upper Clapton, aged 72, James Wadmore, esq.

At Dover, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Whittle, and youngest dau. of Col. Hutcheson, R. Art.

At Emsworth, Hants, aged 60, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Scholes Withington, esq.

Dec. 25. At Reddish House, near Stockport, aged 13, Elizabeth-Dreghorn, eldest dau. of Hugh Beaver, esq. of Bryn-Glas, Montgomeryshire, and granddau. of the late Sir Duncan Campbell, Bart. of Barcaldine, Argyleshire.

At Littleworth, aged 77, Mary, relict of Edward Bushby, esq.

At Copthall-court, Throgmorton-st. aged 68, Robert William Buttemer, esq. of West Lodge, Clapham-common.

At Scotsbrig, near Ecclefechan, Mrs. Carlyle, mother of Thomas Carlyle the author, and another son who is a doctor residing in London.

At the Rectory, Fisherton, aged 30, Georgiana-Ward, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. G. De Starck.

At Leamington, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Holt, Vicar of Wrawby, Lincolnshire, and Rector of Elston, Notts.

At Ethy House, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, aged 25, David Henry Howell, esq. late Lieut. 2d (Queen's) Dragoon Guards.

At Edinburgh, James Hunter, esq. of Hafton.

In Duke-st. Portland-pl. aged 76, Cordelia, wife

of Sir George Jackson, K.C.H. her Majesty's Commissary Judge at St. Paul de Loando, Africa. She was the eldest dau. of Christopher Savill, esq. and was married in 1812.

At Paddington, aged 67, William Thornton, esq. In Somerset-st. Portman-sq. aged 62, Thomas Whitfield, esq.

At Alphonson-road, aged 77, Captain James Williams, h.p. 44th Regt.

Dec. 26. At Dover, aged 54, Mary, relict of the Ven. Edward Bather, Archdeacon of Salop, dau. of Dr. Samuel Butler, late Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

Aged 85, Benjamin Mortier Foakes, esq. of Great Dunmow, Essex.

Aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Harrild, esq. of Round-hill, Sydenham.

Elizabeth-Margaret-Ann, wife of the Rev. H. Holden, Head Master of the Grammar School, Durham.

On his 64th birthday, Nathaniel Lloyd, esq. He was of the old family of Lloyd of Wheatenhurst, whose pedigree is in the Visitations of Gloucestershire. His grandfather and father, bearing both his names, established and carried on with great success the clothing manufacture in the adjoining parish of Uley for nearly a century; the brothers Daniel and Nathaniel, who died in 1808, leaving fortunes amounting to 180,000*l.* The deceased, who died single, was the eldest; the second was William Freeman Lloyd, also a bachelor, whose death (in 1853) and labours for the rising generation are recorded in our Vol. xxxix. p. 668; the third, Rev. Sam. Lloyd, M.A. late Vicar of Horsley; fourth, Elizabeth-Head, the wife of Edward Dalton, esq. D.C.L. F.S.A., of Dunkirk Manor-house; fifth, Rev. J. D. Lloyd, M.A. Rector of the Clare portion of Tiverton, to which he was presented in 1837 by his sister Mrs. Dalton's trustees.

At Maidstone, at the house of her son C. Morgan, esq. solicitor, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Morgan, relict of Joseph Langdon Morgan, esq.

Aged 20, Louisa-Anne, second dau. of Joseph Salkeld, esq. of Upper Woburn-pl.

At Hammernsmith, Ann, relict of John Sharman, esq.

Aged 80, Matilda, relict of John Stanford, esq. of Framlingham.

At St. Margaret's-at-Cliff, near Rochester, aged 63, Maria, relict of Thomas Kingsford Wood, esq.

Dec. 27. At Norwich, aged 83, John Flower, esq.

At Westbourne-green, aged 60, Mary, relict of John Hodson, esq. of the Audit Office, Somerset House, and niece of the late William Moore, Attorney-General of Barbados.

At Henley-in-Arden, aged 74, Robert Pargiter Humphrey, esq. of Thorpe Mandeville, Northamp.

Aged 75, Mr. James Hurst, an old inhabitant of Milk-street, London, and for many years solicitor to the St. Ann's Society. He hung himself to his bedpost during temporary insanity.

At Ringwood, aged 79, William Jones, esq. He was a native of Wales, and in his youth served in the army. Many years ago he came to reside at Ringwood, and was distinguished for his large expenditure in public and private charity. He laid the foundation stone of the infant school, and also, more recently, that of the church.

At Collumpton, at the residence of her aunt Mrs. Isaac Davy, Mary-Frank, wife of William Matthews, esq.

At Hawkhurst, aged 71, Edward Poynder, esq. At Paris, aged 71, Andrew Charles Rea, esq. R.M. of Lynden, Sussex, and formerly of Park Lodge, Blackheath.

At Harewood-sq. aged 69, Ann, relict of John Routh, esq.

At Kensington, Louisa, third dau. of the late Major Symonds, of Stonehouse, Devon.

At North Grimston, near Malton, aged 53, Mr. William Tate, for thirty-one years principal of a commercial school at Rillington, near Malton.

Dec. 28. At Cold Harbour, near Wallingford, aged 61, Robert Mayne Clarke, esq.

At New Hampton, Middlesex, the wife of William

James Lane, esq. and dau. of William Withall, esq. Parliament-st.

At East-hill, Wandsworth, aged 85, Joshua Saunders, esq.

At Torquay, aged 24, Alexander, eldest son of the late Alexander Sharman, esq. of Bedford.

Aged 69, Charles Stokes, esq. F.R.S. of Vernham-buildings and the Stock Exchange. He was a collector of coins, drawings, and natural history, a contributor to the Transactions of the Geological Society, and one of the executors of the sculptor Chantrey.

At Lee Park House, Kent, aged 80, Frances, widow of William Tatlock, R.N.

At Norwich, aged 86, Harriet-Louisa, relict of Wm. Warren, esq. of Caistor, and dau. of the late Rev. Nathaniel Scott, of Diss.

At Kew-green, Caroline Wilson, last surviving child of the late Lady Anne Townshend Wilson.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of William Kelly de Wilton, esq. of Ballycurra, co. Galway, and grandniece of the late Richard Martin, of Ballinahinch Castle, esq. many years M.P. for the same county.

Dec. 29. At Edinburgh, Hugh Melville Balfour, M.D. Assistant Surgeon 84th Regt.

At Guernsey, aged 71, Eleanor, widow of Capt. Mark Bayfield.

Aged 67, Thomas Baylis, esq. of Beaumont-sq. Mile-end.

At Nether Winchendon, Bucks, aged 23, David Williams Bernard, esq. only surviving son of Thomas Tyringham Bernard, esq.

In Bath-pl. Dalston, aged 77, Samuel Chant, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Charborough Park, Dorsetsh. Jane-Frances, wife of John S. Sawbridge Esq. Drax, esq. M.P. She was the only dau. of the late Richard Erle Grosvenor, esq. M.P. nephew to Richard Erle Grosvenor, by Sarah-Frances, only dau. and heiress of Edward Drax, esq. of Charborough; and was heiress to her brother Richard Edward Erle Drax, esq. who died unmarried in 1828. She was married to Mr. Sawbridge in 1827, and they took the names of Erle-Drax the following year. She leaves issue two daughters.

At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 34, Fanny, wife of F. M. Faulkner, esq. of Folkestone, Kent, and dau. of L. M. Simon, esq. Paragon, Blackheath.

At Ramsgate, aged 72, Charlotte Hinchliffe, youngest dau. of the late Bishop of Peterborough.

At Wallon, Drewsteignton, Devonshire, aged 73, Wm. Lambert, esq.

In Ann-st. Edinburgh, aged 78, Lillias, dau. of the late John McNeill, esq. of Gigha.

At Hove, Brighton, aged 75, Chs. Newman, esq.

At Dorchester, Joseph Stone, esq. the County Treasurer, &c. &c.

Dec. 30. At Tynemouth, aged 48, Juliet, wife of Charles Armdale, esq. and third dau. of the late Dr. Drury, of North Shields.

Aged 22, Henry, youngest son of Robert Bickersteth, esq. surgeon, Liverpool.

At Esher, Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Browne.

At Torquay, Elizabeth-Wilson, wife of the Rev. W. M. H. Church, Vicar of Geddington.

At Torquay, Caroline, wife of John Fraser, esq. of Achnagairn, Inverness-shire, and Ardwick, Manchester.

At Cheltenham, Rose, wife of Lieut.-Col. Gray, R.Art.

At North-end, Fulham, Harriot, widow of James Lammie, esq. of Shorrolds, Fulham.

At Canterbury, aged 85, Caroline, widow of John LeGrand, esq. dau. of the late Rev. Christopher Naylor, Head Master of the King's School.

At Brompton, Middx. aged 73, Edw. Martin, esq.

At Brasted, Kent, aged 76, John Pollard Mayers, esq. Benchet of the Middle Temple, and late agent for Barbados.

In Eaton-pl. Elizabeth-Caroline, fifth dau. of Sir Charles Price, of Spring-grove, the first Baronet.

At Chester-le-Street, at his brother's, aged 44,

Peter Ralph Shield, esq. one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

At Brixton, Ann, fourth dau. of the late John Stewart, esq. of Skelmuir, Aberdeenshire.

At Islington, aged 19, Frederick Chaston Warren, late of H.M.S. Hastings, third son of Mr. Nathaniel Warren, Jun. formerly of Bury St. Edmund's; and on Jan. 2, at Finsbury, aged 76, Mr. Nathaniel Warren, sen. formerly of Bury, his grandfather.

Dec. 31. At Camberwell, aged 69, Richard Berry, esq. late of the 75th Regiment.

At his son's, the vicarage, Hardingstone, near Northampton, aged 68, Robert Stewart Blucke, esq. R.M. son of the Rev. R. Blucke, late Vicar of Eddlesborough, Bucks.

Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joseph Brown, Rector of Christchurch, Southwark.

At Wimborne Minster, aged 45, Isaac Bryant, esq. solicitor, many years clerk to the magistrates for this division; also to the guardians of the Wimborne and Cranborne Union and the trustees of the Cranborne Turnpike.

At Gwynsey, Flintshire, aged 67, Julia-Charlotte, relict of the late Charles Montgomery Campbell, esq. of Bennington-park, Herts.

At Brompton-cresc. aged 72, Sarah, relict of James Casterton, esq. of Chelsea, and of the Stock Exchange.

Frances-Maria, wife of W. H. Deane, esq. of Baker-st.

At Mount House, Lewisham-road, aged 72, Judith, relict of John Downes, esq. of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

Aged 73, Susannah, wife of Mr. Francis Graham, of Ludgate-hill.

At Newcastle, aged 75, Alfred Hall, esq. one of the directors on the formation of the Newcastle and Carlisle Company, for many years a member of the corporation of Newcastle, and sheriff in 1821 and 1826. His connection with municipal affairs ceased upon the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act.

At Bonn, Helen, wife of the Rev. Ridley H. Herschell.

At Westlawn, Devon, Catherine, relict of Charles Kelton, esq. of Bath, and Stonehouse, co. Glouc.

In London, aged 68, Comm. James Lamont, R.N. He entered the navy in 1798; was in the Charon 44, at the evacuation of the Helles; a midshipman of the Hebe, in the expedition to Egypt, in 1801; and was made Lieutenant in 1805. Three years afterwards, whilst boarding an enemy's vessel in the Gulf of Mexico, he received a shot through the lungs, and was obliged to invalid; but although a great sufferer for twenty years in consequence, he nevertheless sought, but could not procure, further employment, and therefore accepted his retired rank in 1838. He was in receipt of a pension for wounds.

At Ashford, Kent, aged 70, Capt. John Stoddart, R.N. (1825), on the retired list of 1846. He entered the navy in 1797 and served 17 years afloat. In the Adamant 50, with the Tremendous 74, he assisted in driving the French frigate la Preneuse on shore, under a heavy fire from the batteries of Port Louis, Isle of France. He was made a Lieut. in 1804. In the Melampus 36, he assisted in capturing two brigs and a Spanish privateer, and also in the destruction, off Cape Henry, of the French 74 l'Impetueux. As Commander of the Stromboli, bomb, he actively co-operated with the Catalonian patriots, and assisted at the capture of the Fort St. Philippe. He also commanded the Crocus and Primrose sloops, but has not been afloat since he was posted in 1825.

In Aldergate-st. aged 59, Dinah, the wife of Richard Vines, esq.

At Needingworth, suddenly, aged 82, Benjamin Vipan, esq., a fine specimen of the old English gentleman, a liberal benefactor to the poor, and a kind and constant friend.

Lately. At her mother's, in Welbeck-st. Elizabeth-Clotilda, wife of Capt. Curtis, 8th Madras

N.I. eldest dau. of the late Dr. Mouat, surgeon 15th Hussars.

At Galveston, Texas, Mr. John Randolph Remington, of Alabama, U.S. who spent several years in England in the construction of novel and useful inventions, particularly in Wolverhampton and Birmingham, where he was much respected by the merchants and manufacturers. Mr. Remington while in this country demonstrated the stability of fragile-looking bridges, built of thin strips of wood, on the principle of the longitudinal adhesion of the fibres of the timber. He erected a beautiful model of his extraordinary bridge in the Surrey Zoological Gardens about five years ago; and about two months afterwards constructed a permanent bridge on the same plan, 250 feet span, over the Trent, at Ingestre Park, Staffordshire.

Jan. 1. At Teignmouth, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Jacob Bartlett, esq.

At Twickenham, aged 36, Elizabeth, wife of George Duckett Barber Beaumont, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

At Accomb, near York, aged 55, Edward-Boyd, third son of P. Hagne, esq. H.E.M. Consul, Ning-po, China.

At Somerstown, Sonthsea, Charlotte-Lucy-Ann, wife of William Nance, esq.

At Chichester, Henry Newland, esq. solicitor, clerk to the magistrates of that city.

At Foxley-terrace, Kensington, aged 82, Francis Place, sen. formerly a tailor at Charing Cross, and for many years one of the best known political characters of the metropolis. He began his public life in 1793, at the age of twenty-one, as Secretary to the Constitutional Association, and participated at its close in the active operations of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and in the Penny Postage agitation. He was generally supposed to have considerable influence among the lower classes of the electors of Westminster.

At Florence, Lieut.-Col. Charles Plenderleath, C.B. formerly of the 49th Regt. He became Ensign in the 89th Foot 1796, Lieut. 49th 1797, Captain 1799, Major 1806, and Lieut.-Col. 1812. He served in America, and received a medal for the action of Chrysler's Farm, 1813.

Aged 54, Thos. Entier, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

At his residence, Hessele, near Hull, Edward Walls, esq.

Jan. 2. At her residence, Bridge, aged 84, Eleanor, relict of Thomas Andrews, esq. of Willesborough.

Elizabeth, 6th dau. of the late Chas. Batty, esq. At Porchester, Hants, Elizabeth, widow of Adm. Cumberland.

Aged 95, Mrs. Sarah Curds, of Chelmsford.

At Leamington, John Fletcher, esq. formerly of Liverpool.

At Brixton, William Hall, esq. of Wood-street.

At Torquay, Catharine-Maria, wife of the Rev. W. F. Harrison, Rector of Winterborne Bassett, Wilts, dau. of J. B. Sladen, esq. Ripple Court, Kent.

At Killarney, Frances-Jane, widow of the Rev. Robert Hewson, M.A. of Ennismore House, Kerry, mother of the Rev. Frank Hewson, of Hudscoft, and only legitimate dau. of Francis Bland, esq. father of the celebrated Mrs. Jordan.

In Jermyn-st. aged 62, Edward Laws, esq. of the Royal Dockyard, Pembroke.

At Clapham-park, Surrey, aged 50, Mary Cater, wife of Geo. Long, of Clapham-park, and youngest dau. of the late Ebenezer Smith, esq. of Chesterfield.

At Bath, aged 88, Margaret, widow of John Osborne, esq. of Melchet-park, Hants.

In Limerick, aged 59, George Pallas, esq. veterinary surgeon, son of the late William Pallas, esq. of Dymchurch.

Aged 79, Mr. Thomas Pymar, for nearly sixty years organist of Beccles.

At Manchester, aged 35, George, son of Richard Simpson, esq. of Douglas, Isle of Man.

At West Blney, Norfolk, aged 34, Robert Ho-

ratio, eldest son of William Walpole, esq. of Beynton, Bury St. Edmund's.

Jan. 3. At Penryn, aged 90, Bridget-Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. William Baker, of Gerrans, Cornwall.

At Elham, aged 73, John Garland, esq.

At Stratford-on-Avon, Thomas Deacle, third son of the late Rev. Thomas Gill, Rector of Avon Dassett, Warwickshire.

Aged 72, Sophia-Anna, widow of John Milner, esq. of Chadwell-heath, Essex.

Aged 64, Jane, wife of Richard Owens, esq. of Westbourne-grove West, Bayswater.

Aged 81, at the residence of her son, the Chantry, Bishop's Stortford, Mrs. Sarah Hodson, relict of Edward Hodson, esq. formerly of Islington.

At Catherine House, Blackheath-road, aged 69, Miss Elizabeth Sophia Wilkins.

Jan. 4. Aged 72, John Alexander, esq. of Newtown Limavady, co. of Londonderry, and Dorset-pl. Dorset-sq.

At Hazelrigg, near Belford, William Bailey, esq.

At Olive-mount, Wavertree, near Liverpool, aged 69, Charles Barber, esq.

At Guernsey, aged 56, Charles Brownrigg, esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service, second son of the late Gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. G.C.B. of Hillstone House, Monmouthshire.

William-Lionel, son of Edmund De Witt, esq.

At Bath, aged 78, John William Hicks, esq.

In Roseberry-pl. Dalton, aged 69, Elizabeth-Frances, wife of Capt. William James Hughes, R.N.

At Wrington, Somerset, aged 87, Mary, relict of Samuel Loscombe James, esq.

At Nantwich, aged 74, Anne, relict of Richard Kent, esq. Surgeon R.N.

At Pau, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 54, Richard Torin, esq. of Sanquhar House, near Forbes, formerly of Englefield-green, Surrey.

Jan. 5. At Upper Clapton, aged 81, Susanna, widow of Francis de Berekem, esq.

At Pakyns Manor, Hurstpierpoint, Mary-Anne, wife of Nathaniel Borrer, esq.

At Croydon, aged 82, Henry Burtenshaw, esq.

At Bath, aged 80, Emella, relict of Edmund Filmer, esq. Capt. 4th Foot, and mother of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. M.P. for West Kent.

In Southampton-pl. Euston-sq. aged 53, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of Jeremiah Waring Finch, esq. of Staines.

Aged 37, Mary, wife of David Gray, esq. of Hol-loway, and Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Whittlesea, Isle of Ely, aged 89, Miss Alice Johnson.

At Healing, Lincolnsh. Marion-Jemima, widow of Brigade-Major Spearman, R. Art. youngest dau. of the late James Morton, esq. of Bonan-hill, co. Lanark, and last surviving sister of the late Agnes Spearman.

At Bishop's Stortford, aged 77, Frederick John Nash, esq.

At Whimble, Elizabeth Brooke, eldest dau. of the late John Buller Pearce, esq. of Honiton.

Aged 73, Emma, relict of Capt. Pedlar, R.N.

In Bishops-gate-st. Without, aged 61, Thomas Porter, esq. M.D.

At Hastings, aged 18, Emily-Louisa, second dau. of the late Frederick Tanner, esq. formerly of Colleton-crescent, Exeter.

At the residence of John Flint South, esq. Blackheath, aged 33, John Money Wrench, esq. of King William-st. London, and of Banstead, Surrey, eldest son of the late John Wrench, esq. of Camberwell.

Jan. 14. Of puerperal fever, aged 28, Sarah-Maria, wife of Joseph Lievesey, esq. of Stourton Hall, Linc. leaving three children; and on the 19th, of scarlet fever, aged 41, her husband, Joseph Lievesey, esq. High Sheriff of Lincolnshire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Dec. 24 .	595	477	326	1	1399	742	657	1545
„ 31 .	700	539	387	30	1656	861	795	1566
Jan. 7 .	656	431	353	5	1445	704	741	1373
„ 14 .	643	448	398	7	1496	760	736	1768
„ 21 .	505	365	309	6	1185	607	578	1700

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JAN. 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
78 10	42 0	26 4	47 7	42 9	51 9

PRICE OF HOPS, JAN. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 9l. 9s. to 11l. 8s.—Kent Pockets, 11l. 0s. to 17l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 23.

Hay, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.—Straw, 1l. 12s. to 2l. 2s.—Clover, 4l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.

SMITHFIELD, JAN. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 23.
Mutton 3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Beasts 4,513 Calves 61
Veal 3s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.	Sheep and Lambs 17,240 Pigs 243
Pork 3s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	

COAL MARKET, JAN. 20.

Walls Ends, &c. 35s. 0d. to 44s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts, 30s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 64s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 64s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1853, to January 25, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	26	34	34	30, 09	ody. snow, rn.	11	35	38	35	29, 79	cloudy, rain
27	26	33	28	29, 86	do.	12	35	41	41	, 74	rain
28	26	33	26	30, 01	fair, snow	13	36	41	40	, 62	fair, cloudy
29	25	31	22	, 17	cloudy, snow	14	38	42	38	, 66	cloudy, fair
30	28	34	29	29, 52	rn. hvy. snow	15	38	40	40	, 65	rain, cloudy
31	22	31	31	, 41	do. snow	16	40	47	45	, 78	cloudy
J. 1	22	30	26	, 37	snow	17	42	49	40	30, 01	do. rain
2	26	31	20	, 20	cloudy, snow	18	43	50	42	, 15	do.
3	20	31	29	, 25	do. do.	19	35	39	41	29, 98	do.
4	29	32	33	28, 99	do.	20	44	49	45	, 95	rain, fair
5	31	35	34	, 88	snow	21	40	48	44	, 95	do. do.
6	33	33	37	29, 04	heavy rain	22	39	50	43	30, 24	cldy. fair, rn.
7	38	40	42	28, 93	ody. hvy. rain	23	39	50	40	, 09	do. do.
8	41	44	38	29, 01	fair, cloudy	24	40	46	40	29, 57	cldy. hvy. rn.
9	38	44	37	, 12	rain, cloudy	25	39	46	41	30, 11	do. rain
10	39	40	37	, 46	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28	—	94½	—	95½	5½	—	—	3 pm.	6	3 pm.
29	—	93½	—	95½	—	—	—	3 pm.	7	4 pm.
30	217½	94½	—	95½	—	—	—	—	5	8 pm.
31	—	93½	—	95½	—	—	—	—	5	8 pm.
2	218	93½	—	94½	5½	—	—	par.	8	5 pm.
3	217½	93½	—	94½	—	—	—	par. 5 pm.	5	10 pm.
4	217	93½	—	94½	5½	—	—	1 pm.	7	10 pm.
5	—	93½	—	94½	5½	—	—	—	7	10 pm.
6	218	93½	93½	94½	—	—	—	3 pm.	7	10 pm.
7	219	93	92½	94	5½	—	—	par. 4 pm.	6	10 pm.
9	219	92½	92½	93½	5½	—	—	par. 4 pm.	6	9 pm.
10	219	93	92½	94	5½	—	—	4 pm. par.	7	10 pm.
11	217½	92½	92½	93½	5½	—	—	4 pm.	8	11 pm.
12	217½	93½	93	94½	—	—	—	4 pm.	10	7 pm.
13	—	93½	93½	94½	5½	—	—	4 pm.	7	10 pm.
14	217	93½	93½	94½	—	—	—	4 pm.	8	11 pm.
16	217½	94	93½	94½	—	115	241	par.	8	11 pm.
17	218	93½	93½	94½	5½	100½	115	par. 4 pm.	7	10 pm.
18	217½	93½	93	94½	—	115	—	3 pm. par.	7	10 pm.
19	—	92½	92½	93½	5½	115	—	par. 4 pm.	10	7 pm.
20	217½	92½	92	93½	—	—	—	par. 4 pm.	7	10 pm.
21	217½	92½	92	93½	—	116	238	—	7	10 pm.
23	215½	91½	90½	92½	5	100½	115	par. 4 pm.	10	6 pm.
24	216	90½	90½	91½	5½	—	—	par. 4 pm.	6	10 pm.
25	216	91½	91½	92½	—	—	—	par.	7	10 pm.
26	215	91	90½	92½	5½	115	—	—	8	11 pm.
27	—	91½	91½	92½	5½	100½	—	par. 4 pm.	8	12 pm.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—Records of what exists no longer are as much within the province of archæology as those of what is still existing. The ancient mansion of the Dennis family at Pucklechurch, in Gloucestershire, long desecrated to the uses of a school, was pulled down, and its materials sold and dispersed, in December last. It is alluded to in the History of the County by Atkyns, and partially noticed by Rudder, but of the interior nothing is said. There was a good oak staircase, and some rich paneling, and there were also two elaborately carved chimney-pieces, but these latter were much mutilated. Drawings of the whole have, however, been preserved, and are, I believe, still in the possession of Messrs. Trinder and Eyre, 1, John Street, Bedford Row. On one appears the coat of Dennis impaling two bars; over all an eagle displayed double-headed (Speke).

On one side are the initials D M; on the other the date 1652. This is remarkable, inasmuch as the initials and date are commemorative of John Dennis the son, while the arms are those of Henry Dennis the father. The latter married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Speke, of White-Lackington, co. Somerset, K.B. and died in 1638. The former married Maria, daughter of Nathaniel Still, of Hutton, co. Somerset, son of Bishop Still, and died in 1660, aged forty-one; and on the second chimney-piece appear his arms, viz.: Dennis, impaling, Ermine, three roses, two and one (Still). The eldest daughter and co-heir of William Dennis, the son (as we believe) of John, and the last owner of that ancient family seat, who died in 1701, married a Mr. Butler, of Ireland, and sold the property.

Yours, &c. L.

MR. URBAN,—By the courtesy of your correspondent J. B. I have been enabled to consult the document containing the strange word "joryng," to which I alluded in the few observations I made on the Duke of Richmond's Council, in a former number, p. 50. I certainly find the word there as he printed it—"joryng;" but I beg to submit a very different meaning to that which he assigned to it. He interpreted it "swearing," but I suggest its meaning to be that of "a daily sitting," from the common word "jour." Every member of the Council was paid for the days of his attendance, sitting or joring in council, exactly on the same principle that many of the directors of commercial companies are now remun-

rated, and as all the members of the legislative assemblies of the colonies of America were paid before the Independence of the United States. This view of the meaning of the word is confirmed by the document itself, where a synonym leads to its true signification. Opposite to the enumeration of the names of certain members of the Duke's Council, is this statement of the pay assigned to them:—

"Every of theis hadde 4^s. by the day for hym selfe and 12^d. for every of ther servauntes in the tyme of joryng or setting in the causes of justyce."

With thanks to your correspondent J. B. I remain yours, &c. R. L.

MR. URBAN,—Allow me to refer your correspondent Mr. Vipan (p. 161) to a note on the English translation of Matthew's Greek Grammar, 5th ed. p. 1117. "The true nature of this *imesis* of a compounded verb with *ἔσθω*, was first explained by Mr. Cogan in Dr. Aikin's *Athenæum*, vol. i. p. 478. It takes place only with the aorist when used in the frequentative sense; *ἔσθω ἔσθω*, "they are accustomed to sell." This will sufficiently explain why present tenses are intermixed with the aorist so used; the present having a frequentative sense. In two passages quoted by Mr. Vipan (*Her.* 1, 132, 3, 139), there is no *imesis* nor is the sense frequentative. In *Aristophanes, Ran.* 1048, there is a *imesis*, and the sense is frequentative, Bacchus having fallen more than once or twice under the power of the other divinity. Yours, &c. JOHN KENRICK.

J. T. M. says, with reference to a paragraph at p. 114, and the article on the Christian Knowledge Society's Septuagint, the LXX. of Bagster's Polyglott (1821) omits the apocryphal books, and consequently copies are interleaved with the Hebrew. This is exactly in the spirit of your Reviewer's suggestions, or rather in anticipation of them. Mr. B. has issued a separate edition of those books, which is noticed in *Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1853, p. 64.

In p. 254 of our present Number, col. 2, the statement that "the transpositions of Jeremiah were not rectified," is an error: Bishop Pearson arranged the chapters according to the Hebrew.

February, p. 114, col. 2, l. 11, place a comma between St. James's, and Soho; l. 15, *Hogden*, is Hoxton Square, in Shoreditch parish; and at l. 17, for "calves" read "cakes." P. 167, ll. 6 and 16, for "Jublanis" read "Jublains;" and l. 7, for "Diablinxes" read "Diablintes."

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

LIFE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX, 1749-1792.

Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox. Edited by Lord John Russell.
2 vols. 8vo. Bentley.

DEATH has impressed upon this work a curious rather than a pleasing form. It was begun by Lord Holland. On his death it was continued by Mr. Allen. On Mr. Allen's death it came into the possession of Lord John Russell, who has now published it with an array of initials, brackets, and asterisks, which assign to each of the successive labourers the passages for which he is responsible. An arrangement so unusual, and so inelegant, has one advantage. It gives us the benefit of Lord John Russell's comments on the labours of his predecessors, and, in that way, on some of the most important and the most debatable actions of the great subject of all their labours. We shall hereafter have occasion to shew that these comments are as much distinguished by candour as by freedom.

The family of Fox, "notwithstanding," remarks Lord Holland, "some little venial endeavours to conceal the fact," was of recent and humble origin. Stephen Fox, a "young man bred," says Lord Clarendon, "under the severe discipline of Lord Percy now Lord Chamberlain," was appointed, in 1652, to the general management of the finances of Charles II. whilst an exile. The "young man was very well qualified with languages, and all other parts of clerkship, honesty and discretion," and executed his trust with so "great industry, modesty, and prudence," as to acquire an eminent degree of consideration in the royal household. After the Restoration, the lucrative

office of paymaster of the forces soon yielded him a large fortune, which it appears from Pepys he was careful to increase, as, for example, by selling land and "putting out" the proceeds at the even then unwonted interest of ten per cent. per annum. Nor did Sir Stephen—for he was knighted in 1665—neglect in his own household those humbler virtues of prudence and good management which he had introduced with such excellent effect into the establishment of his careless, spendthrift sovereign. Pepys describes Fox himself as "a very fine gentleman," and his wife who, as Mrs. Elizabeth Whittle, had been an old acquaintance, if not a flame, of the Diarist, as "a very fine lady and mother to fine children." Fox was one of Pepys's guests at his first dinner in the Navy Office. The feast cost him, as he tells us, "above 5*l*., and merry we were—only my chimney smokes! To bed, being glad that the trouble is over." Fox's dinners elicit the admiration of Pepys, and it is evident from "the special company" he met at the paymaster's, that the clerk of the acts looked up to Sir Stephen as living in the best society, and enjoying all the comforts of a well-regulated home. James II. dismissed him from his employment, and forbade him the court, for daring to give an uncompliant vote in the House of Commons, but these penalties of honesty neither destroyed his health nor his fortune. In the reign of Queen Anne, and at the age of 77, he married a second time, and died in 1716 at the age of 89.

Sir Stephen is entitled to the honour, often assigned to Nell Gwynne, who perhaps threw out the idea, of being the real projector of Chelsea Hospital. He contributed to the design above 13,000*l.*; and this was but one of very many acts of munificent charity. In his liberality, his money-getting, and in some particular incidents of his life, he resembled another of Charles II.'s foreign household, Tobias Rustat, and, if a story which appears in these pages respecting his second marriage be correct, he possessed also some of the sly practical humour which is said to have distinguished the art-loving and Stuart-loving Tobias. Sir Stephen's second wife was a Miss Hope, to whom he had been godfather. She was the child of a poor clergyman. For some time their marriage was kept a secret. The lady was still living in the capacity of companion with the wife of Sir Stephen's only surviving son Charles. A letter arrived at the house addressed to "Lady Fox." It became a subject of speculation and wonderment. It was in the handwriting of Sir Stephen, who had been then a widower for eight years. For whom could it be intended? Forth stepped "Miss Hope," and added to the astonishment by claiming the letter, and, by consequence, her aged bridegroom, and her honours!

There were four children by Sir Stephen's second marriage, two sons and two daughters. The second son, born in 1705, was Henry, afterwards the first Lord Holland, and father of Charles James Fox. The mother of the great Whig statesman (by a stolen match) was Lady Georgina Caroline Lennox, eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond. Henry Fox held in quick succession many offices in the government, and was unquestionably a man of very considerable practical talent, which was set off by infinite good temper. But, conjoined with these excellent qualities, were others which threw a shade over his whole character, and compel us to conclude, that his example as a parent, and the influence which in that character he was likely to exercise over the mind of a clever boy like his son Charles, must have been in the highest degree prejudicial. Public virtue, principle of any kind, or even regularity in money transactions (a quality which one might

have hoped he would have inherited from his accurate and methodical father), were properties which Henry Fox never made a pretence of possessing; he was even apt to turn into ridicule those happier men in whom they were found. Expensive in his tastes and habits, given to the most costly pleasures, or rather vices, of the day, and especially to that vice of vices, gambling, one can scarcely imagine a person less fitted to guide the studies or form the character of a youthful statesman,—any one from whom there could be imbibed a greater mass of mental aliment which, if there were to be any peace, or happiness, or respectability in after life, it was necessary to forswear, forsake, and even to forget. In excuse for Lord Holland it must not be forgotten that he lost his father, and the benefit of parental control, when at the age of ten.

Charles James Fox was born in Conduit Street on the 24th January, 1748-9. His quickness began to shew itself even at the very earliest age, and was appreciated by his parents as none but parents can appreciate the good qualities of their children. It was rewarded, as is too commonly the case, with excessive indulgence; that kind of foolish indulgence which operates in every way injuriously, and peculiarly so when parents are surrounded by persons anxious to obtain their favour. Such persons court the parents by out-heroding the parental indulgence and flattery of the children, who consequently never hear the truth, nor are ever taught the customary lessons of self-control. Such was the infancy and youth of Charles James Fox. His early manhood exhibited the results.

At the age of seven he was sent, or, in the language of his father, "he determined to go," to a preparatory school at Wandsworth, kept by a Frenchman of the name of Pampelonne. After two years he passed to Eton, where he was assisted in his lessons by the Rev. Mr. Francis, the translator of Horace, and father of the Junius Sir Philip. In 1763 "the fondness and mistaken indulgence of his father took him from school and carried him first to Paris and then to Spa." After four months' idleness and instruction in foreign vice, he returned, by his own choice, to Eton, where the

reception of the young traveller was anything but flattering.

He was quizzed by the boys, rallied by Dr. Bernard the head master, and actually flogged while fresh from the brilliant society he had just quitted. At Spa he had been initiated in play; and his father is said to have instigated and encouraged him in a propensity which became the source of much future unhappiness to both.

In October 1764, Fox was transferred from Eton to Oxford, where he was entered of Hertford College (since extinct) in order that he might be under the care of Dr. afterwards Archbishop Newcome. He finally left Oxford in the spring of 1766. Both at school and college his reputation was established for very extraordinary quickness and vigour of intellect; and Lord Holland has been at some pains to collect evidence that he at that period of his life exhibited considerable powers of application. But his inherent excellences were all interfered with by injudicious management at home. Every great sight was esteemed cause enough to withdraw him from study; fears were entertained lest over-application should injure the health of a young gentleman who could walk from Oxford to London on a sultry summer's day, and even the pleasures of a trip with his sisters to Paris, from April to July, were thought of too much moment to be sacrificed to the jealous demands of his Oxford alma mater.

From September 1766 to near the end of 1768 he was absent in France and Italy, passing two winters in the latter country, and visiting Voltaire, the great literary lion of the day, at Ferney, on his return towards home. In the meantime his father, who had conceived a high idea of his talents as an orator, had purchased the borough of Midhurst, and procured him to be returned to parliament. The parliament met on the 10th May, 1768, but the young member being then abroad did not take his seat until probably January 1768-9. His first speech was made on the 9th March, 1768-9, when

he was little more than twenty years of age.

At the time of his return to parliament he was evidently a gay, light-hearted, and good-tempered young fellow, well skilled in French and Italian, competently acquainted with Latin and Greek, fond of society, a lover of active exercise, a great walker, and, above all things, passionately attached to acting in private theatricals. The ability he displayed in this last accomplishment was probably one of the main grounds upon which his friends anticipated his success in parliament, and there is no doubt that whilst the practice of speaking in plays was to a certain extent a preparation for debate, the course of reading into which he was led by his fondness for theatricals, not only made him critical in language, but stored his mind and memory with many passages of which in after life his use was most felicitous. Lord Holland mentions that he had heard Mr. Fox say that there was no play extant written and published before the Restoration which he had not read attentively. But, in truth, whatever had been Fox's selected course of life he would have succeeded. He possessed that determination to do everything well, which is the secret and sure foundation of excellence. Upon this subject Lord Holland makes the following remarks:—

This propensity to labour at excellence, even in his amusements, distinguished him throughout life. Not only would he turn the verse, in every *jeu d'esprit* of his composition, fifty ways, but at every little diversion or employment—chess, cards, carving at dinner—would he exercise his faculties with wonderful assiduity and attention till he had attained the degree of perfection he aimed at. It was this peculiarity which led him, many years afterwards, when asked how he contrived, being so corpulent, to pick up the cut balls at tennis so well, to answer, playfully, "Because I am a very painstaking man." * So also on his appointment to the Secretaryship of State in 1782, piqued at an observation on his bad writing, he actually took a writing-master and wrote copies like a schoolboy. In the same spirit, when he determined on living in the

* Cut balls are balls which pass just over the net, and do not rise high above the floor of the tennis-court. It was Lord Holland who asked Mr. Fox this question. The answer is only valuable as showing that in no art is excellence attained without labour.

country, he devoted himself to the practical work of a gardener; and, in like manner, in order to qualify himself for carving, he used to have a small book of instructions of that art at table, and executed the problems laid down in the engravings.

As to politics, he knew little about them. He was ignorant of the state and wants of the nation, and of course had never formed any opinions as to the policy by which they were to be remedied. He went into parliament to make a display and acquire a name—he threw himself naturally into the party to which his father was attached—he imbibed all their low and narrow views—he looked up, as his father did, to stars and ribbons as the most enviable of human distinctions, and in pursuit of them he was prepared to go all lengths, not only against Wilkes, but against all friends of liberty or patriotism, Lord Chatham not excepted. His maiden speech was made, as we have said, on the 9th March, 1768-9. This was merely a few words on a point of order. On the 14th April he spoke in support of the expulsion of Wilkes, and on the 8th May in reply to Burke and Wedderburne, in favour of the return of Colonel Luttrell for Middlesex. This third speech told extremely well. Sir Richard Heron says, that the young orator "made a great figure . . . spoke with great spirit, in very parliamentary language, and entered very deeply into the question of constitutional principles." Horace Walpole admits that he "answered Burke with great quickness and parts, but," he adds, "with confidence equally premature." His father, Lord Holland, writes, in great delight, that Charles spoke "extremely well. It was all off-hand, all argumentative . . . and excessively well indeed. I hear it spoke of by every body as a most extraordinary thing."

His father's description of his "off-hand" mode of speaking will enable us to introduce another valuable quotation from Lord Holland, as to the way in which Fox's customary style of oratory was influenced by his early passion for theatricals.

Perhaps his practice of acting was not less useful to him as an orator in the modulation of his voice. His delivery was indeed too natural and too rapid to convey to a common observer any appearance

of art. Yet the power of expressing passion by the tones of his voice had no doubt been brought to perfection by his exertions on the stage. For, notwithstanding some unpleasing shrillness, unharmonious cadences, and occasional screams beyond the scope of his organ, he possessed the faculty of touching the heart by his voice without deviating into any thing like theatrical display, beyond any orator I ever heard in public. His deep tones, which occurred very rarely, and very shortly, and only in solemn appeals to the feelings and justice of his audience, had the most thrilling effect, and could scarcely have been attained by any one who had not disciplined his voice, at some period of his life, to such a purpose by the recital of sublime or impassioned passages of poetry. It was, indeed, if not a peculiar, a striking feature in Mr. Fox's oratory, that it bore along with it, as it flowed naturally from him, a great variety of manner as well as matter.

The parliamentary recess of 1769 was an unfortunate era in the life of Charles James Fox. He and one of his brothers accompanied his father and mother, with an invalid aunt, to the continent. Their intention was to have gone direct to the South of France, but on arriving at Paris the invalid became much worse, and finally died. This occasioned a stay of several months in dissolute Paris, at that time in the very height and extravagance of its pre-revolution madness of vicious excess. The Foxes were every where received with open doors, and all the more so that they entered deeply into the fashionable vices by which they were surrounded. All of them were delighted with their reception, but they bought the hospitality which so pleased them at an enormous sacrifice. Charles's losses at play were especially remarked as excessive.

On his return to England the love of play seemed to have fired his blood, and for several years he delivered himself up entirely to the daily and nightly excitements of the gambling table and the debate. In the latter he shone more and more, and gained continually on the favour of the House. Even Walpole is compelled to note that "the House roared with applause" when young Fox outface Wedderburne with law cases, and that the young Lord of the Admiralty (for he was appointed to that office early in

1770) "the phenomenon of the age," as he terms him, gave as much satisfaction to Lord North as he did disgust to the Opposition, by the great talents he brought to bear in defence of the measures of the court. The other side of his character is not left without its due illustration by the same lively chronicler.

As the gaming and extravagance of young men of quality had arrived now at a pitch never heard of, it is worth while to give some account of it. They had a club at Almack's in Pall Mall, where they played only for rouleaus of 50*l.* each, and generally there was 10,000*l.* in specie on the table. Lord Holland had paid above 20,000*l.* for his two sons. Nor were the manners of the gamblers, or even their dresses for play, undeserving notice. They began by pulling off their embroidered clothes and put on frieze great coats, or turned their coats inside outwards for luck. They put on pieces of leather (such as are worn by footmen when they clean knives) to save their laced ruffles; and to guard their eyes from the light, and to prevent tumbling their hair, wore high-crowned straw hats, with broad brims and adorned with flowers and ribbons; masks to conceal their emotions when they played at quinzé. Each gamester had a small neat stand by him, to hold their tea, or a wooden bowl with an edge of or-molu to hold their rouleaus. They borrowed great sums of Jews at exorbitant premiums. Charles Fox called his outward room, where those Jews waited till he rose, his Jerusalem Chamber.

The sum mentioned by Horace Walpole, as advanced by Lord Holland for "his two sons," was but a trifle in comparison with what he ultimately paid for Charles alone. In 1773 Fox's pecuniary embarrassments reached their climax. At Newmarket—for card-playing and horse-racing went generally together—he was usually successful, but nothing could counter-balance his losses at Almack's. Lord Egremont informed Lord Holland, in 1823, that he was convinced,

by reflection, aided by his subsequent experience of the world, that there was at that time some unfair confederacy among some of the players, and that the great losers, especially Mr. Fox, were actually duped and cheated. He should, he said, have been torn to pieces and stoned by the losers themselves for hinting such a thing at the time; and even now those of them, himself excepted, who survived, would

exclaim at such a supposition; but he was nevertheless satisfied, that the immoderate, constant, and unparalleled advantages over Charles Fox, and other young men, were not to be accounted for merely by the difference of passing or holding the box, or the hazard of the dice. He had indeed no suspicions (any more than the rest had) at the time, but he had thought it much over since, and he now had.

The resources of Fox's "Jerusalem Chamber" came at last to an end. Granting annuities was no longer available. The chances of play were so constantly adverse that the annuities which had been already granted were falling into arrear. Duns were clamorous, credit was gone, and the world rang with tales of Fox's extravagance and dissipation. At this time his father purchased him a partial relief by buying up his annuities, which was done to the extent of 140,000*l.*

At this very time, when all the prudent people in the world shook their heads at him, and careful men buttoned up their pockets if they did but chance to meet him in the street, Charles Fox resigned his office rather than concur in the new Royal Marriage Bill, brought in upon the express command of George III. "I expect," wrote the King to Lord North, "every nerve to be strained to carry the bill. It is not a question relating to administration, but personally to myself; therefore I have a right to expect a hearty support from every one in my service, and I shall remember defaulters." The royal promise was not broken. Fox was "remembered" with implacable and constantly increasing aversion.

But Fox's opposition to this particular bill was not considered by others, nor intended by himself, as a prelude to his going into general opposition to the administration of Lord North. It brought upon him the dislike of the king, but his talents were needed by the minister, and, the Marriage Bill once passed, Fox rejoined the administration as one of the Lords of the Treasury. But he now proved a very unmanageable subordinate. In a critical debate he took upon him to lead his leader, Lord North, in a course which terminated in ignominious defeat. The king fanned the natural dissatisfaction of the premier, and in

February, 1774, Fox was summarily dismissed by "the most courteous and good-natured of prime ministers,"* in the most uncourteous and offensive way.

At this period of his life Fox's position was very singular. The king personally disliked him strongly, partly on account of his opposition to the Royal Marriage Bill, and the general unruliness of his conduct in office, and partly also as partaking of the aversion with which the moral and prudent portion of society regarded a young man the irregularities of whose private life were in a very high degree scandalous and notorious. It cannot be denied, nor ought it to be concealed, that at this time he was living the life of an open rake, and a leader amongst rakes. True, the peculiar excellences of his disposition, his artless, candid, guileless temper of mind, his warm-hearted, affectionate, unsuspicious character, marked him out as a person framed by nature to be the dupe of the hideous tribe who live by pandering to the passions and vices of the unwary; all this is true, and, when known, it turns one's feelings with respect to Fox himself, and to this portion of his life, into the channels of sorrow and compassion, rather than into those of anger and disgust; but yet, it must be admitted, in justice to his contemporaries, that to the multitude, who did not know him intimately, and especially to the many who disliked his politics, his conduct in private life could only have presented the appearance of great viciousness united to the most immodest openness in the practice of dissipation. Whilst such was his character in St. James's, in St. Stephen's he extorted unwilling but universal admiration. After spending the night at a gambling table, the following day beheld him in the House of Commons, catching as it were by intuition not only the spirit of the scene, but the results, at which other men had painfully arrived by a long course of study, and showering the sharp arrows of his eloquence right and left. No one's sophistries were safe when

Fox undertook to unravel them. With an audacious boldness, which made sober men look aghast, this mere dashing young profligate, as he was generally esteemed, faced every body, and by a peculiar simplicity of expression, united to the greatest clearness in argument, and the most attractive straightforwardness and *bonhomie* in manner, secured that attention of the House which was often denied to men long supposed to be greatly his superiors in every way.

Up to this time Fox had given comparatively little serious attention to politics. He moved to repeal the Marriage Bill without ever having read it, and was ready at a minute's notice to move any thing, or to answer any body. The knowledge of his opponents was his political capital, and his greatest dexterity consisted in turning the facts and arguments of other men against themselves. It was impossible that such a man could hang loose upon the world of politics. Ignominiously dismissed by Lord North, he soon formed connections with the opposite party. The political philosophy of Burke won upon him; he began to perceive what were the true objects of government, and to give a welcome in his heart to a more generous course of policy than had ever been dreamt of in the philosophy of his father or of his party. Ere long his conversion was complete, and with an impetuosity as much mistrusted by his new friends as it was dreaded by the party which had cast him out, he rushed into the arena against Lord North.

The American War gave him fertile and everchanging political themes. With an ardour which added greatly to the anger of the King, he defended the cause of the revolted colonists, and at every stage of the unfortunate contest became more vehement in condemnation of Lord North. Language has seldom been put into forms of condemnation more severe than those which Fox's indignation hurled against the minister and his policy from 1774 to 1782. Lord John Russell informs us that Mr. Grattan, who

* Lord Mahon's England, v. 498. Lord John Russell speaks of the advantage he has derived from "the calm and steady light" thrown upon these times and transactions by Lord Mahon.

had heard Mr. Fox at various periods, declared his preference for the speeches delivered at this time to all the other efforts of his eloquence. During Lord Rockingham's short administration Fox held office as one of the Secretaries of State. Awaking to the duties and dignities of his post, he withdrew himself at once from his customary associates, never touched a card, gave himself up to the demands of his new employment, and charmed every body with whom he transacted business by his good humour, frankness, and sincerity. Even the King seems not to have been altogether unsusceptible to the hearty and unaffected manliness which subdued every other person who came within its influence.

During the nine months of Lord Rockingham's administration, misunderstandings arose between Fox and his co-Secretary, Lord Shelburne, a man in many respects Fox's opposite. On Lord Rockingham's death, Fox and his friends in the cabinet desired to have the Duke of Portland as his successor. The King preferred Lord Shelburne. Fox retired; but several of the Rockingham party adhered to Lord Shelburne, and William Pitt, then only 24 years of age, was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord John Russell justifies Fox's retirement, on the ground of his want of cordiality with Lord Shelburne; but in other respects condemns the course adopted by the Whig party on this occasion:—

Whether (he says) Mr. Burke or Lord John Cavendish were the adviser, the field of battle was the worst that could be chosen. Lord Shelburne, the friend and colleague of Lord Chatham, a Secretary of State under Lord Rockingham, a man of varied acquirements and undoubted abilities, was, personally, far superior to the Duke of Portland as a candidate for the office of Prime Minister. The King, therefore, had a great advantage over Mr. Fox in the apparent ground of the quarrel.

Had Mr. Fox declared that he would not serve under any one, or at all events not under Lord Shelburne, who had withheld from him knowledge indispensable to his performance of the duties of Secretary of State, he would have stood on firm ground. The choice of a Prime Minister against the choice of the Crown, and that in the person of a man whose rank and fair character were his only recommendations, appeared to the public an unwar-

rantable pretension, inspired by narrow jealousies and aristocratic prejudices.

Parties now stood thus. Lord Shelburne, with a section of the Whigs, remained in office; Fox, Burke, and the remainder of the Whigs, under the nominal leadership of the Duke of Portland, were again in opposition, where they found themselves side by side with their old enemy Lord North and the Tory party whom they had so recently driven from office with infinite disgrace. Shelburne tried in vain to unite first with the Whigs and afterwards with Lord North. William Pitt, himself a host, was the only recruit he could obtain.

The administration concurred in the preliminaries for a peace with America, but the terms were in many respects most objectionable and unpopular. Both Whigs and Tories—the followers of the Duke of Portland and those of Lord North—united in their condemnation. By their junction they carried motions against the ministry, and drove Lord Shelburne from office. Then ensued the famous broad-bottomed coalition administration, under which the King was compelled to accept the Duke of Portland as Prime Minister, and Fox and North as joint Secretaries of State. No party arrangement that has taken place in this country ever created such an uproar in the minds of the people as this ill-fated and unjustifiable union. That Lord North should consent to act in concert with Fox, who had exhausted against him the whole vocabulary of vituperation, was deemed by our grandfathers the very extreme of baseness. We, caring less about Lord North, judge the question in these days more with reference to Fox, and are astonished that he should have dreamed of coalescing with a public man whose conduct he had condemned with violence unparalleled. At first sight such a union strikes at the root of all our impressions of Fox's real character, for it seems inconsistent with the sincerity of his previous conduct. The circumstances under which it was brought about are fully detailed in these volumes, and few persons will now hesitate in admitting, that, however much mistaken, both parties to this arrangement acted honourably. In truth this very coalition offers the strongest evi-

dence to the good temper of Lord North, and the absence of malevolence in Fox. Lord Holland has placed the coalition in the most favourable light; but the adverse judgment of Lord John Russell will probably be more generally acquiesced in:—

The reasons against it (he says) were many and weighty. First, Mr. Fox's invectives against Lord North were either well or ill-founded. If well-founded, he was not justified in joining a man branded not only with incapacity, but with duplicity, treachery, and falsehood. If ill-founded, which is nearer the truth, Mr. Fox owed it to public decorum not to proclaim to the world that his invectives were the offspring of an unreasoning passion. He would have found some better means of retracting or mitigating his invectives than by a political junction with the object of them. Nor was his reflection "*Inimicitie breves, amicitie sempiternæ*," a just defence. The enmities he had engaged in were not private but public quarrels, and, as they were not incurred, so they ought not to have been dropped, from placability and good-nature. Mr. Prior remarks truly that Lord North readily forgave the uttering of these invectives, but the public never forgave their being retracted.

Secondly, the particular occasion chosen for the coalition was very unfortunate. The peace of 1763 was a very bad one, but it was not more so than might have been expected from the misgovernment of Lord North. Any peace which saved the honour of the country should have appeared venial to Mr. Fox; at all events the blame, if blame was justly due, should have fallen rather on the head of Lord North, than on that of Lord Shelburne. In the previous ministry of Lord Rockingham, Mr. Fox had strongly expressed, both in Parliament and in his letter to the King of Prussia, his sense of the calamitous state to which the country had been reduced. The author of those misfortunes, Mr. Fox thought at that time, ought to be punished; he now aided him to return to power.

Thirdly, although it might be alleged that the American war was over, and that Economical Reform had been carried, the great distinctions of the Whig and Tory parties had not been effaced. The Duke of Richmond, Lord Camden, Mr. Fox, Lord John Cavendish, and Mr. Pitt, were favourable to Reform of Parliament; Lord North and Mr. Dundas were against it; and, although Mr. Burke differed from his friends on this subject, yet on the great constitutional doctrines of a control of the *Crown* by popular institutions, Mr. Burke

as well as General Conway, is to be added to the statesmen I have named. It was an unnatural combination which united Mr. Fox with Lord North and Lord Stormont, and even dispensed patronage to Lord Sandwich; while the Duke of Richmond, General Conway, and Lord Camden, were left to defend prerogative against a constitutional ministry.

Thus it appears that the failure of the coalition was not an accident, but a result involved in the elements of which it was composed. The King, forced by a violent wrench to take back Mr. Fox, was an enemy constantly on the watch against his Ministers. The nation was not very partial either to Lord North or to Mr. Fox. The continued miscarriages of the one had humbled the national pride; the private life of the other alarmed public morality. Nor did men readily give their confidence to a man so vehement in his language as Mr. Fox. Sir Samuel Romilly remarks, that men rather blamed Lord North for joining Mr. Fox than Mr. Fox for joining Lord North. At a later period, the people readily responded to the severe reflection of Mr. Wilberforce, "that the Coalition partook of the vices of both its parents: the corruption of the one, and the violence of the other."

The official conduct of Fox was again the subject of universal praise; but the dislike entertained for him by the King, so far from diminishing, was now strengthened by new considerations. The Prince of Wales, between whom and his father there had for some time past existed a very uneasy feeling, had become intimate with, and even strongly attached to, Fox, whose advice he took on various matters in dispute between himself and his royal father. Nothing could be more unfortunate for Fox. All the wildnesses and vices of the heir-apparent were attributed by his father to his intimacy with Fox. Thus the old prejudices were deepened, and the King, although outwardly civil and even cordial, came to view himself as in the hands of enemies, so long as Fox and his friends were his official servants. Even the King's partiality for Lord North was now totally lost, because that minister by the coalition was thought by his Majesty to have "delivered him up to Mr. Fox." The King's conduct in authorising his name to be used in a canvass against the ministers, was clearly unconstitutional, and is emphatically condemned by Lord John Russell. Many new

facts are here stated, not only respecting the fatal India Bill which threw out the ministry, but also as to the settlement of the household of the Prince of Wales, the conclusion of a general peace, and the other acts of Fox's second administration. Fox's correspondence at this time as here printed is most important. It is clear that his sanguine temperament deceived him with regard to his actual position, that at the last his defeat took him by surprise, and that even when defeated he did not see the actual character of the difficulty into which he had been driven. "We are beat in the House of Lords," he writes in December 1783, "by such treachery on the part of the King, and such meanness on the part of his friends in the House of Lords, as one could not expect from either him or them. I will write to you more in a day or two. We are not yet out, but I suppose we shall be to-morrow. However we are so strong that nobody can undertake without madness; and if they do, I think we shall destroy them almost as soon as they are formed." Strong he might appear to be within the House of Commons, but the impolicy, or even factiousness, of his conduct in that assembly immediately after the break-up of his administration soon lessened his strength even there, and the King's name and influence, largely used against him, secured the hearts and voices of the people. William Pitt assumed the helm. Fox and he were severed for ever. The parliament was dissolved, and the Whig power was so shattered at the new elections, that it did not recover itself for more than forty years. Lord John Russell's observations on Fox's rash and unwise conduct in the House of Commons before the dissolution, are of great weight and moment, nor less so his praises of the boldness, calmness, and perseverance of Mr. Pitt. "He committed a great fault," remarks Lord John, "in accepting office as the price of an unworthy intrigue. He thus became 'the child and champion' of that secret influence which his father had denounced. But, having accepted a post he ought to have declined, he raised and dignified the position he had assumed."

The subsequent portions of this book

embrace Fox's advice to the Prince of Wales on his *liaison* with Mrs. Fitzherbert; his conduct on the claim of the regency for the Prince on the King's first avowed illness; and, last, the commencement, in 1791, of a correspondence with the late Lord Holland, "which will," remarks Lord John Russell, "in future give the chief interest to these volumes." We have no further room for comment, but we cannot close our notice of this work without giving one specimen of Fox's letters. The one we select was written a few weeks after the attack on the Tuilleries of the 10th August, 1792. It will give a clue to Fox's opinions on the French Revolution. This letter was addressed to the late Lord Holland, then on a foreign tour.

St. Ann's Hill, September 3rd, 1792.

My dear Henry,—Although I now expect a letter from you in a very few days, yet I am resolved to keep my promise of not letting a fortnight pass without writing. There is nothing new here, and indeed if there were I am not in the way of hearing it; but I believe French news now is what all the world is principally interested about. I do not think near so ill of the business of the 10th of August as I did upon first hearing it. If the King and his Ministers were really determined not to act in concert with the Assembly; and still more if they secretly favoured the Invasion of the Barbarians; it was necessary, at any rate, to begin by getting rid of him and them. Indeed you know that from the moment of the dismissal of the Jacobin Ministry, I have thought that it was absolutely necessary either that the Assembly should come round to the Feuillans, or (which seemed most according to our Whig ideas) that the King should be forced to have Ministers of the same complexion with the Assembly. However, it is impossible not to look with disgust at the bloody means which have been taken, even supposing the end to be good, and I cannot help fearing that we are not yet near the end of these trials and executions. Many accounts give me great uneasiness for the Queen, and I am more and more sorry every day that they did not (as I think they ought to have done) either shut her up or send her away (the last best) after the King's escape last year. The capture of Longwy, especially if it is true that the municipality forced the garrison to surrender, is a very bad beginning of the war; and, indeed, the way in which the news of it was received in the National Assembly

does not appear very magnanimous. There is a want of dignity and propriety in everything they do. When the enemy is in a manner at their doors, to be amusing themselves with funerals and inscriptions, and demolitions of statues, and creations of honorary citizens, is quite intolerable; and to talk so pompously of dying for liberty and their country, before one single gallant action has been performed by any part of their army against the enemy, is worse than ridiculous. And yet, with all their faults and all their nonsense, I do interest myself for their success to the greatest degree. It is a great crisis for the real cause of liberty, whatever we may think of the particular people who are to fight the present battle. I wish they were like our old friends the Americans, and I should scarcely be afraid of them. I hear from good authority that the Duke of Brunswick means to quit the command as soon as he has taken Paris, which I think very prudent, as certainly the most difficult part of the business will be to come afterwards. I am heartily glad La Fayette has escaped; for, though I very much disapprove his conduct, I believe him to be an honest man; but, escaped though he be, his situation is very unpleasant, and I sincerely pity him. I have played a good

deal at tennis since I wrote, and have quite got up my old play.—Yours most affectionately,
C. J. F.

Fox's memory owes much gratitude to Lord John Russell for these important and valuable volumes. They give us vivid glimpses of his genius as an orator, of his greatness as a statesman, of the many attractive qualities in his personal character. As justice requires, they also bring before us his faults; when considering them, let us remember the judgment of Burke:—"they are faults which, although they may in a small degree tarnish the lustre, and sometimes impede the march of his abilities, have nothing in them to extinguish the fire of great virtues. In those faults there is no mixture of deceit, of hypocrisy, of pride, of ferocity, of complexional despotism, or want of feeling for the distresses of mankind. His are faults which might exist in a descendant of Henry IV. of France!" "Perhaps no human being," wrote Gibbon, "was ever more perfectly exempt from the taint of malevolence, vanity, or falsehood."

GROTIUS ON THE RIGHTS OF WAR AND PEACE.

Hugonis Grotii De Jure Belli et Pacis; accompanied by an abridged translation by William Whewell, D.D. Master of Trinity College, &c. 3 vols. octavo. Cambridge.

WHEN the learned Selden in 1640 published his treatise *De Jure Naturali*, he chose for his motto the boast of Lucretius, that he was entering upon untrodden ground;

Loca nullius ante
Trita solo; juvat integros accedere fontes
Atque haurire.

The novelty of his work, as he explains in his preface, consisted in his treatment of the subject with a pure reference to the Hebrew Commonwealth and Jurisprudence. The same circumstance which constituted its novelty, destroyed its interest, and, in spite of Milton's eulogium of the "exquisite reasons and theorems almost mathematically demonstrative of the chief of learned men reputed in this

land,"* the labours of Selden rest undisturbed upon their shelf, while the treatise of his more illustrious rival, Grotius, still finds editors, translators, and even readers.

But the great work of Grotius has also shared in this country the neglect which from various causes has accompanied the whole subject of general, as distinguished from civil, jurisprudence. We are not aware of any complete edition of the Latin text having appeared in England, before the present publication of Dr. Whewell. It is not of course to be expected that this book should at so late a season find a popularity which was denied to its younger years. If the theory of natural and international law should in the revolutions

* Milton, *Arcopagitica*. See also his *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, cap. xxii.

of speculation, or by the exigency of the times, attract a greater number of minds in this country, there are other and later writers, who may give a more systematized account of the science, with all the advantages furnished by a larger experience of a state of society, in which the rights of peace and war have received the conscious and deliberate sanction of nations. But we will venture to say, that the science will never be illustrated by a professor, who will bring more varied learning, a more earnest intention, or a purer conscience to the discussion of the problems of national ethics, than Hugh de Groot.

It would probably be impossible to produce an instance in which a science or an invention has been originated in anything like a perfect form by a single mind. Different portions of the whole have been anticipated by previous discoverers. The ground has been cleared by the investigation of principles, and the soil prepared by the general stream of thought of the age. We give the name of inventors to those who first present an art to the world in a complete form. Hugo Grotius fills the same position with relation to the science of international law, that is occupied by Adam Smith in that of Political Economy. He himself claims in his Preface the honour of being the first to invest his subject with a scientific form. Certain it is, that the immediate effect of his work was the general recognition of international law as a distinct and important branch of knowledge, and his dicta became at once the maxims of statesmen and diplomatists. "This book," says Mr. Hallam, "may be considered as nearly original in its general plan and form as any work of man in an advanced stage of civilisation and learning can be. It is more so, perhaps, than those of Montesquieu and Smith."

In one of his letters written in 1623, two years before the publication of his great work, Grotius recommends to his correspondent the study of "international and public law," and points out the writers who up to that time had touched upon the subject. In the same letter he quotes the sentence from Cicero's Oration for Balbus, in which the orator attributes to Pompey "præstabilem scientiam in federibus, pactioni-

bus, conditionibus populorum, regum, exterarumque nationum, in omni denique belli jure et pacis." It is from this passage that Grotius appears to have adopted the title of his treatise. It was a title well calculated to concentrate the attention of the civilized world, harassed as it then was by a long war carried on with unscrupulous obstinacy and lawless rigour. "I saw," says Grotius, in his Prolegomena, "prevailing throughout the Christian world, a license of warfare of which even barbarous nations might be ashamed; recourse had to arms for slight reasons or for none; and when arms were once taken up, no reverence was left for divine or human law, as though by one edict the passions of mankind were let loose for the commission of every crime."

This special reference to the necessities of the age may perhaps account for Grotius' arrangement of his subject, with which Sir James Mackintosh has found fault. Making war his central idea, he starts in his First Book, after a short discussion upon the origin of the notion of right, with the question whether war is ever justifiable. He then proceeds to distinguish between public and private, national and civil, wars; and, for this purpose, he has to inquire what constitutes sovereignty, and to define the relations between governments and subjects. In the same way the subject of his Second Book, the lawful causes of war, leads him into the discussion of the principles of property and the nature of punishments, as well as the rights of ambassadors and the obligations of treaties. The Third Book relates to the rights of parties engaged in war, which introduces, amongst other questions, that of slavery, and the mode of concluding wars by treaties and conventions.

It is manifest, even in this short account of the scheme of this work, that the questions which belong to that which has been called national jurisprudence, or the science of the foundations of laws, are treated merely as subsidiary to the determination of the rights of war, whereas a more natural and logical arrangement might demand, that they should be the subject of a separate and preliminary discussion. The latter is the method adopted by Pufendorf; but we think we see suf-

ficient reason, in the prevailing idea and general object of the labours of Grotius, for his choice of a less synthetical, but perhaps more attractive method.

Nothing is more striking in the speculations of Grotius than the scrupulous morality and tenderness of conscience, which he brings to the discussion of every question of political casuistry. The whole work is animated by the sincerest love of peace and the most noble spirit of humanity; and his most manifest errors are failings which "lean to virtue's side." We do not think, for example, that it is a tenable position that subjects are bound to abstain from assisting their rulers in a war, of the justice of which they have not satisfied their consciences.* Grotius goes even so far as to assert, that an executioner ought not to execute a criminal, until he is satisfied of his guilt, either by attention to the legal proof, or by the culprit's own confession. In the same spirit he thinks it not becoming for a Christian to seek for those positions, which involve the necessity of determining upon the life or death of a fellow-creature, and reminds his readers of the saying of Christ, "Judge not that ye be not judged."† His warning to sovereigns and nations not to engage precipitately in war, until all means of negotiation have been exhausted, is a lesson which two centuries have not rendered obsolete or unnecessary. He even recommends the establishment of a "Congress of Christian powers, in which all the controversies which arise among them should be decided by others who are not interested."‡

How far these sentiments were in advance of the general current of thought of the age, may be judged by any one who calls to mind the remarks of Lord Bacon in his *Essay on the Greatness of Nations*; where he recommends those states, that aim at greatness, to have such laws or customs as may reach forth unto them just occasions, as may be pretended, of war. "Let it suffice," he concludes, "that no estate expect to be great, that is

not awake upon any just occasion of arming."

In his discussion of the rights of those engaged in war, Grotius treats as rights all those customs which are sanctioned by the usages of nations in such cases, reserving for a subsequent chapter the moral limitations, or "temperaments," which are binding on the consciences of the belligerents. This mode of treatment gave occasion to Rousseau to accuse him of confounding fact with right, and the duties of nations with their practice. Mr. Hallam has nobly vindicated him from this charge. "Scrupulous as a casuist, to an excess hardly reconcilable with the security and welfare of good men, he was the first, beyond the precincts of the confessional or the church, to pour the dictates of a saintlike conscience into the ears of princes."§

At the present time, when the sympathies and alliance of England are engaged in favour of a Mussulman against a Christian power, it is not uninteresting to observe, that Grotius, while he admits that "there is no inherent or universal pravity in an alliance with unbelievers," yet remains so far influenced by the general feeling of his time, that he recommends to princes and peoples "that pious and liberal saying," addressed to Charles the Simple by the Archbishop of Rheims, which placed an alliance with the infidel on a par with idolatry: "Nihil enim distat utrum quis se paganis societ, an abnegato Deo idola colat."||

One of the most obvious criticisms upon the style and manner of Grotius is directed to his lavish employment of passages from the classical orators and poets, in proof or illustration of his political and social theorems. These are poured forth throughout all his arguments with a profusion, and, we must acknowledge, with an appositeness, which exact our admiration equally for the extent and readiness of his learning. We cannot but sympathise in the noble feeling, with which Sir James Mackintosh defends this characteristic of the work of Grotius. "I own (he says) that such richness

* Grotius de Jure, &c. lib. ii. c. 26.

† Grotius, lib. ii. c. 23, § 8.

‡ Grotius, lib. ii. c. 15, § 11.

§ Grotius, lib. ii. c. 20, § 16.

|| Literature of Europe, vol. iii. p. 448.

and splendour of literature have a powerful charm for me. They fill the mind with an endless variety of delightful recollections and associations. They relieve the understanding in its progress through a vast science, by calling up the memory of great men and of interesting events. Even virtue and wisdom themselves acquire new majesty in my eyes, when I thus see all the great masters of thinking and writing called together, as it were, from all times and countries to do them homage, and to appear in their train.*

But we must confess that this species of illustration is carried to an excess unsuitable to a philosophic and argumentative treatise. Where a jurist cites passage after passage from Greek writers, in disapprobation of alliances between Greeks and Barbarians, in order to support his views of the relations of Christian with infidel powers, we acknowledge the fitness of the illustration, but we do not find ourselves advanced in the argument. When he appeals to Ovid's Art of Love,—

Armaque in armatos sumere jura sinunt,—

in corroboration of the justifiableness of war, our fancy is pleased with the associations which these words bring with them, but our reason is as much, and no more, convinced than if he had written the single word, self-defence. It is just to observe, that our author has anticipated this criticism by the remark, that he employs the sentences of poets and orators not so much for authority, as for ornament. But it cannot be denied that his quotations are drawn up in numbers and array unsuitable for ornament, and that they tend in some degree to distract the attention of his reader, and thus to weaken the force of the reasonings which they are adduced to confirm.

It is also a subject of regret, that Grotius draws his examples of the relations of states too exclusively from ancient history. He may probably have felt, that this was necessary in

order to secure general acceptance for his theories. An exile from his country, he was dependent for his safety on the favours of foreign princes, whom he could not offend without risk, and whom he would not stoop to flatter. But by this exclusive use of ancient history for illustration, he seems to be led sometimes to lay down rules applicable rather to ancient than to modern society. For example, he devotes a chapter† to the customary right of making slaves of prisoners of war, and only at the end of it remarks, that it has been established as a rule among Christian nations not to enslave their captives. His long chapter on the *Postliminium*, or reinstatement of returned prisoners in their old liberties and rights, is another instance to the same effect.

To our taste the work of Grotius is far more attractive, more readable, than the generality of books upon the same and similar subjects. His language is simple, his reasoning intelligible and sound, his learning universal, his illustrations only too copious, and his philosophical and dialectic system remarkably free, considering the time in which he lived, from scholastic pedantry and verbal subtleties.

It is not to be expected that the originator of a new science should leave no imperfections to be corrected by his followers; much less, that a writer upon political or moral subjects should meet with a complete acquiescence in the minds of readers two centuries after his death. Still, in spite of all deductions, the volume of Grotius, both on account of its position in the history of the science of jurisprudence, and from its intrinsic authority and merit, must even in the present day command the attention of all who interest themselves in the problems of national law, or in the history of the progress of thought. The edition, which the Master of Trinity has prepared for the Cambridge press, will we think be found of use to the English student.

* Mackintosh's Works, vol. i. p. 354.

† Grotius, lib. iii. c. 7.

RHINE-LAND AND ITS ROMANCE.

A MATTER-OF-FACT river is our river Thames, and all its legends are more connected with money-making than with magic, though there has been much of the latter even in the commonplace matter of money-making. We must cross the water, if we would become acquainted with romance, and he who does so, looks upon Walcheren, when first it is seen looming in the future, as though it were the portals of the fairy region. But the legends of Walcheren are not of a fairy-like aspect, and they are not attractive to an Englishman. In the revolutionary wars we sent Lord Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan to Walcheren for the double purpose of serving Austria (who never was grateful for service) and ultimately occupying Antwerp. The project failed through the peculiar system adopted by the respective commanders, and which is well-illustrated in the popular epigram made at the time.

Great Chatham, with his sabre drawn,
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan,
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham!

The fact is, that we must traverse Belgium before we can reach the frontiers of fairy land. We approach it when we come in sight of the tomb of Charlemagne and the towers of Aix la Chapelle—that city of noble memories, but we are not fairly over the threshold until we enter the old “Stadt Köln,” when we at once succumb to evil smells, endless legends, and the odour of Eau de Cologne.

The Rhine, from Rotterdam to Cologne, has never been inhabited by spirits. The favourite locality of the latter lies between Cologne and Mayence. All beyond is commonplace shore and wave. But within these limits, every reach in the stream re-echoes a story of an elf or an imp, and every meadow on its shores is danced upon by gossamer fairies or galloped over at the witching hour of night by ghastly ritters and skeleton steeds. Every mill has its kobbold, and every building its household spirit. From the cathedral at Köln to the most wretched Rhine-washed hut, beings

supernatural rule and possess. From the devil, “first in bad eminence,” down to the ghost of some erring deacon, every nook acknowledges the deep mysterious sway. Churchman and knight, trembling nuns and ladies fair, truculent bishops and stiff-necked burghers, lord and peasant, emperor and beggar, in short whole visionary multitudes of deceased generations elbow one another on the land, or swim in unsubstantial vessels, with transparent sails, upon the water. A majesty of gloom hangs over the spots where these spirits of the past most do congregate. Cologne itself lives upon a crowd of traditions more numerous than its steeples, of which there are said to have once been as many as there are days in the year. Not the least of them is, that Judas Maccabeus and his brother lie therein entombed. Stone figures of saints in Cologne have been known to accept half-munched apples from pious little boys, who afterwards studied hard, read much, and, as the old joke says, “nobody the wiser.” Here lived Albertus Magnus the monk, who possessed the power of turning winter into summer, and of being pleasantly independent of the coal market and its tariffs. Here too existed merchants who built churches by calculation, that the weight of the stones would exceed the ponderosity of their sins, and that the recording angel would strike a balance in their favour accordingly. Finally, here dwelt the famous Maternus, who was elected Bishop after his death, and who walked from his grave rather than render the election void by non-appearance, and kept possession of the episcopal chair for more than a quarter of a century. To do the honest man justice, he always averred, after his attainment to the mitre, that he had never yet died—as far as *he* could recollect. But they who wanted a miracle had more convenient memories, and they ever asserted that Bishop Maternus was, in good truth, the most ghostly of prelates.

Legend has paid the greatest possible compliment to Satan, by attributing to him the honour of being the original

designer of the plan for that still unfinished cathedral at Cologne, of which Hood says so finely, that it looks like a broken promise made to God. Tradition says that the devil drew the plan for a monk who cheated the designer out of his stipulated recompense. Satan, it is said, bit right through his newly-painted green tail, out of pure vexation, and that he, further, not only frightened the name of the architect out of people's memories, but that he has ever since successfully interfered to obstruct the completion of the edifice. In proof of this, the prints of his claws are still visible on a stone lying near the western door, against which he is said to have flung the missile, in a rage. The fire-bell in the belfry has a horribly discordant sound, because it was baptized in the Evil One's name, after the mould had twice cracked as the liquid metal was flowing into it under a sacred appellation. Fortunately, there are only two other places on the Rhine where the Father of Lies still retains occupation. One is at Fahr, where he has a "Devil's House," in which he may be seen at night, drinking horribly hot-spiced wine with a long since deceased Prince of Neuwied. The exemplary pair often issue forth at night, after their orgy is over, and in the disguise of monks make convent cloisters hideous with the howling of their *gaillard* songs, or play such tricks with the ferrymen and their boats upon the river that when morning dawns there is no man at his right station, and every boat is drifting towards the sea. But the Devil of the Rhine is sometimes of a better quality than is here implied. The perpendicular staircase in the rock at Loch was cut by him in a night, expressly to enable a knight to rescue his daughter from the lord of a castle in his eyrie above. Cavalier and steed trotted up at right angles to the surface; and in proof of the fact the people show you the saddle!

The legendary Ritters are as restless as the traditionary Satan. At Rheid, if you only go when they are to be seen, you may discern a host of them in the tournament field there, engaged in passages of arms, charging fiercely at each other, and galloping about "like mad," but all so silently and lightly that no sound reaches the ear, not a

hare-bell bends beneath the chargers' hoofs,—and indeed, if nothing be heard or felt, the legend can only be perfected by adding that there is quite as little to be seen. But do not attempt to say so to the people of Loch.

The Drachenfels, rock of the dragon, introduces us to the chivalrous Siegfried, who found it an easier task to overcome the dragon, that carried off maidens by night and breakfasted off young ladies in the morning, than to subdue the truculent queen of the Burgundians to the reasonable will of that melancholy man her husband. Altogether Siegfried, the horned knight, was more creditable to chivalry than his brother Ritter, Graf Hurman. He used to take delight in riding through his tenants' corn, and, if any of these complained, he took the funniest imaginable way of intimating that he felt hurt at the little liberty they took with him. In fact, he had the offender tied to the antlers of a wild stag, and hunted to death by hungry dogs. But there is a Nemesis—and Graf Hurman is now nightly chased out of his grave by the vengeful spirits of his tenants, in the form of hounds, and these lead him such a life of it that it is a pity his descendants do not lay out a few kreutzers in masses, to insure his repose.

A knight of another class and reputation is he who has given fame to the height at Roland's Eck. There still stands the window whence he used to watch the nun he loved, in the island below; from which he beheld her borne to the grave, and at which he gently died—the spectacle being too much for the nerves of a man who had scattered legions of paynim Saracens by the might of his single arm.

At Daltenberg we meet with another love-stricken knight, who, after dinner, made a promise of marriage to a dead lady in a deserted castle. He subsequently found himself, he knew not how, in a ruined chapel, and when he beheld his cold bride with him at the altar, the ghost of her father rising complaisantly from the grave to give her away, and a bronze bishop beginning to read the marriage-service aloud, he became so alarmed that he had but just sufficient strength to call for help upon the saints above, and barely sufficient power of vision to see the whole party disappear in snap-dragon flames, and

a very suspicious smell of sulphur. At other points we fall in with Ritters who are tossing their father's bones out of their graves in search of treasure, and expressing great sorrow at finding nothing. Others, in times of famine, play at nine-pins, with loaves for balls, and baked pastry pins to bowl at. Above Lahneck we enter the ground where the two brothers slew each other for the sake of a worthless woman who cared for neither of them. At Sonneck a company of ghostly Ritters meet twice a month, at hours known to the initiated; their purpose is convivial, and their place of meeting a cavern, wherein, seated at an unearthly banquet, they eat fire, like conjurors, and drink boiling wine out of red-hot goblets. At Falkenberg there is a ghostly knight of more solitary habits. When he was alive he used to spend his nights with a dead lady, much after the fashion of Göthe's young heathen with the Christian bride of Corinth. The knight, however, unlike the impetuous young pagan of the ballad, ultimately espoused a lady—alive, pretty, and as substantial as graceful brides of upper earth *should* be. The result may serve as a warning to all young gentlemen not to enter into rash engagements, and to take care, according to the excellent advice of the moral old song, to be off with the old love before they are on with the new. The newly married couple speedily died of affright; and I am not surprised at it, for every night the cold form of the *other*, the dead but betrothed lady, lay between them, by way of mutely annoying reproach upon the infidelity of the bridegroom. The penalty of the latter beyond the grave is to wander for ever in search of both wives, and fall in with neither. One would think that Belphegor had had compassion upon him.

The well-known legend of the Mouse Tower may be classed with the Ritters' traditions, for Hatto was as much knight as bishop. He was a monopoliser and a forestaller of corn, but an army of rats devoured the greedy cavalier-priest. Truth will have it that it was the corn and not the owner that was devoured,—but that would not have been half so interesting a circumstance to register. I prefer the legend, and invoke the fate of its hero upon

the monopolisers of corn, who are now making bread dear for the people of England.

The ladies are especially lively in the legends of the Rhine. England alone furnishes eleven thousand for the single story of Ursula and her companions, who crossed the seas to marry as many German princes, and who were massacred at Cologne by a host of ferocious Huns, whose rough wooing had been deeply declined by these resolute ladies. The shy Kordula alone remained, and half a hundred Huns offered her their very dirty hands; but Kordula happened to look up, and as she saw all her headless sisters gaily scaling the heights of Heaven, she selected to be of the company, and was qualified accordingly. The Huns, nothing daunted by their ill success, broke into the nunnery at Nideswerth, where they found the entire establishment of noble ladies locked in each others' arms, fast asleep. The intruders were proceeding to rude measures, when a discriminating wind blew the Huns into the river, and the nuns into swift sailing-boats upon it, in which they descended the stream and found safety at Bonn. The quietness of the nuns of Grau Rheindorf is, perhaps, in allusion to their particular peccadillo. They were excessively given to gluttony, especially in the article of fish; and fearfully did they suffer in consequence, from sleepless nights and indigestion. They rest as ill in their graves, but have not the same motive for leaving it as the phantom mother of Furstenberg, who issues nightly from the tomb in order to "nurse" an imaginary baby which she fancies is encradled in the neighbouring castle. Well! the poor mother is impelled by better motives than that terrible dead lady-in-waiting to a deceased duchess of Nassau, who *will* enter the young officers' rooms, where she says such dreadfully unexpected things that it turns grey the fair or sable locks of all who hear them. And this I readily believe.

How Genevieve of Brabant roamed about these banks, with no other dress than her long golden hair, and with no other purpose than to relieve herself of the affliction of a suspicious husband, is too popularly known to need recapitulation. There is a more lively company of ghostly ladies at Aber-

werth. It comprises a troop of unmarried damsels who are doomed to dance for ever until they find lovers willing to marry them. Poor things! It is something too hard upon them that they should be condemned, when defunct, to endure the same round of toil for the same foolish purpose that moved them when living. But, the penalty is retribution. It implies that had the maidens waited to be wooed at their fathers' hearths, rather than bound about a ball-room to entice the wooers that would not come, their mission would have been better fulfilled. And there is something in that.

Of the other ladies who linger perforce by the Rhine, and there visit the pale glimpses of the moon, I can only allude to the lovely legion *en masse*. Their separate tales are too many to tell, and what requires to be told is not always "tellable." Some of these spirits lead awfully immoral lives, and very few are exemplary characters. I suppose that originally their legends, like that of Hatto and the rat-tower, had some significance; but it were as profitable to try and weave ropes out of sand, or squeeze moisture from dust, as to extract edification from myths which deal in ladies and gentlemen who are employed in disreputable proceedings, which, had they indulged in them upon earth, would have made society shun them. Ghosts, at least German ghosts, do not appear to be half so particular; and grave No. 3, inhabited by the most serious of spirits, does *not* shake to its foundation at the character of its neighbours, Nos. 2 and 4. On the contrary, the spirits in all three roam abroad in company, and No. 3 sings hymns, and looks calmly on, while 2 and 4 are comporting themselves with anything but the strictest propriety.

The best of the ladies is one who partakes both of light legend and true history. I allude to the prophetess Hildegard, who was one of the nine wives of Karloman, and who went triumphantly through the process of being unjustly suspected by her husband. She traversed Europe, preaching the crusades, and uttering prophecies which will be fulfilled whenever they come to pass. She was famous for her healing powers, and invented "spermaceti ointment for an inward bruise;" (an invention which was patronized as

"the sovereign'st thing on earth," by Hotspur's carpet cavalier;) she, further, spread plaisters, invented pills, and may be altogether considered as the patron saint presiding over patent medicines.

The legendary monks do not make so conspicuous a figure in the Rhine romances as the legendary ladies. Their spirits rather linger among the distant and inland castles and convents which, in the olden time, were renowned for their freedom from danger, and their abundance of good cheer. But, however, the river legends are not entirely silent with regard to the sons of the church. At Heisterbach, the last Abbat of the community still wanders about the ruins of the abbey, looking in vain for the grave which is denied to his canonized bones, until every vestige of the edifice shall have disappeared. The dead monks at Kreuzburg, who lie in the vault there unconfined, garmented as when they lived, and who look so very dry and dusty, are accused of being rather given to jollity and illicit sports about midnight. No one who has seen them would, for a moment, suspect them of levity. Even the old dead gardener, with his withered wreath about his skull, the last of the brotherhood there laid out to rest, has as severe a look in his silent solemnity as any of his more reverend brethren; and yet is it said of him that he sits upright on his stone seat at nights, and trolls such catches and tells such stories, and is so comic in manner as well as matter, that the dead monks regularly die of laughing,—until the descent of the night-dew awakens them again to their nightly revel.

What a far more respectable, deceased, churchman is the defunct and gigantic monk of Rheinbreitbach! His name is Hammerling, and his office is to nurse and feed poor miners who happen to get imprisoned by accident in the course of their perilous vocation. He is somewhat capricious and hasty, but compassionate withal,—and he keeps a good larder too, or how could he have maintained alive, and even made fat, those seven miners who, by the falling in of their cavernous workshop, were confined seven years, and were found much better than could be expected, at last? At Stronberg, a monk and nun are said to

"walk," waiting to be married; the walking and waiting being their punishment for expressing a desire to be married when they were in the flesh. In the castle of Rheinfels, there is a more ghastly sight than that of two youthful novices wandering in cold affection. The sight I allude to is that of the old chaplain of the Countess of Katzenellenbogen, who poisoned his mistress by putting arsenic into the sacramental cup. The penalty of the old murderer is to be always mixing the draught and drinking it himself. There are numberless spectral abbats too about this district who bore no very good reputation when living, and who are a perfect nuisance now they are dead; active in mischief, and terribly seductive; and there is not a poor peasant girl who leans solitarily against a gate, with her apron to her eyes, and something at her heart to keep it aching, who does not lay the blame upon these terribly Juanic ghosts, who go about in crows and are as licentious as when they were living! At St. Goar, we meet, however, with the name, if not the spirit, of a respectable saint; it is said of him that he could hang his cloak on a sunbeam and pass a whole year without food. The unseen spirit is active though invisible, and once, when Karloman passed the saint's grave without stopping to hear a mass, St. Goar was so irritated that, with a breath which *seemed* to descend, like a hurricane, from the hills, he overturned the boat in which the emperor and his courtiers were seated, and nearly drowned the illustrious passengers in return for their alleged impiety. Pepin, the son of Karloman, did not forget the insult, and when, at a subsequent period, his queen Bertruda visited the shrine of the saint and was left without refreshment till she almost fainted, Pepin was so indignant thereat that he went down and horsewhipped the prior! Karloman had shewn less resentment than his son, and returned good for evil. He made a present to the monastery of that wonderful butt of wine, the liquor in which never grew less, although it was for ever running at the spigot.

Karloman shines among the legendary emperors, of whose doings, however, less is said than we might have expected. Even the *Königstuhl*, or coro-

nation seat, at Rhens has disappeared, solid masonry as it was; it could not withstand the hammering of the French republicans. Marksburg has its true stories more terrible than romance. It was there that Lewis the Severe murdered his wife, in a fit of jealousy as ungovernable as it was unfounded. He beheaded the poor lady in her own bed-room, and then flung all her servants from the highest turret of the castle, as accomplices in a crime which existed only in his imagination. With the exception of this trifling weakness, Lewis was an exceedingly proper knight; stern, and apt to kill upon contradiction; but such little foibles tarnished not the lustre of his cuirass, though they have rather dulled the glory of his name. Heymon of Dordone was worthy of bearing arms under such a master. This mirror of chivalry, according to the legend, once struck his wife to the ground with his gauntleted hand, and strode across her body to greet his newly-discovered son Reynold, whom he embraced with such a paternal hug that he laid the cartilage of the young fellow's nose flat upon his face! Turning from him, he addressed himself to the countess, whom he had stretched upon the ground, and, with the appellation of "heart's love," politely requested her to arise. Reynold, in the meantime, smarting under his smashed nose, affectionately returned the excess of his father's warmth by protesting, "so help him Heaven, he was well-minded to lay his sire dead at his feet!"

There is nothing left of the palace of Karloman at Ingelheim, save two of the hundred porphyry columns blessed by the pope. One of these is in the church; the other in a gateway, which is itself a ruin. Tradition speaks of the great emperor riding out from hence nightly, in disguise, and exhibiting his imperial sense of humour in the practical joke of silently breaking open his subjects' houses, and carrying off their property. His sons are said to have played for the succession to his magnificent throne, at Kempton, where the young gamblers fought a main of cocks for the purpose. The game was won by Ludwig, and there-with the terribly uneasy throne.

But it is, after all, the tricky spirits that lend life and loveliness to the

Rhine and its legends. Who would not have liked to have belonged to the monastery at Gundersdorf, that used to be visited every night by fairies of the most exquisite beauty and the lightest of garments, and who used to keep the reluctant old gentlemen up and feasting till cock-crow? Another fairy took the form and name of the Wondrous Harp of Luladorf, in the vicinity of which she was to be heard discussing such music as might melt the soul. There were other fays whose homes were beneath the waters, and who were very much given to entice young knights into the stream, and set up unblessed households with them in bowers below the crystal waves. The Lurley Berg is a height, the home-place of a million echoes. In the vicinity once dwelt a maid who was so exquisitely beautiful that she turned mad all who looked upon her, and despairing husbands of the gravest cast committed suicide after beholding her. The fatal siren was thereupon tried for manifold murder and witchcraft, but the archiepiscopal judge, the lawyers, the witnesses, and the spectators fell so deeply in love with her, that, like the tribunal that absolved Phryne when the nymph was unveiled before it, the court acquitted the accused by acclamation. Lurley still survives, in legend at least; and no pilot who steers his bark round the headland called by her name is safe from being swept overboard, if he raises his eyes as his ears recognise the sound of her harp, and beholds her sitting in seductive beauty, singing him invitations to land. There is no more dangerous place upon the river—save, indeed, in the Whisper Dell at Lorch, which is noted for its perils to youths of tender hearts from the tongues of sweet-voiced ladies. It was at Lorch that the first red wine was made, and the influence of the grape is said to be strong on the lips of either spirit or mortal who, having drunk of the eloquent juice, is led by his destiny to the fatal Valley of Whispers. No doubt. It must be confessed that generous wine, a fair face, and a pleasant vale, form a combination of charms very suitable to put a man, as Mr. Lumpkin says, “in a concatenation accordingly.”

The male followers of Oberon are, as might be expected, rather rougher

in their moods than the ladies who wait upon Titania. Their duties, too, are sometimes droll, but without significance. There is one whose mission it is to go in quest of young ladies and old nurses; and, when these have performed the offices required at their hands, they are straightway deprived of their souls, which are fastened down for ever, in duly ticketed pipkins! There are water-wolfs and bottle-imps, and there are the jolly elf fraternity at Ehrenthal, whose sole business it is, like Chaucer's friends, to

— hold their hippos and loffe.

Werlau is the residence of the gnome king of shadows. In the valley is his dwelling-place, and it is said that when two young persons of the locality become attached to each other, there spring up in the valley two flowers, called “soul-flowers.” These flowers may be made an unerring test of the affection that inspires the enamoured pair, by applying them to the heart. If the love be true and steadfast, the flower is instantly reduced to ashes!

Stedfast heart o'er Cupid's flower

Hath such force and blessed power!

With us, in the olden time of England, our romantic youth employed the *ranunculus bulbosus* as a test of strength of affection. In those days, a swain was wont to stuff his pockets full of “bachelor's buttons,” and, as they flourished or withered, so did he judge of his lady's love. Thus mine Host, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, says of Fenton's love for sweet Anne Page, “He writes verses; he speaks holyday; he smells April and May; he will carry 't! he will carry 't! 'tis in his buttons; he will carry 't!”

The Rhine has more legends than those I have told; but such as I have cited of each class will enable my readers to conjecture (if they care to do so) the quality of the rest. I will, therefore, conclude with an incident that belongs rather to history than romance. Baccharach is the scene where passed the bloody feuds maintained by the Palatine Herman and the Archbishop Arnold of Mainz: the Diet interfered, and condemned each to carry a dog on his shoulders a certain distance. The Palatine performed his share of the penalty, with many a wry face; but the Archbishop, being

by far too venerable a person to be punished in any way but by deputy, a certain number of his vassals were compelled, to their great edification, to do this good service for their lord! This species of punishment was not uncommonly inflicted upon those who broke the peace of the empire, or who were notoriously tyrannical as viceroyants of the emperor. The nobles

were compelled to carry a cur-dog, vassals a stool, and peasants a plough-wheel, on their shoulders, to the bounds of the adjacent lordship, and to endure patiently every insult offered them by the way. As we have seen, high churchmen could pay the penalty by representatives,—twenty vassals being accounted equivalent to one archbishop!

J. DORAN.

EARLY FEMALE ASCETICISM—PAULA AND EUSTOCHIUM.

THE tender admiration with which females regard their spiritual directors, is a subject which in all ages has aroused the mirth of those who sit in the seat of the scorner—a mirth which we confess finds no response in our own bosoms. The fact, indeed, that women are, from their organization, more susceptible of religious impressions than the coarser sex, is one which no psychologist will hesitate to acknowledge, and this being admitted, it cannot very much excite our surprise that the preachers and teachers of religion should obtain a large share in the veneration awakened by the doctrines they impart.

One of the most remarkable instances of these spiritual *liaisons* that we find recorded in the pages of history, is that which existed between St. Jerome and the devout coterie by which he was surrounded. To his works we are already indebted;* and we design now to borrow from them some of the *epitaphs* by which he rewarded the most eminent of his female followers for their enthusiastic respect for his person, and diligent observance of his tenets. We must here, however, warn the reader that, by *epitaphs*, he is not to understand those brief inscriptions on the tomb which are signified by that term in modern times: these *epitaphs* were epistles addressed to some mourning relative or friend, which, while they give a short history of the deceased, and eulogise her virtues, not only urge the survivor to emulate the bright example, but, in some instances, combine a gentle chastisement with the exhor-

tation which the subject naturally gives rise to.

In entering upon this task, it is with pleasure that we leave below us the mists of fiction, and ascend to the purer atmosphere of historical truth. Here we find no idle tales of wild beasts contradicting their nature; but we have revealed to us conflicts between passion and principle that really occurred, and sorrows which the heart only too well knew. Perhaps, indeed, the partiality of the Director for his disciples, and the friend for his friends, has led the Saint to touch somewhat too lightly on the follies and weaknesses of these devout ladies, and to paint in colours too vivid their constancy and virtue. Perhaps, too, not unfrequently when their biographer sees their highest triumph, the Protestant reader will, according to his mood, find occasion for the sigh of compassion, or the smile of contempt: but, notwithstanding this, we have no reason to doubt that in these *epitaphs* we have before us a portrait, on the whole not unfaithful, of the lives and conversation of several Christian ladies of rank in the second half of the fourth century.

The name which first strikes the eye in the long catalogue of female excellence, is that of the widow Paula. Her biographer's admiration for this lady was such as to induce him to sound her praises in language of hyperbole, which, almost overstepping even poetical licence, is altogether unsuited to the stricter decorum of the historical muse. "Were all my members," cries he, "changed into tongues, all ani-

* *Malchus the Captive Monk*, in our Number for Oct. p. 374.

mated with a human voice, my praises would still be unequal to the merits of the holy and venerable Paula."

Nature and fortune, indeed, had conspired to pour forth their choicest gifts on the subject of his memoir. On the score of high birth—an advantage which Jerome openly extols—her pretensions were singularly lofty, though perhaps they would shrink from a searching examination: * her father, indeed, traced his origin from Agamemnon, king of men, and her mother claimed connection with *Æmilii Paulus*, the *Gracchi*, and the *Scipios*. The more certain advantages of wealth and beauty the lady certainly possessed, and was happily married to *Toxotius*, whose lineage, derived from *Æneas*, was scarcely less illustrious than her own; and five children, four daughters, and the youngest a son who inherited the name of his father, blessed the nuptial couch. While her husband lived, the behaviour of Paula and her daughters was but little distinguished from that of the other noble and wealthy matrons of Rome; but no sooner was he gathered to his fathers, than a marked change came over the spirit of the widow and orphans, who now exhibited the same zeal in almsgiving and other good works which they had previously displayed in the pursuit of vanities and frivolities. Already in the midst of a crowded and luxurious city had the saintly *Marcella* set the example of monastic austerity; and at her instigation, and under her tuition, Paula and the little *Eustochium* adopted the same severe rule. Monasticism, however, for some time made no great way in the Italian peninsula, until, in the year of our Lord 372, a synod was convened at Rome by imperial letters, for the purpose of composing the dissensions which had for near forty years distracted the Antiochene Church. Among the mitred throng were *Epiphanius* of *Constantia* and *Paulinus* of *Antioch*, and in the train of the latter came *Jerome*, the true founder of western asceticism. To the pious Paula was conceded the envied honour of receiving in her house the Bishop of *Constantia*, while *Paulinus* and *Jerome*, though lodging in another mansion,

came in for no small share of her hospitable attention. During the residence of the latter in Rome, his zeal and eloquence gained him golden opinions from all sorts of persons, and many-tongued rumour named him as probable successor to the papal chair. Among his most ardent partisans he might boast many high-born dames, of whom we will only name the subjects of our notice, Paula and *Eustochium*, along with *Marcella*, *Feliciania*, and the more celebrated *Melania*.

Under the guidance of the popular preacher, those who had already entered on a recluse life, sought out a still closer retirement; and, the new sect having now gained the *prestige* of fashion, each day brought fresh converts to its ranks. And this way of life, though perhaps adopted in the first instance from caprice or *ennui*, was by no means one of light or trivial sacrifice. The easy indolence of modern devotion would shrink appalled from the labours and sufferings which these pious women imposed on themselves. With practices of self-denial the most abhorrent to our nature, they combined a depth of learning which posterity will be content to admire, without attempting to emulate. Not only did their eager spirit of inquiry penetrate the most abstruse mysteries of theology, but the difficulties presented by the study of languages formed no barrier to their active research. The Hebrew tongue is known to present these to the learner in a remarkable degree. In earlier times, indeed, *Origen*, whose unwearied application gained him the surnames of the *Adamantine* and *Brazen-bowels*, had more than once thrown aside his books in despair; and, subsequently, the acute and learned *Jerome* found the trial almost too great even for his perseverance. Where, however, these ripe and able scholars encountered stumbling-blocks, the new devotees found only such obstacles as enhanced the pleasure of success. A mere enumeration of the titles of *Jerome's* letters to *Marcella* would exhibit the variety of subjects which occupied the minds of the recluses, and would, we think, make modern ascetics hide their heads in

* On the pedigrees of the Roman senators under the later emperors, see *Gibbon's Decline and Fall*, iii. 195.

humble acknowledgment of their own inferiority. As a specimen we give the following:—The Ten Hebrew Names of the Deity, Certain Hebrew Words, The Word Diapsalma, The Ephod and Teraphim, The Commentaries of Rheticius, The Montanists, The Novatian Heretics, and The Hebrew Alphabet; with which, though more remain behind, we close the appalling catalogue.

The strictest life, however, will have its moments of relaxation, the austere persons their outbreaks of gaiety; and so it was with the Roman recluses. One of those melancholy attempts at mirth we shall give, not as being excellent in its kind, but as the briefest we can select. It must be premised that Marcella and her friends have sent some presents to Paula and Eustochium, and that the latter, in acknowledging the receipt of the gifts, are supposed to have called to their aid the more practised pen of their director. The letter runs as follows:—

Paula and Eustochium to Marcella and the ladies of her Society.

Our persons being separated, our sole consolation is in the intercourse of the soul, and in this friendly duty we do, each and all of us, what we can. You send us presents, and we give you letters in return. In doing so, however, we must not forget we are veiled nuns, and as such are bound to prove that some mysteries are latent in your gifts. The sackcloth signifies fasting and prayer, while the chairs remind us that nuns out of doors are out of place; the candles, that we should keep our lights burning, and so await the coming of the Bridegroom; the cups indicate mortification of the flesh, and a mind ever prepared for martyrdom,—*for the intoxicating cup of the Lord, how glorious is it!* Your offering us little fly-flaps elegantly intimates that we should lose no time in extinguishing the lusts of the flesh; for flies perish in an hour, and dry up the oil of sweetness. Let this be a model for virgins—this an example for matrons. Us, however, your gifts suit only too well, though in another and worse sense. We are idle, so have use for your chairs; we are penitents, so need your sackcloth; we drink wine, so require your cups. Again, too, our terrors by night, and our minds kept always alarmed by the consciousness of guilt, make your candles when lighted most pleasant companions by our bed-side.

In such innocent occupations passed monotonously, but not tediously, the

hours of the ascetics. But, in a city like Rome, innocence and piety formed no protection against the envenomed tooth of malice. There, as Jerome with some bitterness remarks, people deemed it the highest triumph to defile what was pure, and bring down the reputation of others to the level of their own. The Roman clergy had long repined at Jerome's brilliant success, and now found a ready instrument of their malice in a worthless wretch, who ventured obscurely to intimate that he had been witness of some unseemly conduct on the part of Jerome and the saintly Paula. A judicial investigation ensued, the exact nature of which we know not; but the man, being put to the torture, retracted his previous statement. The historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire expresses himself satisfied of the innocence of the lady and her director; and the evidence which in such a case is sufficient for him, will easily find acceptance with others.

Though acquitted of this charge, the public voice brought another against the preacher of asceticism, from which he could not so easily clear himself. It was urged that from him his proselytes had learnt, in the observance of useless practices of superfluous self-denial, to neglect the duties of that station to which Providence had called them; and on more than one occasion the murmurs of the people were near breaking out into open violence. Paula's eldest daughter, Blasilla, had been left a widow at the age of twenty, upon which she betook herself to seclusion, and by study and fasting soon brought herself to an untimely end. The grief of Paula for her loss was so excessive as somewhat to scandalise the devout sect to which she belonged. When her daughter was laid in the tomb, she was borne away insensible—a sight which exasperated the bystanders to such a degree that Jerome was in danger from their fury. They muttered to one another, he tells us, "Is not this just what we said? The lady hoped to have seen her daughter happy in a second marriage, and now she sees her brought to the grave by those execrable fasts. Had we but the spirit of men, we should drive this detestable race of monks from the city, if we did not rather stone them to

death, or fling them headlong into the Tiber."

The hatred of the rival clergy might be endured, but the animosity of the populace made Jerome's position so painful, that he determined on quitting the city, and seeking in the holy regions of Palestine a refuge from the angry passions of men. The natural affections—lively as they were in the breast of Paula—gave way to her desire of religious perfection, and her veneration for her spiritual guide. Leaving her two youngest children to the care of their relations, she embarked with Eustochium and some female attendants on board the vessel which, in the August of the year 375, bore Jerome from the shores of Italy. We are told that, while the gaze of the other passengers was bent on the shores from which they were fast receding, Paula, as a final triumph of resignation and self-sacrifice, kept her eyes averted from the strand, on which her young children stood weeping, and pitifully imploring her return.

Arrived in Syria, the pilgrims under the guidance of Jerome visited all the spots in the Holy Land which the Old and New Testament have consecrated to memory. We shall not follow them closely in their route. The scenes of the Birth and Passion of our Saviour naturally excited in Paula's ardent mind the tenderest emotion. In the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, her pious transports were such that she not only kissed the stone which, if we may trust tradition, the angel rolled away from the mouth of the tomb, but actually licked the site on which our Lord's body is said to have reposed. In the Cave of Bethlehem, the enthusiastic matron fell into a trance in which were revealed to her waking eyes the early incidents of the gospel-narrative: the Holy Babe lying in the manger tended by his Virgin-Mother, the visit of the Magi, the slaughter of the Innocents, and the flight of the Holy Family into Egypt. Having wandered over Palestine, the travellers made their way to the realm of the Pharaohs, and visited the cells of Nitria, where, as the Saint plays upon the word, the filth of the sins of many was daily washed away by the pure *nitre* of virtue. The courteous reception of the lady and her retinue by Isidore Bishop

and Confessor and other pillars of the Church almost determined her to end her days in that "town of the Lord;" but the quick eye of her Director discerned that even in that peaceful retirement "vipers" lay hidden, by which we are to understand that some of the Solitaries were infected with the errors of Origen. This discovery of Jerome's and her own longing for the scenes of the Gospel-narrative induced the widow to adhere to her original design, and, returning by sea to Palestine, she fixed her abode at Bethlehem, where, as we have before had occasion to mention, in the course of the three following years, she built four monasteries, three for nuns, which she directed herself, and one for monks, which she entrusted to the conduct of Jerome; and, not satisfied with this, on that very spot where four hundred years before Joseph and Mary had in vain sought for shelter, she erected a hospice or lodging-house for the reception of wayworn pilgrims. Though herself Superior of these houses, she and her daughter did not shrink from performing with their own hands the very lowest menial offices which their management required. They who had once shuddered at the filth and inequalities of the public streets, and had been borne aloft in luxurious indolence on the shoulders of eunuchs—who had found their silken robes almost too great a burden for their delicate frames, might now be seen trimming the lamp, kindling the fire, shelling legumes, boiling potherbs, and spreading the board with their scanty meal.

Zeal like this will ever find cavillers. A whisperer—one of a most pernicious class of men, as the Saint justly observes—intimated to the enthusiast that the public voice proclaimed her to be a madwoman. The lady, however, was not for a moment at a loss for an answer. "We are fools for Christ's sake," returned she, "and the wisdom of God is the foolishness of men."

The rules which she laid down for the management of her nunneries afford a striking instance of the singular practical ability which we find not unfrequently combined with extraordinary religious zeal; but this subject we must pass over, contenting ourselves with remarking that to govern by example rather than precept was the corner-

stone of her system. With respect to her diet, its meagreness was such as to call forth the censure of her spiritual advisers. In the heats of July she was attacked by a fever, and for some time her life was despaired of, but the disorder taking a favourable turn, her medical attendants recommended the use of a little thin wine; the patient, however, was resolute in refusing it, and Jerome, thinking that Episcopal authority would be more likely to prevail, requested Epiphanius to expostulate with the refractory ascetic. The Bishop undertook the task, and, on his leaving the invalid's chamber, was questioned by Jeromé as to his success. "My success has been great truly," replied Epiphanius with a smile; "she has almost persuaded me myself to give up the use of wine, though none would refuse the indulgence to my advanced years."

The heresy of Origen had now for many years distracted the Eastern Churches; and it was not to be supposed that the leaders of that sect would leave unattempted a conquest so important as Paula. An Origenist endeavoured to perplex the mind of the widow with some of those questions which occupied in the middle ages the restless ingenuity of the schoolmen, and which Charles Lamb has happily termed the "rottenest part of the core of the fruit that fell from the tree of knowledge." Their profanity and indecorum are such that there are only two of the number which we can cite with a clear conscience, the one being, "What sin has an infant committed that it should be possessed by a demon?" and the other, "In the resurrection what will be the age of those who rise again?—that at which they died?—if so, deceased infants will have need of a nurse; but if of a different age, in that case the resurrection of the dead, as it is called, will be a transformation into other persons." The conclusion sought to be established was, that creatures endowed with reason had been guilty of sin in a state of pre-existence, and so had been condemned to imprisonment in human bodies, and that their condition in this world was more or less tolerable according to the magnitude of the offences they had committed before they entered it. The lady referred these hard questions to her Director, who at once hastened to en-

counter the "pestilent viper and deadly beast," as in his forcible language he terms him; and his triumphant refutation of the quibbles of the Origenist quickly brought satisfaction to himself, and serenity to the mind of his disciple.

In the meanwhile, the narrow cell of the recluse could not entirely shut out the alternate joys and sorrows which fall to the lot of those who take upon themselves the cares and duties of maternity. In the year 397 died Paula's second daughter Paulina, wife of that Pammachius who in early life had been Jerome's fellow-student at Treves; but this loss was perhaps more than compensated to the sorrowing relatives by the widower's embracing the monastic profession. The domestic circumstances of Toxotius, on the contrary, brought unmixed pleasure to the heart of his mother. In the pride and thoughtlessness of youth he had irreverently scoffed at the saintly Jerome as a fool and a madman; but becoming the husband of Læta, who, though daughter of the Heathen Pontiff, was herself an eminent example of Christian piety, a salutary change was quickly wrought upon his wayward spirit. The devout Læta, like a second Hannah, had dedicated to God, even before its birth, the first offspring of the marriage, and it proving to be a girl, she gave it the name of its ascetic grandam. The joy which this event diffused throughout the Nunneries of Bethlehem was destined soon to receive an increase. Jerome, on hearing of the child's birth, wrote an epistle to its mother, giving precepts for its instruction in morality and religion: the letter concluding with the remark, that such instruction was best to be found in the retirement of Bethlehem; and promising that, if the child were sent thither, the writer would himself act as its governor and nurse—would bear it on his aged shoulders, and teach its lisping tongue to utter the accents of praise; and would deem himself made more glorious by such a charge, than if, like Aristotle, he had the future Master of the World entrusted to his guidance. Thus summoned, the fond parents did not hesitate to expose their first-born to the perils of the ocean. The infant arrived at Bethlehem; and, to the delight of the doting Paula, it was heard, while yet

in its cradle, to murmur an indistinct Hallelujah—a precocity which the recluses around were disposed to ascribe to miraculous interposition.

The expenses of building and maintaining four monasteries and a hospice were heavy enough to exhaust even the large property of the heiress of Agamemnon and the Gracchi. To the latter, in especial, great crowds resorted, drawn thither not only by the desire of viewing the holy places around, but also by the world-wide celebrity of the foundress; and the burden at length became so great that Jerome in the year 397 sent his young brother, Paulinus, to their birthplace in Pannonia, with instructions to make something, if possible, of the ruined farm-houses which, after the ravages of the Goths, were all that remained to them of their paternal property; at the same time, in a letter to Pammachius, he expresses his fears that himself and Paula would be found like the man in the gospel, who *began to build a tower and counted not the cost*. The widow's liberality indeed exceeded all reasonable bounds, for, not satisfied with exhausting her own resources, she borrowed large sums of money, with no prospect of repaying them. Her more prudent Director reminded her that our Saviour enjoins him only that hath two coats to give to him that hath none; but was met by a sophism, which does no great credit to the judgment of Paula. "If I ask for money," argued the lady, "there are many who will readily lend it me: but for this beggar, unless I relieve his wants, as I can do by borrowing elsewhere, he will perhaps die, and then at whose hands will his soul be required?" The result of this unfair reasoning was, that at her decease there devolved upon Jerome and Eustochium the burden of her debts, and the charge of maintaining vast crowds of pilgrims, whom, as her biographer remarks, it was all but impossible to support, yet impious to cast off.

At length, in the year of our Lord 404, and in the 55th of her age, Paula fell into a languishing disorder, and before long it was evident that her last hour was approaching. By her bedside stood Jerome and Eustochium, John of Jerusalem, and many other bishops, while the apartment was crowded with presbyters and monks, mingled with the nuns of the convents she had founded. Her Director observing that for some time she had lain silent, thought she was in pain, and asking if anything ailed her, received for answer that she had now nothing to trouble her—every thing seemed quiet and tranquil. After this she kept repeating in a faint voice some verses of the Psalms, and at length, making the sign of the cross, breathed her last breath in sounding the praises of the Lord. The crowd around followed her example, and at the solemn moment of her departure broke out into no idle lamentations, but endeavoured to console their grief by holy chaunts and hymns. Bishops bore her body to the tomb, and her remains were laid in the Church of the Cave of the Nativity, where the wail of the mourners in the Latin, the Greek, and the Syrian tongues, continued during a whole week without ceasing.

The learned pen of Jerome has indited some hexameter lines in praise of his disciple, which were inscribed on her tomb, and of which we will only say that the execution is altogether unequal to the pious affection that inspired them. In better taste he composed her *epitaph*, being an epistle to the bereaved Eustochium, which was, as he tells us, dictated to an amanuensis, for, when he attempted to write, his hand sank, unnerved by grief, and refused the mournful office. To that record it is that we are indebted for the preceding brief detail of the life and conversation of the ascetic Paula, in which, if there is much we may blame or may cavil at, there is assuredly no less that commands our respect and admiration.

THE OXFORD EDITION OF THE SEPTUAGINT.

- Η ΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ. Vetus Testamentum ex Versione Septuaginta Interpretum, secundum exemplar Vaticanum Romæ editum. Accedit Potior Varietas Codicis Alexandrini. Oxonii, E Typographeo Academico. 1848. 3 tom. 12mo.
- Η ΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ. Vet. Test. et Libb. Apoc. ex Versione LXX. Interpp. ex edit. Bos. 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1805.
- Η ΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ κ. τ. λ. Accedunt Variæ Lectiones e Cod. Alex. Necnon Introd. J. B. Carpzov. Oxon. 1817. 6 vols. 8vo.
- Η ΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ κ. τ. λ. Londini, Excudebat Rogerus Daniel, &c. 1653. IN SACRA BIBLIA GRÆCA ex Versione LXX. Interpp. SCHOLIA; simul et Interpp. Cæterorum Lectiones Variantes. Excudebat Rogerus Daniel. 1653.
- Η ΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ κ. τ. λ. Cantab. Excusum per Joannem Field, Typographum Academicum. 1665. 16mo.

IN our last number we devoted a considerable space to the notice of the edition of the Septuagint, lately published by the Christian Knowledge Society for the benefit of the Greek clergy. We now propose to take a more summary review of the last edition of the LXX. which issued from the Oxford Press. We fear our readers will find it even more exceptionable and blameworthy than that of the Society. It is not pleasant to find fault with our *Alma Mater*, for whom we entertain sincere love and profound veneration, and we shall forfeit every claim to public confidence, unless we substantiate the charges we advance.

It should be premised, that when the former article was written, we were not in possession of this Oxford edition of the LXX. We had heard that it contained the spurious parts of Esther, and we condemned it accordingly on that account. But it was not till after that article was printed, that we were enabled to appreciate its entire character, which we shall now endeavour to place before our readers.

From the time of the Reformation, there have been two distinct orders of arranging the books of the Old Testament. The one is the ancient order, which dates from the days of Origen and Jerome, and which intermixes the apocryphal with the canonical books. It is not pretended that this is critically correct, or that this order existed in the days of Christ and his apostles. It is not pretended that it is contemporary with the version of the LXX. or that any of these apocryphal writings were made, or introduced, by the translators. Having no Hebraic original, they can-

not really form part of the Septuagint. They can be regarded in no other light than as ancient Hellenistic interpolations, by unknown writers.

When Luther arose, he disclaimed these intrusive encroachments on the Word of God, and relegated the apocryphal writings to a separate appendix. In this deed of separation he was warranted by the authority of Origen and Jerome, who had denounced them as extra-canonical, and branded them as having no claim to divine inspiration. With that intuitive decision which characterised the leader of the Reformation, he banished them from the body of the Bible, to follow in its train, as menials and attendants. His entire version appeared in 1530, but previously it had been published in parts. This is apparent from the preface to the first edition of the LXX. which adopted his arrangement, Argent. 1526:—*Ratio Partitionis. Pro inde in partitione et serie voluminum sequuti sumus M. Lutherum, unum illum et præstantissimum sacrarum literarum Phœnicem, qui eum ordinem, quem hic vides, in Germanica sua Bibliorum versione, observavit. Unde et quos Apocryphos vocant libros, omnes ad finem in unum fascem collegimus; sunt enim tales, qui in Hebræis Bibliis non sunt quique in ordinem redacti, in omnibus fide digni non sunt. Quos et eo consilio sejunximus, ut qui volet in privum libellum seponere queat.*

This critically correct and reformed order was immediately followed by all the vernacular versions amongst the continental Protestants, and was also more gradually introduced into their editions of the LXX. It became the

great meridian line between the Papal and Protestant editions; nor, till we recently became possessed of the editions at the head of this article, could we have doubted that it was likewise adopted by the Protestant University of Oxford. What then was our amazement and disappointment, to find that the Delegates of the Clarendon in 1848 still adhered to the Septuagint of the *old style*! And this, be it remembered, does not apply to some scholastic edition, like that of Grabe, or to the *facsimile* editions of Kipling, Woide, or Baber, but to the ordinary *stock* editions, which appear from time to time for the use of the country clergy, and which are so cheap, that even the poorest curate may afford to purchase.

We say, this is a deliberate insult to our Protestant canon, and a direct violation of our Sixth Article. It is also an offence against critical propriety, and such an offence, as would not be tolerated in any ordinary edition of a profane author. Who would print the works of Cicero or Cæsar, with interpolations which Cicero or Cæsar never wrote, nor could have written? "*Luce clarius est*," says Walton, "*libros omnes Apocryphos cum reliquis Canonicis versos non fuisse, cum eorum quidam tunc temporis non exstiterint, sed longo post tempore scripti sint*."—But the question at issue relates to the Word of GOD, as distinguished from the word of man. How painful to every serious and devotional student, to find Nehemiah followed by Tobit and his dog; to find the apocryphal Wisdom of Solomon, and Sirach, preceding the evangelic Isaiah, and all the prophets; to find Judith before the Psalms of David, and the spurious Epistle of Jeremiah introducing us to the Visions of Ezekiel! What a Babel is here placed before our eyes! Can the mistakes of copyists, or the confusion of MSS. or the traditions of antiquity, be pleaded as any apology for this offensive spectacle?

From the order, or rather disorder, of the Books, we advert to the far more important subject of the text. Strange to tell, the text of the LXX. has never been critically revised amongst us by any collation of MSS. Some one MS.—the Vatican, or the Alexandrian, has been doggedly followed; large *lacunæ*, which could have been easily

supplied, have been left unreplenished; manifest blunders and falsities have been retained in the text; numerous dislocations have been left unrectified: nay, even the common rules of arithmetic have been frequently set at nought, in the natural sequence of chapter and verse.

We shall now endeavour to justify these charges, by some few illustrations and examples,—premising, that they are only a few out of many, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*. It would tire the pen of the writer, and the eye of the reader, if we attempted to exhibit them *in extenso*.

When we affirm that the text of the LXX. has not been formed by a collation of MSS. the assertion must be understood with some limitations. The Vatican MS. or, to speak more correctly, the Sixtine or Roman Exemplar of the Vatican, is compelled to borrow the first forty-seven chapters of Genesis, chiefly from the Complutensian text. It is also compelled to adopt that text, in several of the last chapters of the third book of Kings, and from the 105th to the 138th Psalm. Without such insertions of the Complutensian, the Vatican would have exhibited its own tremendous vacuities. But we mean, that the text has never been rectified and adjusted by any joint collation of MSS. similar to that which Mill and Griesbach have employed on the New Testament. We submit, that the duty of collation is precisely parallel in both cases, but that it has never yet been practically extended to the LXX. Take *e. g.* the spurious verse introduced into the Vatican, Deut. xxvii. 23, which interdicts—a question now so much agitated—the marriage of the deceased wife's sister. It is left in the Oxford edition just as if it had a right to be there, whereas it ought either to have been totally expunged, or at least stigmatised with *obeli*. So in Ps. xiii. 3, an interpolation from Rom. iii. 13 continues to astonish and confound the collator of the Hebrew. Even the mass of apocryphal prayers and hymns—not forgetting Προσευχὴ Μαρίας Θεοτόκου—is scrupulously exhibited at p. 1259 of this edition. Perhaps this may pass with the Delegates, as collation; at any rate, it ranks as *Potior Varietas Codicis Alexandrini*.—Surely the editors

would have acted far more wisely, had such extraneous matter been altogether omitted.

If, instead of placing all this mass of error and confusion before the reader, sometimes in the text, at others in the notes, a faithful and critical investigation of the text had been adopted, on the plan of Griesbach's edition of the New Testament, we should enjoy some prospect of ultimately obtaining the natural concord between the version and the original. The general rule to be observed would have been to prefer, *ceteris paribus*, the reading which answered best with the Hebrew, and which thus rendered the version its faithful representative. By this method, the numerous MSS. collated by Holmes and Parsons might have been brought to shed lustre and improvement on the text. It would have been a work of much skill and labour, of profound learning, and of great critical sagacity; but the object would have justified the dedication of the highest talent. It is just that species of labour and talent which may be demanded from well-endowed professors of Greek, Hebrew, and Divinity, at our universities.

But even supposing this demand to be too high, as requiring some Pearson's extraordinary conjunction of zeal and learning to fulfil the task, yet surely we might reasonably look for an improved edition of the LXX., from a collation of the Complutensian, Vatican, and Alexandrian texts. It is fortunate, we had almost said providential, that whatever is false or defective in the one, may be easily rectified by the other. But this result can never be obtained by merely placing them in juxtaposition. It is by the substitution of one for the other, that the only practical improvements can be made in the text. All else terminates in darkness and confusion. Let a man sit down to study the Septuagint in the edition of Holmes and Parsons, and he will soon feel the truth of this assertion. The same effect, on a smaller scale, results from the study of the last Oxford Septuagint. The student has no critical guide to aid and direct him in the choice of lections. Nor has he any friendly hint, as Morinus often supplies from the notes of Nobilius, to inform him—*non est in Hebræo*. This hint is common in all the ancient edits.

of the Vulgate. It is also given in Bos, but never in the edit. 1848.—Even the table for rectifying the dislocated chapters in Jeremiah is omitted.

It is our full belief that Bishop Pearson, who was deeply conversant with the LXX. appreciated this difficulty, and applied his learning and talents to provide the remedy. When about forty years of age, he was minister of St. Clement's Eastcheap. It was at this time, 1653, that a handsome edition of the Septuagint appeared from the press of Roger Daniel. It was, strange to say, the *first* which had appeared in England. It was the *Editio Princeps Anglicana*. It adopted the Reformed order of the books, like that of the foreign Protestant editions of the LXX. and like our English Bible. It was in harmony with our biblical canon, as laid down in the sixth Article. It ignored the old Romish order, and threw the apocryphal books into appendix. It omitted the apocryphal parts of Esther. It purified Daniel from Susanna and Bel; in short, to a great extent, it harmonized the order of the books and chapters according to the original. We say, to a great extent, for it left much to carry out its plan. The transpositions of Jeremiah were not rectified. In the Third Book of Kings, large portions remained uncorrected (these are easily distinguished by the absence of stichometry), but most, if not all, are noticed and corrected in the *Scholia*. The object and design of the *Scholia* are plainly intimated in the concluding observations:—*In Notationibus citatur interdum Textus Scripturæ, non ut juxta Codicem Vat. impressus est, sed ut est in aliis MSS. ex quibus pleræque notationes sumtæ sunt: idque consilio factum, ut ea varietas, prætermissa in notationibus, tamen extaret*. The same remark is still more plainly repeated in a short address "To the Reader," (*Lectori*), in which this plan of filling up the *lacunæ* of the Roman edition is briefly delineated and exemplified. It is dedicated to the Westminster Scholars, who were then under the care of Busby, the intimate friend of Pearson.—Now, it is plain, that such a plan required the hand of a master. It was no ordinary mind which could devise, or execute, this renovation of the text of the LXX. In short, no one then

in England but John Pearson could have ventured on the labour. We assert that the Preface, short as it is, betokens the hand of a master, and the *Scholia* contain irrefragable evidence they were composed by the author of the *Prefatio Parænetica*, which appeared twelve years afterwards, when Pearson had become the Master of Trinity at Cambridge. We forbear to enlarge on the merits of that Preface—they are universally acknowledged. In the concluding paragraph, he again avows his desire of a revival of the text: *Quoniam autem hæc Seniorum Versio, etiam S. Hieronymi tempore corrupta fuit atque violata, danda est opera, ut ei pristina puritas restitui et redintegrari possit, &c.* He closes, by wishing that Isaac Vossius would undertake the work. But, as Græbe has sagaciously hinted, it had been much better, if Pearson himself had executed his own wishes. He had equal erudition, and far superior judgment.—It should be distinctly remembered, that this Cambridge edition copies that of London, even in its typographical *errata*. That the Master of Trinity, under the well-known initials J. P. would not have written a preface, or given his sanction to any edition of the LXX. of which he did not approve the order and arrangement, is a self-evident truth. The natural inference again follows, that Pearson was the real and responsible editor of both these editions of the LXX. We possess a copy of the *Scholia*, from the biblical collection of the Duke of Sussex, on the fly-leaf of which this fact is recognised in the following inscription written in a very old hand—*Joannis Pearson, Ep. Collatio*.

Nor does it at all affect the force of this conclusion, that these editions are somewhat incorrectly printed. Pearson had too much on his hands to turn corrector of the press, and it was then no easy matter, for the first time,

to print a correct Septuagint, so many are the peculiarities of grammar and orthography. Nor does it impair this chain of circumstantial evidence, that Bishop Walton has spoken somewhat disparagingly of both these editions, as being too much accommodated to the existing Hebrew text.* It is difficult to reconcile this objection with other parts of his *Prolegomena*. In sect. ix. 3 (p. 139, edit. Wrangham), he mentions the numerous transpositions in the text of the LXX., and accounts for them *sive ex schedarum confusione—sive ex sciolorum audacia, &c.* but vindicates the original order and authority of the translators. Now, this was all that Bishop Pearson required to sanction his adjustment of chapter and verse, to the order of the original, and it exactly corresponds to the plan laid down in both the London and Cambridge editions: nor, indeed, does Walton himself appear to have any other object in view. *Et in hoc maxime laborandum, si qui navi in ipsâ (versione) occurrant, ut ex diligenti collatione cum Hebræo aliisque Vett. monumentis, et distinguendo inter librorum errata et glossemata in textum illapsa quæ prorsus ejicienda, et alia quæ Interpp. lapsui tribuantur, cum textu Heb. conciliatio fiat, et ita tandem pristino nitori Versio hæc nobilissima et antiquissima restituitur.*—Sec. 56, p. 167, edit. Wrangham.

Such were the comprehensive views of these master critics. But there are, and always have been, editors of another spirit; men servilely cleaving to the MS. or adhering to the mistakes of transcribers; who convert errors into various lections, and who exhibit and amplify their erudition by enormous piles of antiquated blunders. These "black-letter dogs," as they were facetiously called by the author of "The Pursuits of Literature," can never let an old blunder be forgotten. They delight to immortalize *errata* and

* There is, indeed, some apology for Walton and Bos in their animadversions. This edition was falsely characterised on the title-page—*Juxta Exemplar Vaticanum Romæ editum, accuratissimè et ad amussim recusum*.—Now, such a description of it could never have been given by the real editor; for it did not follow the Roman, even in the order of the books, much less in numerous portions of the text. The inference, therefore, is, that the *title-page* was left solely to the printer and his assistants, who strove to recommend the work by a false but plausible assertion. It was the publisher, not the editor, who could alone have been guilty of such a palpable misstatement.

σφάλματα; they justify the rebuke of Time on the old Oxford antiquary—

Fie on your memory, Master Hearne!
Whatever I forget, you learn.

Such men find an inexhaustible charm in the *lacune*—the transposition—the interpolation of the MSS. of the LXX. What is it to them that *The Additamenta Esth.* have not a shadow of authenticity? Are not they as old as the days of Origen and Jerome? What to them that “Susanna” and “Bel” have no more right to form parts of Daniel, than if we were to deform our English Bibles by some monkish legend or mediæval fable? It is true “The Song of the Three Children” was never intoned in the flames, that it was probably the exercise of some ingenious Hellenistic student—but it existed long before the era of the Reformation—*ergo*, we have no critical right to denounce such ancient forgeries.

Now, really we should apologise for this sarcastic language, had we any hope of reclaiming these learned scholiasts from their perverse obliquities. But centuries have passed away, and the Oxford text of the LXX. A.D. 1848 remains unaltered and unimproved. It is in vain that all the Protestant editions of the Septuagint in Germany and Holland—in vain that Pearson at home, and Bos and Breiting abroad, have followed the example of Luther and the Reformers,—the old Apocryphal order is stereotyped in their esteem. They prize their Septuagints chiefly for their deformities. Like the devotees of Gattou and Old Sarum, they view them as the stars of

constitution; or rather like old
Kinsop, who, when at work on his
riwig, pronounced the death-
of the schools—the downfall
learning.—*Quousque tan-
atientia nostra?*

again revert to the text
at the head of this article
and apology. In
pters xxxvi.—xxxix.
posed. They are all
corresponding to the
Complutensian. But
rectify them by this
are left in all their anti-
Their sole mark is
metry. What is the
gross negligence?

The answer is to be found in the title-page. It is *Secundum Exemplar Vaticanum Romæ Editum*. The same remark will apply to the third book of Kings, chapters iii. iv. v., to Jeremiah from the 25th chapter to the 51st, and to various minor transpositions in the Proverbs, &c. But even this does not reach the height and depth and breadth of these anomalies. In numerous instances, even the transpositions of verses in the same chapter are left unrectified. Take e.g. 3 Kings, chap. vi.; the stichometry stands thus: 1, 17, 18, 1, 38, 2, 3. In chap. vii. 18, 21, 19, 23. Or turn to Jer. xxx. and xxxiv. &c. This kind of numeration is also very frequent in the Attic edition of the Christian Knowledge Society. We could not have believed in such rebellions against Cocker, without ocular witness. Had it been the direct intention of the editors to turn the Word of God into ridicule, they could not have pursued any more disastrous course, or played more ludicrous antics. But all this, we presume, is justifiable, *Secundum Exemplar Vaticanum Romæ Editum*, or *Potior Varietas Codicis Alexandrini*.

It is no marvel that the reputation of the LXX. should rank but very low amongst Protestants, or that their version should be incessantly contrasted with the original, whilst the text remains in this forlorn condition. Certain it is, that such affronts were never offered to any classic author. To leave large unfilled *lacune*, to interpose numerous and strange interpolations—to leave chapters and verses misplaced and misnumbered—to leave large spaces devoid of stichometry,—such is the singular treatment which has been reserved for that version, from which our Blessed Saviour in all probability was taught to read, when a child at Nazareth—that version, which he loved to quote, if not to the Pharisees and doctors of the law, to “the common people, who heard him gladly,”—that version, which formed the text-book of Apostolic preaching—from which all the ancient versions, except the Syriac, were made—which constituted the sole Scriptures of the Old Testament for the first four centuries; from which Augustine drew his Meditations, and Chrysostom his Homilies. Forgive us, gentle reader, if our remonstrances

sound somewhat harsh and severe. These are ancient and obstinate ulcers: they demand the probe; no mild emollients could effect the cure.

It is asserted by many, there is a wide and essential difference between the canon of the Greek and Roman Church, and that the superiority is all on the side of the former. But this is a great mistake. The difference is very slight and unimportant. It chiefly consists in the admission of the fourth book of Esdras, and the fourth book of Maccabees, and in a trifling change in the position of the books. But their real agreement is essential and radical. They agree in blending the apocryphal with the canonical Scriptures—the spurious parts of Esther with the genuine—the fables of Susanna and Bel with the Visions of Daniel. It makes no practical difference, that, in the East, they read Susanna at the beginning, and Draco at the end, whereas, in the West, they place both at the close of the prophet. It makes no difference, whether we find the Prayer of Azarias in the midst of Daniel, or at the end of the Psalms. Nor can we discover, that the relative estimation, in which the apocryphal books are held, differs in the slightest degree. When Oiconomus, the most eminent of the living Athenian divines, heard of the proposed alteration of order in the books, he threatened to denounce the whole design, as dangerous and unscriptural. Now, this conduct exactly corresponds to the dogmas of Rome. It is thus the note of the Douay stands at the tenth chapter of Esther: "Here St. Jerome advertizeth the reader, that what follows is not in the Hebrew; but is found in the Septuagint Greek edition, which the LXXII. interpreters translated out of the Hebrew, or added by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost." So also chap. xiii. of Daniel: "This history of Susanna, in all the ancient Greek and Latin Bibles, was placed in the beginning of the Book of Daniel, till Jerome, in his translation, detached it from thence; which is also the case of the history of Bel and the Dragon. But both the one and the other are received by the Catholic Church, and was from the beginning a part of the Christian Bible."—When the Oxford editors of the LXX. resolved to expel

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the Protestant order of Bos, Franeq. 1709, and to substitute the papal order of the Sixtine Exemplar, "*Romæ editum*," 1586, they virtually put their hand and seal to these dogmas of the Romish Church on the canon, as opposed to the Anglican. And when, in 1848, they included the strange assemblage of apocryphal hymns at the close of the Psalms, with the ascription of the title *θεοτόκος* to the Virgin Mary, as the *Potior Varietas Codicis Alexandrini*, they virtually indorsed the ignorance and superstition of the Greek Church, as superior "to that pure and apostolical part of the Catholic Church which is established in these realms,"—as they constantly profess before sermon at St. Mary's.

Nor is this edition creditable to the University Press, from the careless and desultory manner in which the Alexandrian is adduced to supply the defects of the Vatican MS. or rather the Roman Exemplar. Take, e.g. Jeremiah, chap. lii. verses 27—31. Three verses are here wanting. Why are they not supplied from the Alexandrian text?—Nor should the delegates have confined their collation to the Alexandrian. It should have embraced the Complutensian, whenever the defects of the Vatican could not be otherwise amended. Thus, in Exodus, chapters xxvii. 26—28, xxxvi. 5—28, xxxvii.—xl. large *lacunæ*, large spaces without stichometry, may be rectified. From the same source, all the dislocations of Jeremiah may be adjusted to the Hebrew original. Such corrections of the text are worth all the cartloads of various readings in Holmes and Parsons—which Schleusner has justly denominated *rudam illam et indigestam variarum lectionum, aut potius mendarum farraginem*. This *farrago*, however, has cost about 7,000*l.*! As to its real value, perhaps, Tischendorf, the last editor of the LXX. (Lips. 1850), has formed a reasonable estimate: *Eae (collationes) verb, quemadmodum in editis habentur, non modo universæ graviter differunt inter se fide atque accurate, sed ad ipsos principales testes tam negligenter tamque male factæ sunt, ut etiam atque etiam dolendum sit tantos nummos rarâ liberalitate per Anglium suppeditatos, criticæ sacræ parùm profuisse*. Proleg. xxxv. Lex. Vet. Test. Glasg. 1822.

The grave question now arises, whether the University of Oxford, in its editions of the LXX. or of any other Bibles ancient or modern, has the right to depart from our biblical canon, as stated in the Sixth Article of our Church?—The answer to this question is greatly narrowed by the knowledge that this change is recent. It is virtually answered by the apostasy of the Oxford Press. Till the year 1817, the delegates felt they were subject to our Protestant canon in their editions of the Septuagint. They then, for the first time, ventured to apostatize from the English canon—to ignore the Reformation—to forget Bos and all the Protestant editors of the LXX. and to hoist the flag of the Greek and Romish Church on the Alexandrian pharos. Let a case be forthwith submitted to Dr. Phillimore or Dr. Twiss, to ascertain, whether they are bound, or not, to conform to the authority of the Sixth Article, in the publication of their Greek Bibles, as well as of all other Bibles, printed at the University Press.

But, whatever be the legal opinion of civilians at Doctors' Commons, there can be but one decision, respecting this uncanonical and Romanizing conduct, in the minds of all sound and orthodox Protestants, whether in, or out, of the University of Oxford. Some years ago, a violent outcry was raised against the Unitarians, for altering and mutilating a popular religious work, entitled *Melmoth's Great Importance of a Religious Life*. But what is such a violation, compared to the silent and unauthorised introduction of another order, in the academical edition of the LXX. at the University Press? Read the *Monitum* to this edition—we give it entire:—

"Desideratur versionis LXX. interpretum editio quæ nec mole gravis esset nec pretio immodico veniret. Huic igitur incommodo obviam ituri recudi fecimus contextum secundum exemplar Romæ a. 1586 vulgatum, positum in inferiore margine lectionibus variis codicibus Alexandrinis, non omnibus quidem, ne nimis excresceret opus, nullis tamen recisis, quas lectoribus usui fore existimavimus. Quod vero ad librum Danielis spectat, non modo Theodotionis versionem exhibuimus, sed etiam genuinam illam τῶν δ, e codice Chigi-

ano Romæ a. 1772, publici juris factam. Oxonii die xxx^o Junii MDCCCLXVIII."

We ask, whether any inference could be drawn from this *Monitum*, that the delegates had departed from the order of the books, as they are usually edited by Protestants, and as they were edited at Oxford till 1817? It should be remembered that Bos professes to follow the Vatican edition, as well as these Oxford editors—*Secundum Exemplar Vaticanum Romæ editum*—but he adopts the Protestant order of the books, and places all the apocryphal writings, after Malachi, as they are found in our English bibles, with the sole exception of the *Additamenta Esth.* which still linger in his text. It would have been only upright and honourable that this change should have been distinctly noticed in the *Monitum*. It is true that a more accurate notice had been given—not of any change—but of the *Exemplar Vaticanum Romæ editum*, 1586, in the edition 1817. But, the *Monitum* of the last edition is substituted instead of this notice. This is the edition now in general circulation. The former was more expensive, and intended for the library—the last is cheap. It may serve to accustom the οἱ πολλοὶ to the order of the Vulgate, or remind them of their old school-book *Sacra de Profanis*.

But this brief *Monitum* is also guilty of another fraud. It professes to give the more valuable portion of the various lections of the Alexandrian Codex. Now, we again ask, how can this large mass of interpolation at the close of the Psalms be reckoned amongst the various readings of the Alexandrian Codex? How can "The Prayer of Manasses," or "the Prayer of Azarias," "The Hymn of our Fathers," or "The Morning Hymn," be included under the "varia lectiones?" But the motive for introducing this "*nostri farrago libelli*" is plain and obvious. It was to accustom the student to the Popish title of Mary—*Προσευχὴ Μαρίας τῆς εὐοδόκου*. Such is the *Potior Varietas Codicis Alexandrini*. It now remains for the rulers of our Church, or the independent members of Convocation, to take measures for calling the delegates to account for the past, and to enter into sufficient recognisance for the future.

From this scene of wasteful expen-

diture and of critical negligence, we gladly and hopefully turn to the University of Pearson—to the University of Cambridge. We entreat that learned Academy to shew itself worthy of its vocation, by accomplishing this great desideratum. There are many eminent biblical scholars in that University, who are fully able to carry this noble design into effect. We have minutely and critically examined the question, and tested it by the collation of the Complutensian, the Vatican, and the Alexandrian texts. We are prepared to prove, that *all* the *lacinae*, the dislocations, and the interpolations of the Vatican MS. may be supplied, and amended, by a recurrence either to the Alexandrian, or the Complutensian. Take the following, as specimens:—3 Kings, ii. 35-45,—ten verses are here deficient. Supply these from the following chapter, verses 36-46, where they are interpolated, and all will be right. So chap. x. verse 22, is a large interpolation belonging to the preceding chapter, verses 14-26. Q. E. D. Now, these and similar passages may be at once rectified by the Complutensian.

What renders the Oxford edition of 1848 without excuse, is this—that Bos has supplied them in his Notes; and that he found them in the *Scholia* of Nobilius. The same assertion may be made of the Alexandrian text. It may be rectified either by the Vatican, or the Complutensian. The value of the Complutensian, when either or both of the others are erroneous, has never been sufficiently estimated. We earnestly wish that some cheap and portable edition of that text were immediately published. It would enable the student to collate the version with the original, without any interruption or difficulty. It would prove a singular help to the study of the Hebrew and Greek Bible.

At the end of the canonical Daniel of the LXX., edit. Romæ 1772, is the following subscription: ΔΑΝΙΗΛ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ Ο. Εγράφη ἐξ ἀντιγράφου ἔχοντος τὴν ὑπόσημειώσιν ταύτην. Ἐγγραφή ἐκ τῶν Τετραπλῶν ἐξ ὧν καὶ παρέτεθῃ. This subscription intimates that the canonical text here concluded. At the end of the two apocryphal chapters, con-

taining "Susanna and Bel" (the last entitled, ΕΚ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΙΑΣ ΑΜΒΑΚΟΥ ΜΥΙΟΥ ΙΗΣΟΥ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΦΥΛΗΣ ΑΒΕΥΙ), is the repetition, Δανὴλ κατὰ τοὺς ὁ. As the learned editor remarks, the former designated the end of the archetypal text, the latter merely signified, that the two apocryphal chapters were found in the same document. It would have been only fair if the Oxford editors of the edit. 1848 had inserted both these subscriptions, since they clearly discriminate the original, from the adscititious portions of Daniel.

Note.—The former article contained a mistatement which we are desirous to correct. It attributed inadvertently to Origen the opinion of his correspondent Africanus, respecting the Book of Susanna. In place of Origen, we now substitute the authority, or rather wit, of Jerome. "Hæc ideirò refero, ut difficultatem nobis Danielis ostenderem, qui apud Hebræos nec Susannæ habet historiam, nec Hymnum Trium Puerorum, nec Belis et Draconis fabulas, quas nos, quia in toto orbe dispersæ sunt, veru anteposito easque jugulante subjecimus, ne videremur apud imperitos magnam partem voluminis detruncasse."—"Deinde tantum fuisse oculi Tribus pueris cavillabatur, ut in camino restuantis incendii metro luderent, et per ordinem ad laudem Dei omnia elementa provocarent. Aut quod miraculum divineque aspirationis indicium, vel draconem interfectum offa pleis," &c. &c. Perhaps it is better to omit the remainder, as too jocose even for apocryphal censures. But we cannot forbear the following extract from his Prologue to Esther: "Librum Esther variis translatoribus constat esse vitiatum, quem ego de archivis Heb. revelans, verbum è verbo expressius transtuli. Quem librum editio vulgata laciniosis hinc inde verborum finibus trahit, addens ea quæ ex tempore dici poterant et audiri, sicut solitum est scholaribus disciplinis, sumpto themate, excogitare, &c.—Vos autem, O Paula et Eustochium, quoniam et bibliothecas Heb. studuistis intrare, et interpp. certamina comprobastis, tenentes Esther Hebraicum librum per singula verba, nostram translationem aspiciate," &c.—It should also have been noted, that the Syriac version of the Book of Esther is free from these apocryphal interpolations. Of all the ancient versions, this alone was made immediately from the Hebrew, the rest being taken from the LXX.

MONUMENTS OF THE ENGLISH REPUBLICAN REFUGEES IN THE
CHURCH AT VEVAY IN SWITZERLAND.

IT has long been known that two of the parties implicated in the trial and execution of Charles the First lie buried within the church at Vevay in Switzerland, and that the inscriptions to their memory have heretofore appeared in print. One is the mural monument of the celebrated Edmund Ludlow, placed against the north wall of a small chapel on the same side of the church; the other is a monumental slab in the north aisle, adjoining the chapel in question, and covering the remains of Andrew Broughton.

I had, many years ago, remarked two other monumental slabs, of similar design, close by, and which, as it appeared to me, would, if examined, be discovered to record the decease of two of their exiled companions. One of these, from being able to read the word "NICOLAI," would, I concluded, be found to be commemorative of Nicholas Love. Being, during the autumn of the last year, for a short time resident at Vevay, I determined, if practicable, to solve this question, and accordingly, with the permission of the Syndic, very readily and courteously granted, I was enabled to do so. It became necessary to remove two fixed ranges of strong wooden seats, and the disclosure was effected. But, before I proceed to give copies of these newly-found in-

scriptions, I must shortly advert to the two that had been previously observed and recorded. The first notice of them is contained in Addison's Travels. He began his continental tour in December, 1699, and appears to have been at Vevay during the winter of the following year. He copied both inscriptions, namely Ludlow's and Broughton's, but makes no mention of the other two, and, from the fact of his conjecturing that Broughton had been clerk to the High Court of Justice, it may be inferred that he had not seen the interesting work, then recently printed at Vevay, called "Ludlow's Memoirs," inasmuch as Ludlow distinctly states that Broughton was the clerk of that court.

Coxe, in his Tour through Switzerland, merely mentions Ludlow's monument, remarking that Addison had already recorded it. He makes no allusion to the other monumental slabs, not even to Broughton's. Copies of the inscriptions to Ludlow and Broughton were given in the 77th volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, and they have probably been reprinted in many other places, but, as the arrangement of the lines was not preserved in those copies, I now give them as they appear on the stones:

[Above is a shield bearing his crest, viz. a lion rampant.]

Siste gradum, et respice.

Hic jacet EDMUND LUDLOW, Anglus natione, provinciæ Wiltoniensis, filius Hen-
rici, ^{senatoris} ordinis, senatorisque Parliamenti, cujus quoque fuit ipse membrum, patrum stem-
matum et nobilis, virtute propria nobilior, religione protestans, et insigni pietate corrus-
catis anno ^{MDCLXXIII} ~~MDCLXXII~~, tribunus militum, paulò post exercitus prætor primarius,

Tunc Hybernorum domitor.

us et vitæ prodigus, in victoriâ clemens et mansuetus, patriæ libertatis
ensor, et potestatis arbitrarie propugnator acerrimus,
patriâ ^{MDCLXXII} ~~MDCLXXI~~ annis extorris, meliorique fortunâ dignus, apud Helvetios
anno ^{MDCLXXIII} ~~MDCLXXII~~ moriens, omnibus sui desiderium relinquens, sedes æternas
Lætus advolavit.

um, in perpetuum veræ et sinceræ erga maritum defunctum amicitie
et votet Domina ELIZABETH de THOMAS, ejus strenua et mœstissima
quam in matrimonio consors dilectissima; quæ, animi magnitudine et
ægalis mota, eum in exilium ad obitum usque constanter secuta est.

Anno Domini 1693.

Depositorium
 ANDREÆ BROUGHTON Armigeri
 Anglicani Maydstonensis
 Comitatu Cantii
 Ubi bis Prætor urbanus
 Dignatusque etiam fuit sen-
 tentiam Regis Regum profari
 Quam ob causam expulsus patriâ suâ
 Peregrinatione ejus finitâ
 Solo senectutis morbo affectus
 Requiescens à laboribus suis
 In Domino obdormivit
 23 die Feb: Anno Dom: 1687.
 Ætatis suæ 84.

OMNE·SOLVM·FORTI·PATRIA
 QVIA·PATRIS·A·D·1684

The well known inscription, "OMNE SOLVM FORTI PATRIA, QVIA PATRIS," which had been placed by Ludlow over the door of his house at Vevay, appears to be now at Heywood House near Westbury, whither it was conveyed, with far more of enthusiasm than of good taste, by a gentleman of the name,* but not, as appears from the pedigree, of the lineage of the Ludlows of Hill Deverell, of which family our Parliamentarian was so distinguished a member.

The good work done by Sir Richard Hoare in undertaking the history of his county, deserves all possible praise, yet one cannot repress a smile at his simplicity where he tells us that "the inscription would have been more *à propos* if the latter part of it, *quia patris*, had been omitted, for his (Lud-

low's) father resided in Wilts" !!! Sir Richard, too, like some former writers in this Magazine,† seems strangely to have puzzled over what appears to me a very simple translation. The first clause of the motto is from Ovid,‡ and the addition of QVIA PATRIS to the poet's words was, no doubt, intended to convey the following meaning,— "because it is the land of God, his Creator, the Father of all." Shakspeare's lines in Richard the Second are somewhat similar—

All places that the eye of Heaven visits,
 Are to the wise man ports and happy havens.

But that Ovid was a plagiarist has been suggested to me by the contributor of a paper for the *Archæologia* hereafter mentioned, and we find in a Fragment of Euripides,

* This board was brought from the house of Monsieur Louis Grenier at Vevay, an old mansion with walls looped for defence on the side next the lake, shortly before 1821, and placed over a chimney in the hall of Heywood-house, near Westbury, Wilts, the residence of Abraham Ludlow, esq. who is designated by Sir R. C. Hoare as "a descendant of his (the General's) family."—*History of Modern Wilts*, Heytesbury Hundred, p. 26, and *Gentleman's Magazine* for Sept. 1821, p. 232.

† Addison's observation on the motto is, that "the first part is a piece of a verse in Ovid, as the last is a cant of his own."

‡ Omne solum forti patria est; ut piscibus æquor;
 Ut volucris, vacuo quicquid in orbe patet.

(*Fæsti*, Lib. i. v. 493.)

ἅπας μὲν αἶψα ἀετὼ περὰσιμος,
ἅπαντα δὲ χεῖρ ἀνδρὶ γενναίῳ πατρὶς.
Omnis quidem aër aquilæ permeabilis.
Omnis vero terra forti viro patria.

See Vol. 7, p. 685, Edit. Glasg. 1821.

There is also a passage, of which I am reminded, in Thucydides (lib. i. c. 43) somewhat similar:—

ἀνδρῶν γὰρ ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τόφος.

Of Broughton's parentage we know nothing. It will be seen that he is described on his monument as of Maidstone in Kent, and there is some account of him in Newton's History and Antiquities of that place, but the Register of Baptisms contains no entry to show that he was a native.

We now come to the two monumental slabs which I succeeded in bringing to light, and of the inscriptions on which the following are copies.

D. O. M.

Hic jacet

Corpus NICOLAI LOVE Armig^r.

Anglicani de Wintonia in

Comitatu Southamptonie

Qui post discrimina rerum

Et pugnam pro patria

Tandem in Domino requievit

a laboribus in spe resurgendi

gloriose in adventum D'ni

Nostri Je

Sanctis suis

3^{to}, die Nov: An: Dom: 1682

Ætatis sue 74.

Hic jacet

Tabernaculum terrestre

GULIELMI CAWLEY

Armigeri

Nuper de Cicestr . .

In comitatu

Sussexiæ

[Here a shield of arms is interposed.]

Qui postquam ætate

Sua inservivit

Dei concilio

obdormivit

1666.

The chasms in the above, but which, with the exception of the presumed age of Cawley, are immaterial, were the result of a difficulty in detaching the beams supporting the benches. The word *Anglicani* seemed, by the touch, to follow *Armigeri* in Cawley's inscription.

The arms on this latter slab are carved in a somewhat uncouth fashion. Three shields, the centre one sur-

mounted by a crest, are placed within a larger shield. The centre shield is charged with a chevron ermine between three swans' heads—the coat of Cawley, and the crest a demi-griffon issuing from a wreath. The dexter shield has a blank with an impalement, viz:—three bull's heads, two and one. The sinister shield has also a blank with an impalement, seemingly like two bends. These were, no doubt, the coats of the two wives of Cawley.

The first of these exiles was the eldest son of Dr. Nicholas Love, one of the king's chaplains, and master of Winchester, by his wife Dowsabella, daughter of Barnabas Colnett, of Combhay, in the Isle of Wight, by Elizabeth, sister and heir of Sir Richard Miles, of Grove Place, in Hampshire. The father of Dr. Love was John Love, of Basing, in the same county, and that property remained in the descendants of the elder son until sold by the late Francis Love Beckford, whose mother, Susanna, was sole daughter and heir of Richard Love, of Basing. It appears from the Heralds' Visitations of the county that the exiled son was fourteen in 1622, and this accords with the date on his tombstone. From one Visitation he would seem to have been married, but the name of the wife is not recorded. He is described as of Norton, in Hants, and of Lincoln's Inn.

Cawley was of a Sussex family, established at Chichester, and there is some account of him, together with a pedigree, given by Dallaway in that portion of his History of Sussex, but with this error, that he is there stated to have died at Bruges. Both Love and Cawley were members of the Rump Parliament, but the latter alone signed the king's death-warrant.

All the above parties, with the exception of Broughton, are, of course, noticed in Noble's work, called, by courtesy, the "Lives of the Regicides," a most meagre production, oftentimes incorrect, and where every name appears as if intended as a peg on which to hang a string of scurrilous epithets to be applied to the subjects of his so-called biographies. Coxe speaks fairly of Ludlow. He was a staunch republican, no doubt. Had he lived in these halcyon days of constitutional monarchy, he might have been a liberal Whig. The opening lines of his memoirs have a dignified grandeur that at once

enchains the reader in sympathy with his sufferings and his cause. "Having (he says) seen our cause betrayed, and the most solemn promises that could be made to the asserters of it, openly violated, I departed from my native country."

Whatever acts of violence the Parliamentary party may have perpetrated, and we will admit the King's beheading to be the most flagrant, they may now be placed on our bookshelves in juxtaposition with the narrative of the judicial murders of Russell and Sidney, and the bloody tale of the shambles of Jeffreys. Had Charles succeeded, does his most infatuated apologist suppose that the scaffolds on which flowed his and his archbishop's blood would not have given place to one vast slaughter-house reeking with that of his opponents? In these happily less sanguinary days we are disposed to shudder at almost any judicial sacrifice of life; but in reading history I have yet to learn why the martyr's crown should be placed on the brow of a bad monarch, rather than on that of a worthy subject, and the blood of a Russell be deemed a holier offering to justice than that of a Stuart.

A paper was read about a year ago, at the Society of Antiquaries,* communicating a copy of the address made by Ludlow to the authorities of Vevay, on his return to England after the Revolution of 1688; but it was an error in the contributor to assert that the epitaph to Love was "well known," as, until I had the boarding removed, the inscription was merely conjectured—and that too by myself. The document, which, as the writer says, is "curious, as presenting a specimen of puritanical phraseology in a French dress," is preserved, "with its obsolete orthography," as follows:—

Adieu de M^r. le General Ludlow.

Le jeudi, 25 Juillet, 1689—estants assemblez à l'ord^e Mons^r le Banderet, Mess^{rs} les Con^{rs} de Toffray, De la Fontaine, Dufresne, De Montel, Moret, Du Tour, Command^{rs} Debolaz, Giguillac, Hugonin, Scanavin, et Moy.

Mons^r le General Ludlow, ayant fait l'honneur à ce corps de venir en prendre congé pour son depart d'Angleterre, a produit par écrit le complim^t cy apres.

Le Seig^r, qui m'a pourveu avec plusieurs autres de mes cōpagnons en mes souffrances et exil, pour sa parole et le temognage de Jesus, d'un asyle très favorable en nous conduisant par la colomne de feu sous v're benin et eq^table gouvernem^t, m'appelant aujourd'hui p^r faire un tour en mon pays d'état, your y faire mon possible p^r fortifier les mains de n're Gedeon, qⁱ est miraculeusem^t suscité p^r nous retirer de la maison de servitude, et demolir l'autel de Baal contre ceux qⁱ prennent la querelle p^r luy et choisissent plustost de se mettre sous l'ōbre de l'épine que sous l'eq^table domina^ton du Roy de la Justice, et du prince de paix, ayant par la grande bonté de Dieu depuis plusieurs années, entre autres providences signalées et speciales, âplem^t et pleinem^t expérimenté les effets de la très gracieuse reception à n're j^{re} arrivée en cette ville, qⁱ vous a plu de nous signifier par feu M^r le Banderet de Montel de v're part, comme membre du meme corps avec vous, duquel Christ est le chef, je me trouve obligé devant que je parte p^r l'Angleterre, ignorant les choses qⁱ m'y doivent arriver, de vous temogner ma très humble reconnoissance, vous suppliant de l'accepter jusques à ce que l'occasion se pr^{te} p^r le manifester plus reellement. Vous assurant qui je ne manqueray pas de s'en prevaloir pour vous faire voir a tous en general et a chacun en particulier que je seray toute ma vie comme obligé d'être, Très honnorez Seig^r, votre très humble, très fidelle, et très obeissant serviteur,

(Sign.) EDM. LUDLOWE.

Sur ce ord^r d'aller prendre congé du luy en corps, et s'il le souhaite luy donner un certificat au plus ample.

Among the records from which Ludlow's address was extracted I found the following, which, as will be seen by the date, refers to the death of Nicholas Love:—

Le Lundi 6 9^{bre}, 1682.

Mons^r le Commandant et Mons^r Dufour iront complimenter Mess^{rs} les Anglais sur la mort de Mon^{se} leur compatriote, et leur accorderont de pouvoir l'ensevelir dans l'église.

There is also a notice of a permission to Ludlow's wife to disinter her husband's remains, to remove them to another chapel, and to put up an epitaph. The register of burials preserved at the Hotel de Ville commences in 1704, the older records having, unfortunately, been destroyed by a fire.

L.

ON THE CHARACTER OF CERVANTES AND HIS WRITINGS.

AMONGST the celebrated names in the annals of the great revival of literature in Europe, in the sixteenth century, there are few more worthy to be known and admired than Cervantes; yet, among the great number of readers in this country conversant with the authors of that period, how few are there who could tell more than that he wrote *Don Quixote*! There have, nevertheless, been many lives written of him, and enough is known of his history to make us feel that we can form a distinct idea of the genius and character of the man. What would we not give to possess as many facts respecting the life of our own Shakspeare! The lives most esteemed of Cervantes are that by Vicente de los Rios, which is prefixed to the edition of *Don Quixote* by the Spanish Academy, Madrid, 1780, 4 tom. fol.; one by Juan Antonio Pellicer, which was first printed in 1778, but afterwards, with large additions, introduced in his edition of *Don Quixote*, Madrid, 1797, 1798, 5 tom. 8vo.; and one by Don Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, published by the Spanish Academy, Madrid, 1819. This is the life which Ticknor mentions as the best of all in his opinion.

The family of Cervantes was noble, but decayed. Miguel was born early in October, 1547. The little town of Alcala de Henares, about twenty miles from Madrid, has the honour of being his birthplace. His parents were Rodrigo de Cervantes and Donna Leonora de Cortinas. By nature he was gifted with a brilliant genius, a rare imagination, and a clear judgment, says one of his biographers,* and so vehement a love of literature that he read everything that came within his reach. He sought to gather information from every source, even from the torn papers he met with in the streets, as he tells us himself. His parents early encouraged his love of learning, and he was taught grammar and reading by Master Juan Lopez de Hoyos. In the year 1568 it appears that Cervantes was in Madrid when Queen Isabella died;

but in 1570 he was living at Rome, acting as Chamberlain to the Cardinal Acquaviva. Julius Acquaviva had been sent into Spain by Pope Pius the Fifth, to obtain satisfaction from Philip the Second touching certain ecclesiastical matters at Milan. When he returned to Rome he was made a Cardinal, and carried Miguel away with him, being probably pleased with the grace and beauty of his person and mind.

The holy Pontiff, Philip the Second, and the Republic of Venice united together, soon after this, against Selim, the Emperor of the Turks, which league was concluded on the 29th of May, 1571; and Cervantes, dissatisfied with the idle life of a court, longing for glory, to which his disposition inclined him, felt an ambition to become a soldier. "There are no better soldiers than those transplanted from the seats of learning to the fields of war," as he observes long afterwards in one of his works.† This joint armament was commanded by Don John of Austria, a natural son of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, and who would himself make an admirable hero for a romance. It was at Lepanto, fighting under him, that Cervantes received the wound which deprived him of the use of his left hand and arm for the rest of his life. But upon this and other details of his career in the paths of glory, of his captivity among the Moors at Algiers, his sufferings and trials, his many adventures, and finally his release and restoration to his own country, having gained the love and admiration of all who knew him by his noble, brave, and unselfish character, we have not present time or space to dwell further, our object here being to give some account of his literary labours rather than his personal history.

He returned to Spain in 1580, after a ten years' absence, poor, and without a friend to assist his career in life. His mother had impoverished herself by paying the ransom for her sons, Miguel and an elder brother, who had been released three years before him. His father was dead.

* Pellicer.

† Persiles, book iii. chap. 10.

The first work we hear of is his *Galatea*, a pastoral romance, or eclogue, made familiar to us, though somewhat abridged and altered, by Florian. It is said that Cervantes wrote it to win the favour of a fair lady of good family who lived at Esquivias, a village near Madrid, and that she is celebrated in it as the shepherdess Amaryllis. Be this as it may, before it was finished he married Donna Catalina de Salazar, of Esquivias, whereby he seems to have gained happiness, but not wealth, though she was the possessor of a small property at that place; and, in order to subsist and maintain a family, he turned his attention to the drama. At this period it was in a rude and unformed state. He tells us of twenty or thirty plays which were acted with applause: of these but eight or nine are known. Sismondi, in his *Litterature du Midi*, has given a curious extract from the preface to his plays, in which Cervantes narrates what he had done for the improvement of the drama, and describes the state he found it in; modestly speaks of his own success, and of the two most celebrated of his works in this line—the *Life in Algiers* and *Numantia*: “I was at length,” says he, “occupied with other matters, and I laid down my pen and forsook the drama. In the meantime appeared that prodigy Lope de Vega, who immediately assumed the dramatic crown.”* Of these plays both Sismondi and Ticknor have given us a full and excellent account. Schlegel speaks of the *Numantia* as if it were not merely one of the most distinguished efforts of the early Spanish theatre, but one of the most striking exhibitions of modern poetry. It does not, however, appear that this was profitable enough to go on with. He had a sister dependent upon him as well as a wife to maintain. No mention is ever made of children; it is probable, therefore, that he had none. In his last work, *Persiles and Sigismunda*, which we shall notice by and by, he introduces a poet, in whom we plainly see he means to describe himself, “who came with the company (a party of travelling comedians) on purpose to help and patch up and mend old plays, and also write new ones, an occupation that

brought him more work than profit, and more amusement than honour. However,” continues he, “good poetry is always like clear water; it improves all unclean things. Like the sun, it passes over all impurities without being defiled by them. It is a gleam of light that shines forth from a dark corner, not burning, but illumining, all it meets with.” Thus he consoled himself for the lack of any profit in his pursuit, in his usual gay and cheerful manner of looking into all things,—thus does he, with a lively and bright spirit, make even adversity smile.

He went next to Seville, which he calls in one of his novels “a shelter for the poor and a refuge for the unfortunate.” He tried a quite different trade here, acting as one of the agents of Antonio de Guevara, a royal commissary for the American fleets, and afterwards as a collector of moneys due to the government and to private individuals. It was during the time he held these employments that he had to travel in different parts of Andalusia and Granada, by which means he became acquainted thoroughly with life, manners, and scenery in those beautiful parts of his native country; and we perceive the result in the fidelity and truth with which he describes places and persons in the tales he wrote afterwards.

But still his evil star pursued him; he again fell into trouble and a second captivity, though not this time among the Moors, but in a prison at Seville. Different accounts are given of the cause of this new misfortune. Ticknor's, however, is probably the true one,—“some debts incurred, partly owing to the failure of a person to whose care he had entrusted money, partly, perhaps, to his own negligence. The sum was so small that it seems to mark a more severe degree of poverty than he had yet suffered.” He was released after about three months' imprisonment. His residence at Seville extended from 1588 to 1598, or perhaps longer. Besides this imprisonment at Seville for debt in 1597, he seems again to have been in confinement at Valladolid. Pellicer enters very fully into all the particulars of this; he says that it was in 1605, and, after quoting a

* Roscoe's Translation.

passage from the Prologue to *Don Quixote*, which seems to prove that it was planned and partly written in a prison, he goes on to say,

In a prison, then, and without books or any other assistance except that which he could command from his own memory and fertile imagination, he composed a work original, delightful, elegant in style, instructive, of a marvellous invention, masterly good taste, and matter for never-ending and pleasant diversion: a work which displays the liveliness of his fancy, the richness of his genius and of his learning, and yet more of his Christian philosophy; for, though the prison was inconvenient and melancholy, yet neither did his imagination grow dull, nor his invention fail, nor did his mind grow depressed.

He tried, but in vain, to obtain from the King an appointment in America, setting forth, by exact documents which now constitute the most valuable materials for his biography, a general account of his adventures, services, and sufferings, while a soldier in the Levant, and of the miseries of his life while a slave in Algiers. This was in 1590.* Ticknor takes his authority from the *Life* by Navarrete. He never got any thing but a formal answer to his application.

It has been said above that the *Don Quixote* was written in a prison. It is not exactly clear when it was begun, but certainly during part of this time when he was overwhelmed with trouble and vexation of every sort. Cervantes was in Seville when King Philip the Second died, 1598. Pellicer says that nothing is known of his refuge or dwelling-place from this time till we find him in Valladolid in the year 1604. Did he move at once from Seville to this town, where Philip the Third held his new court? or was he wandering in other kingdoms and provinces? This is exactly what we know nothing of. Pellicer is disposed to believe that he was, during this time, acquiring that knowledge of *La Mancha*, which soon after shone forth in the *Don Quixote*. However, we have not space to pursue the inquiry here.

In spite of the extraordinary success of the new production, which was printed at Madrid in 1605, and of the universal admiration it excited, we do

not find the condition of its author at all improved. He was now a courtier, and followed the court to Madrid; but still poor, unfriended, and necessitous. His book was translated into all languages, and read by every body; but neither Philip the Third, nor any of the great men of his court, once thought of extending the hand of assistance to a man whose name was to live for ever as an honour and a glory to the ungrateful country which was unworthy to call him her son.

Eight years after this, in 1613, he published his *Novelas Exemplares*, or *Instructive Tales*, twelve in number; and in the preface he announces a second part of *Don Quixote*. Before it could be published, a person calling himself Avellaneda, who is suspected of being a Dominican monk, came out with an impertinent and affronting production which he called, the second volume of the ingenious Knight *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. It is singular that the real author of this was never known, though all manner of conjectures were afloat at the time. Pellicer and Navarrete give the whole discussion at length. Cervantes brought his second part out earlier than he had intended in consequence. It was finished in February, 1615, and published the autumn following. As the Duchess said in *Don Quixote*, chap. 32, it went forth into the full daylight of the world with the greatest applause of all men.

It has been said that Cervantes wrote the little work called *The Buscapie* or *Squib*, because he saw that his book was read by those who could not understand it, and that those who could, did not read it; and that in it he pointed out that his *Don Quixote* was a neat and veiled satire upon many well known and great personages, amongst whom were the Emperor Charles the Fifth and the Duke of Lerma. In the *Life* by Pellicer, many pages are devoted to shew the absurdity of such a belief, and to prove that it never was written by Cervantes, and certainly not required by way of enhancing the value of his book. It would be far too long for us to enter into it at present. Any one who ever read the *Buscapie*, at least the short story that has been published under that

* Ticknor, vol. ii.

name, must feel perfectly satisfied that Pellicer is in the right. A full account of the Buscapie discussions may be perused in the Appendix to Ticknor's *History of Spanish Literature*. In fact, it is clearly a mere imitation, written by an anonymous author. The success of *Don Quixote* was proved incontestably by the number of its editions; three if not four were made in the year 1605, in which it was published. Such an awakener as the Buscapie was consequently not needed.

The *Novelas Exemplares* have never been well translated. They are written, says Mr. Ticknor, with an idiomatic richness, a spirit and a grace which, though they are the oldest tales of their class in Spain, have left them ever since without successful rivals. Some of the tales were translated into English in 1640. There is an abridgement of one of them in Florian—*The Fuerza de la Sangre*, under the name of Leocadie—an English translation by Mabbe, London, 1640, folio. A good many of the tales were included in an old Collection of *Novels and Romances*, 1729. In the year 1742 an English translation by Shelton was republished, and a note in Roscoe's translation of Sismondi's *Litterature de Midi* mentions a newer translation in 2 vols. 12mo. 1822. The year after Cervantes had brought his *Novelas* before the public, he printed his *Journey to Parnassus*, a satire; and in 1615, the same year in which the second part of *Don Quixote* appeared, some comedies were printed which were never acted, and he found a publisher for them with difficulty.

There remains now only one, and that his last work, to notice, and we must hasten to bring the life of our author to a close. In the Dedication to the Count de Lemos which is affixed to the second part of his *Don Quixote*, he alludes to his failing health. By the manner in which he writes to this nobleman, it may be inferred that towards the end of his life some favour and patronage was bestowed upon him by the Count. In the Dedication to the Count de Lemos, which we find in his "*Persiles and Sigismunda*," (the work alluded to above,) he speaks of "the hopes he

has entertained of his lordship's goodness." We would fain hope that some "goodness" was intended to cheer his old age, had his life been longer spared to benefit by it. The preface to this romance was written after his return from Esquivias, where he had gone, probably for change of air, and to enjoy more quiet than he could do in Madrid; and we may consider it as almost a last legacy from him, and containing his farewell words.

He was not very far from seventy years of age, and his health was rapidly failing under the influence of disease and worn-out strength; yet still his lively spirits and cheerful good-humour were unabated, as may be seen by any one who takes the trouble to read this very remarkable preface; and those who take still further trouble and read the romance itself, will perceive that the brightness of his fancy and the fertility of his imagination, were likewise unchanged and undiminished.

We have seen with pleasure that this work, hitherto almost entirely unknown in this country, has just been presented to the English public.*

It was not published till six months after the death of its author, which took place on the 23rd of April, 1616.

The dedication is dated the 19th of the same month; he had received extreme unction only the day before. "My time," says he, "is short, my fears increase, my hopes diminish; yet do I greatly wish that my life could be prolonged, so that I might have the great delight of seeing your Excellency once again in Spain; it would almost be new life to me; but if it be decreed that I am to lose it, the will of heaven be done."

The Count de Lemos was then on his way home from Naples, but before he arrived the great and noble spirit of Cervantes was released.

The number of editions through which "*Persiles and Sigismunda*" has gone in Spain, prove the estimation in which it was held in that country; and it appears that not only Cervantes himself, but his friends, thought it admirable, and Joseph de Valdivieso said he had equalled or surpassed in it all his

* The *Wanderings of Persiles and Sigismunda*. A northern story, by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. London, Cundall, 1854.

former efforts.* In this opinion we do not think English readers of these days will be inclined to agree. Still it well deserves to be known, and read, and appreciated. It has been said that he looked to the Greek romances, and took the Theagenes and Chariclea of Heliodorus as his model. It is probable that this was so, but the chief likeness consists in his taking a pair of lovers of superhuman beauty, and carrying them through a variety of the most marvellous adventures; but here the comparison ceases. We question whether any modern reader would have patience to read through many chapters of the Æthiopic adventures, and yet that work has not been without its meed of praise; and its author, we are told by Heylin, chose rather to lose his bishoprick than consent to the burning of his book, which a provincial synod had adjudged to the fire. In the romance of "Persiles," although there is an abundance of improbabilities and absurdities, yet the adventures and incidents are so rapidly and spiritedly told as to make it attractive and entertaining. Although the story is wild and fantastic, yet the style is extremely beautiful and graceful, and some of the stories have an especial interest, because we can plainly discern in them traces of Cervantes' own experience in life, and passages which belong to his own history. In many parts we find the knowledge of the world and of human nature, in which he so eminently excelled; and flashes of his own bright and sunny humour are not unfrequent.

With all these merits, it is the more extraordinary that there should be mingled in this remarkable composition such striking absurdities. In the beginning of his story it is plain that he meant to throw the date of it so far back that he might carry his pilgrims through a sort of imaginary land, such as was inhabited by the princes and princesses and knights errant of the old romances he had himself sought to put down and cast ridicule upon. By fixing upon a prince of Iceland and a

princess of Friesland for his hero and heroine, Cervantes had got into safe ground for the display of any amount of imagination, and might talk about snowy islands and frozen seas without any necessity for keeping within the bounds of reality; but, with the carelessness and inconsistency for which he is so remarkable, and which he has shewn to a great degree also in his Don Quixote, he suddenly forgets that he must keep to the dreamland he has chosen, and, by bringing in persons and events that belong to his own time, fixes the date exactly.

It is impossible to suppose that he was ignorant of the manners and habits of England and Ireland at a time when the history of both was closely connected with that of Spain; we know, indeed, that he was not. Even after the death of Mary, who had espoused Philip II. a Spanish ambassador was living at Elizabeth's court. Cervantes returned from his Moorish captivity in 1580. He must have been perfectly aware of all the intrigues and plots of the Duke of Alva, who for so many years endeavoured to excite the subjects of the Protestant queen to rebellion and treason. He must have known that Don John of Austria, the hero of Lepanto, was plotting with the Pope and the Guises to depose her, marry the Queen of Scots, and obtain for himself the crown of England.† Death, indeed, ended the projects, and stayed the ambition of Don John; but still the Pope and Philip the Second continued to plan and plot against Elizabeth, whose wise and steady reign was the main support of the Protestant Reformation. At the time of the celebrated expedition to Cadiz, where Drake with his little fleet of four-and-twenty vessels, burnt, sunk, and destroyed above a hundred of the Spanish ships, Cervantes was living at Seville, and in 1598 he seems to have been there also; at any rate Pellicer gives us a sonnet, which he wrote after the sacking of Cadiz by Essex and Howard. And doubtless, from the accounts of the survivors who returned to Spain

* In the approbation given at Madrid when the book was to be printed, in September, 1616:—

Que de quantos dejó escritos, ninguno es mas ingenioso,
Mas Culto, ni mas entretenido.

† Modern History of England. Turner,

after the dispersion of the Invincible Armada, he collected his ideas of the wild rocks and dangerous shores that were to be found among the northern seas. But, setting all truth and probability aside, he chose to let his fancy wander and create imaginary kingdoms, and people the islands that lie around the coasts of Great Britain with barbarians and savages, at its own sweet will.

In the beginning of the third book of *Persiles and Sigismunda*, he brings his wandering pilgrims into Portugal, and we know that the time must be in the reign of either Philip the Second or Third, when Spain and Portugal were (as we may even in our present time possibly again see them) united as one kingdom, and a Spanish viceroy reigned in Lisbon.

The apparent ignorance of England and English history which he displays, proves most distinctly that it was not his intention to describe that country or her neighbouring islands as they actually were, and he maintains the same sort of ignorance in speaking of Denmark or Norway, or indeed any of the northern countries; evidently his descriptions are taken from the wild tales and exaggerated accounts he had read in the voyages and travels among the northern seas. Ramusio, a Venetian, published in 1550 the 1st volume of his collection of travels, his 2nd volume came out in 1559, and his 3rd in 1565. In this collection was included the *Travels of Marco Polo*, and also the curious voyages of the *Zeni Brothers*.

Several enterprising navigators had found their way into the frozen seas of hitherto unknown regions, but geographical knowledge even at the end of the sixteenth century was very small and scanty.

But, with respect to the corsair or pirate vessels, which he represents in his romance, as cruising about the seas in search of spoil, and yet as being under the command of highly respectable personages, as for instance, *one* captain is spoken of as being a particular friend of the Prince of Denmark, and *another* aspires to gain the love of a King's daughter, we need only look back to the history of those times and we shall see that such things were, and that a gentleman well born

and needy might fit out a vessel and sail upon an expedition to which perhaps in these days *we* might give a very different name and view in quite another light. In fact it was to the sins of Spain that these gentlemen pirates owed their existence. The jealousy of the Spaniards would not allow any other nation to trade or settle in the West Indies. About the year 1524 those associations were begun which ended in the terrible history of the buccaneers.

At that time and long afterwards Spain, in right of her priority of discovery, considered the whole of the New World as treasure-trove, of which she was lawfully and exclusively the mistress. Every foreigner found on the coasts of the vast American continent or among the islands was treated as a robber; and this being the case, it is no wonder that seafaring adventurers became notorious for their predatory or ferocious habits, and returned cruelty for cruelty. But the enterprising nations of Europe were not to be checked by the tyranny of Spain. The mariners of Europe considered the New World as an Eldorado, where gold and treasures were to be had for the fetching. The barbarities and cruelties committed by the Spaniards were circulated as popular stories and produced a great sensation. A Frenchman of the name of Mont Bar became a buccaneer on purpose to avenge his nation, and killed so many Spaniards in the West Indies that he obtained the name of the Exterminator. Another took up the trade because he was in debt and wished to pay his creditors; by degrees, many respectable men joined the association, generally dropping their own name and assuming a new one—Peter of Dieppe, Bartolomeo Portuguez, François l'Olonnais, and Mansvelt were distinguished captains of buccaneer or pirate ships in those days; but the fame of the well known Henry Morgan, a Welshman, eclipsed them all; he was knighted by Charles the Second, and made Deputy-Governor of Jamaica. (*P. Cycl. art. Buccaneers.*)

Sir Francis Drake, our own great circumnavigator, may be considered as one of the greatest in this line: of low birth, only a common seaman at first, embarking his whole small fortune on a private venture to the West Indies, a rover on the wide seas in search of gain, not over particular about the means whereby it was obtained (Camden says that he got some store of money in the West Indies "by playing the seaman and the pirate"), but

chivalrous, brave, and attentive to all the decorums of society,—his name was long a word of dread in Spanish ears; Lope de Vega devoted a whole poem to the subject of *The Dragon*, as he is called through the whole of it. His enterprises in South America would now be termed piratical; but at the time he lived, such deeds were but the steps leading to the highest dignities.

Thus, Cervantes is *not* romancing when he sends Periander forth upon an expedition as captain of a pirate ship to scour the seas in search of his lost Auristella.

We have digressed far away from our author, and to him we must now return. It has already been said that Cervantes did not live to see his patron the Count de Lemos, nor to publish his romance. On the 2nd of April he had entered the Order of Franciscan Friars; it is said that he had adopted their habit three years before; it was a frequent practice in those days. His mind, though still full of life and vivacity, was perfectly calm and serene; he was prepared and ready to leave a world where life had been to him a perpetual struggle; and yet to the last we find evidence of that bright gay spirit which continual disappointment

could never sour, nor captivity, poverty, or sickness ever quell.

On the 23d April, 1616, when 68 years of age, he died at Madrid. According to his own desire, he was buried in the Convent of the Nuns of the Trinity, which was near the street of Leon where he lived. The poverty of his funeral, and the obscurity in which he lived to the last, seem to prove that the gratitude he expresses for favours and kindness shewn to him by the Count de Lemos, was more for what he trusted might be in store for him than for anything he had hitherto received.

Possibly some pecuniary assistance may have been vouchsafed which preserved him from absolute want. It is painful to reflect that neglect through life should have been the fate of this great man, and that he was allowed to lie down at last in an unhonoured grave, without a stone or epitaph to mark the spot where his remains were laid. A few years afterwards (as we learn from Mr. Ticknor) the very convent in which he had been buried was removed to some other part of the city, and no one in Spain can point to the spot where Cervantes found at last a peaceful resting-place.

THE NEW PATRON SAINT OF AMIENS.

FROM "Notes at Paris, particularly on the State and Prospects of Religion," a book of which further notice will be found among the Reviews in our present Magazine, we make the following extract relative to an extraordinary scene which took place in one of the principal cities of France in the month of October last. Among the numerous practices as well as doctrines which show forth the revival of the spirit of Mediævalism at the present time, the author states, that "We behold the Catacombs of Rome worked with increased activity, as if they were a spiritual California. Bones and skeletons are exhumed from their quiet abodes, and carried to the sacred Mint of Reliques at Rome; thence, when stamped with Papal authority, they are issued throughout the world, and are received with pomp and homage in the principal cities of France, and are displayed to the devotion of crowded congregations viewing before them.

"An ancient Latin inscription was discovered some time ago in the Catacombs at Rome, near the Via Salaria: it is as follows:

AURELIAE THEUDOSIAE
BENIGNISSIMAE ET
INCOMPARABILI FEMINAE
AURELIUS OPTATUS
CONJUGI INNOCENTISSIMAE
DEPOS. PR. KAL. DEC.
NAT. AMBIANA
B. M. F.*

i. e. :—

To Aurelia Theudisia,
a most benign
and incomparable Woman,
Aurelius Optatus,
to his most innocent Wife,
buried xxixth November,
To her well-deserving
he placed this monument.

I reserve the words 'NAT. AMBIANA' to be noticed by and by.

* i. e. Bene merenti fecit.

"This inscription, which is engraven on a marble slab, and is still extant, records the burial of a certain Theudisia. Near it were found some bones, which were supposed to be her mortal remains. As she was interred in the Catacombs, she was presumed to be a *Christian*. A phial, supposed to have once contained blood, was found near the remains. Hence Theudisia was believed by some to have been a *Christian martyr*. Antiquaries are divided in opinion as to the nature and purport of this evidence. Some maintain that wherever a phial is found in the Catacombs, there is the grave of a martyr. Other archaeologists are of opinion that 'what in these phials is called blood is the deposit of the wine used in the communion.'*

"However this may be, these remains, supposed to be the relics of Aurelia Theudisia, were not allowed to remain unmolested in the peaceful dormitory of the dead. No heed was paid to the solemn language of that other Christian inscription† once seen in the Catacombs at Rome:—

MALE PEREAT
INSEPUITUS JACEAT
NON RESURGAT
CUM JUDA PARTEM HABEAT
SI QUIS SEPULCRUM HOC VIOLAVÉRIT.
i. c. :—

*May that man perish miserably,
May he lie unburied,
May he not rise again,
May he have his portion with Judas,
Who violates this Grave.*

"The grave was rifled of its contents. The sacred remains of this reputed Chris-

tian woman—this beloved wife—this supposed Christian martyr, Theudisia, were exhumed from the privacy of the tomb, and were exposed to the gaze of a morbid curiosity. The sepulchral tablet was torn from its place. They were subjected to the critical scrutiny of a Roman tribunal—the 'Congregation of Relics.' A posthumous inquest was held on the body by this tribunal more than 1300 years after its decease, and a verdict was pronounced—that the remains in question were those of Theudisia—that Theudisia was a Christian—a saint—a martyr—and a *native of Amiens in France*.

"This judicial sentence of the Roman tribunal was ratified by the Bishop of Rome himself. Nor was this all. The Pope decreed that the name of Theudisia should now be added to the ritual of the church of Amiens;‡ that an office should be inserted there in her honour; and that henceforth masses should be said in her name in all the parishes of the diocese of Amiens, and an annual festival be celebrated in her memory.

"The matter did not rest here. These mortal remains, having been disinterred from the Catacombs of Rome, must now take a longer journey: they must be transported to Amiens in France. Accordingly to Amiens they came, where they were received, on the 12th October last, with extraordinary pomp of music, and banners, and illuminations, and processions, and triumphal arches, and with a large concourse of cardinals, archbishops, and bishops,§ twenty-eight in number; and they were carried in a magnificent car of triumph to the Cathedral Church of Amiens,

* Bunsen, Hippolytus, i. p. 227.

† Arringhi Roma Subterranea, iii. c. 23, p. 436, ed. Arnheim, 1671.

‡ M. l'Abbé Gerbet, Vicar-General of Amiens, thus writes: "Le Souverain-Pontife a fait plus encore pour notre sainte Amiénoise: il a voulu que son office fût inséré dans notre liturgie, qu'on célébrât la messe en son honneur dans toutes les paroisses, qu'on lui consacra une fête annuelle qui prit place parmi nos solennités les plus saintes. L'assistance divine, qui dirige le Saint-Siège dans les prescriptions du culte si étroitement lié à la foi, vient sceller en quelque sorte les autres garanties, appuyées sur les précautions les plus scrupuleuses que la prudence humaine puisse inspirer."

And the Bishop of Amiens has published the following words: "Sainte Theudisie est pour nous la première-née peut-être de cette Eglise, qui paya notre rançon, qui mérita le don de la foi apporté bientôt après elle à nos aïeux par saint Firman. Nous sommes nés de son sang: elle nous enfanta par sa mort à l'immortalité."

§ See *Univers*, Oct. 21. "On peut se figurer cette ville changée en un temple, ces arcs de triomphe, cette foule inclinée, les bannières, les reliquaires précieux, et précédant le char triomphal de la Martyre, à la suite duquel marchaient, le bâton pastoral à la main, vingt-huit Evêques."

Oct. 15. "Nous voulons d'abord placer en tête de ce compte—rendu les noms des princes de l'Eglise dont la présence a donné tant de lustre à cette cérémonie.

"LL. Em. les Cardinaux Wiseman Archevêque de Westminster, Gousset Archevêque de Reims, et Morlot Archevêque de Tours. . . . On remarquait la robe et le manteau violet des Chanoines de Westminster."

and sermons* were there preached to immense congregations, congratulating the inhabitants of that city on the acquisition of the body of a saint and martyr born within their walls, and assuring them that these relics might be regarded by them as a pledge of the Divine favour and protection to the city, and exhorting them to imitate Theodosia in their lives, and to invoke Theodosia in their prayers.

"Such are the results of the discovery.

"Having been brought to this conclusion, let us now pause a moment, and review the process of evidence by which we have been conducted thither. What is the basis of demonstration on which this grand superstructure rests? Is any thing known of Theodosia? Absolutely nothing. No record has been cited to show that she was a Christian, none that she was a martyr. The belief that she was so rests solely on the nature of the place in which she was found, and on the phial discovered near the remains. None has been adduced that she was a *native of Amiens*.

"Her history is confined to the Latin inscription quoted above. It has, indeed, been argued by Roman antiquaries, it has been resolved by the Roman Congregation of Relics, and by the Bishop of Rome himself, that this inscription is sufficient to evince that Theodosia was a native of Amiens. And, relying on their authority, the Vicar-General of Amiens, M. l'Abbé Gerbet (now nominated to the Episcopal See of Perpignan), has written a treatise in honour of Theodosia, as a patron saint of Amiens; and the Bishop of Amiens

has received her as such in the cathedral of that city, and a large number of bishops, clergy, and people flocked to Amiens to welcome her on the 12th October last; and her name has been added to the Calendar of Saints, and will be venerated year after year on a solemn anniversary of the Church.

"All this is true. And here is a sad and striking example (may it prove a salutary warning!) of the unbounded confidence and reckless audacity with which the Church of Rome now speculates on the credulity of Europe, and dictates acts of worship and articles of faith. Is it not also an evidence of her infatuation, and, perhaps, an omen of her fall?

"Let the candid reader examine the inscription in question. There he will see the words NAT. AMBIANA. The antiquaries of Rome translate them thus, 'Born at Ambianum or Amiens.' And they apply them to Theodosia. And the Bishop of Rome sanctions this translation; he authorises this application; and the Bishop of Amiens, and many of his colleagues and clergy and people act upon it. It has force to modify their Liturgy, and is made the groundwork of their prayers. But is this a correct translation? In the solemn work of religious worship wise men will proceed warily. And is this translation so manifestly true that a reasonable inquirer can be satisfied with it? And, much more (on the supposition that the adoration of saints is in any case not unlawful), is this translation so certain, is it so incontrovertible, that the church and diocese of Amiens, and the

* The first was preached by Cardinal Wiseman, and in the published report of his Discourse are the following words: "Elle porte donc avec elle le flambeau de la foi primitive pour éclairer et pour fortifier la nôtre; que cette lumière céleste pénètre dans les cœurs non moins que dans l'intelligence des fidèles. Oui, Theodosie, vous l'avez déjà fait. Vos ossements humiliés pour Jésus Christ ont tressailli aujourd'hui de joie, *Exultabunt ossa humiliata*, et nous ont communiqué leurs transports d'allégresse. Et cette joie, cette fête auront des résultats durables, elles jettent pour l'avenir les fondements d'une plus solide et plus ferme piété. *Ce qu'est Lucie pour Syracuse, Agathe pour Catane, Geneviève pour Paris, Agnès pour Rome, Theodosie le sera, l'est déjà pour Amiens.* Elle deviendra l'objet d'une dévotion chaque jour plus tendre, à laquelle cette vénération profonde qu'inspire la mémoire des saints pontifes et martyrs des premiers temps donne un caractère particulier. Et si jusqu'à présent, inconnue des vôtres, vous avez cependant prié pour eux, combien plus désormais invoquée par eux, avec ferveur et confiance, ne redoubleriez-vous pas vos puissantes intercessions auprès du Dieu des martyrs? Commencez donc dès aujourd'hui à bénir votre ville et votre peuple, au milieu desquels vous allez reposer jusqu'à votre glorieuse résurrection."

By a remarkable coincidence, the fête at Amiens, for the translation of Theodosia, in which the Roman Ecclesiastic who has assumed the title of Archbishop of Westminster took so prominent a part, occurred on the eve of the anniversary of the translation of King Edward the Confessor, the day on which some who acknowledge the Cardinal as their Archbishop presented themselves at Westminster Abbey in order to worship at the shrine of Edward the Confessor. The scene at Amiens is a rehearsal of what would be enacted in England, if their will were complied with.

Let us be thankful for the timely warning.

whole Christian world may safely accept it as a sufficient warrant for acts of religious veneration to Theodosia, as a saint born at Amiens, and as a patron of that city?

"Assuredly not. It is by no means clear that the words NAT. AMBIANA refer to Theodosia at all. Indeed the laws of grammatical construction would seem to forbid such an application. Whatever may be the powers of the Papacy, spiritual or temporal, it cannot cancel the canons of criticism. Whatever it may do for the unity of the Church, it cannot destroy the concords of grammar. It cannot convert Ambiana into a dative case and make it agree with Theodosia. It cannot force Ambiana to follow the word 'fecit.' A grammarian of old said to a Roman Emperor, 'Your Majesty may give the freedom of city to *men*, but not to *words*.' The same may be said of the Pope.

"But suppose that NAT. AMBIANA does refer to Theodosia. What follows? Rome would gain nothing from that concession. She can never prove thereby that Theodosia was *born in the city of Amiens*. She can never justify herself in propounding Theodosia as a saint of Amiens, to be venerated as such in the offices of religion, with the homage of its inhabitants.

"It is, indeed, strange that any who have breathed the air of Italy and Rome should ever have translated the words 'NAT. AMBIANA' *born at Amiens*. A native of France, tempted by the specious analogies of language, might, perhaps, be betrayed into the error of rendering them '*née Amiénoise*.' And this the venerable Bishop of Amiens has done: this the Vicar-General of Amiens has done.*

Let them be pardoned for it. But that a 'Roman Congregation of Relics' should do this; that a Bishop of Rome, calling himself infallible, should do it—this would surpass belief, if we did not know by experience into what illusions men are betrayed, when they have wrought themselves up to the presumptuous imagination that they cannot err.

Nihil est quod credere de se
Non possit, quum laudatur Dis æqua potestas.

"But what would Pope Gregory the First have said, if some Anglo-Saxon convert, seeing the words NAT. ROMANA in a Latin inscription, had rendered them '*born at Rome*'?

"The fact is, that in this inscription concerning Theodosia the word NAT. is *not* an abbreviation for *Nata*, but for *Natione*. And marvellous it is, that the 'Congregation of Relics,' and the Roman Archaeologists, and the Bishop of Rome, should have forgotten this, when they had before them several examples of the same abbreviation in old Latin inscriptions, collected even in such common books as those of Gerrard, Ursatus, and others. NAT. AMBIANA does *not* signify '*born at Amiens*' (a miserable solecism), but it signifies '*an Ambian by Nation*;' just as 'NAT. PAN.' signifies '*a Pannonian by Nation*,' and 'NAT. DALM.' signifies '*a Dalmatian by Nation*;' and other similar instances which may be seen in the volumes just mentioned.†

"Besides, if Theodosia was a saint and a martyr (as the Roman antiquaries imagine), it may easily be shown from other considerations that NAT. AMBIANA could *not* mean '*born at Ambianum or Amiens*.' For the age of *martyrs* had passed away

* M. L'Abbé Gerbet, in his recent publication on *SAINTE THEUDOSIE*, translates the Inscription above quoted as follows:—

*A Aurélie Theodosie,
Très bénigne et
Incomparable Femme,
Aurelius Optatus
A Son Epouse très innocente,
Déposée la veille des Kalendes de Décembre,
Née Amiénoise,
Il a fait (cette epitaphe à elle) bien méritante.*

Thus making "Ambiana" agree with "Theodosia;" and rendering "Nat. Ambiana" "*Née Amiénoise*."

The Abbé frankly allows that this Inscription is the only extant document concerning Theodosia. "Nous n'avons aucun monument historique qui renferme quelques détails sur Sainte Theodosie. Les anciens Martyrologes Romains et Gallicans n'ont pas recueilli son nom." He states as the general opinion of the *present* Antiquarians of Rome that she was martyred between A.D. 253 and A.D. 275.

The Bishop of Amiens, in the "Avertissement" he has published on the subject writes thus, "Nous ne nous arrêterons à prouver que Sainte Theodosie est une fille d'Amiens. C'est son mari, Aurelius Optatus, qui nous l'atteste 'NAT. AMBIANA,' *Née Amiénoise*."

† Ursati Explan. Notarum, Paris, 1723, p. 162.

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before Amiens received the name of *Ambianum*. In the age of martyrs it was called Samanobria, Samanobriua, or Samanobriua (the name by which Cicero calls it), and was not called *Ambianum* till late in the fourth century,* probably not so soon.

"Let it then be granted for argument's sake, that the words *Nat. Ambiana* do refer to Theodosia, then all that can reasonably be inferred from them is this, that she was an Ambian by nation. Now, the AMBIANI inhabited a wide tract of country (as the readers of Cæsar and Strabo will remember), and it would be as absurd to infer that a man was born at York, because he was born in Yorkshire, as to conclude that a woman was born at Ambianum (or Amiens), because she was an Ambianian by nation. Indeed, there is nothing whatever to show that Theodosia might not have been born of Ambian parents at Rome, where she was buried, and where, if the Church of Rome had not been blinded by a spirit of delusion, and if she had not desired to blind others, the mortal remains of Theodosia would still be resting in peace.

"The fact that such scenes as this which has now been described should be enacted in a large mercantile city like Amiens, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and in the presence, and with the co-operation, of nearly thirty of the most distinguished members of the Roman hierarchy, and with a vast concourse and applause of numberless spectators, and that no voice should have been lifted up as yet to reveal its true character, and that some expressions of desire have even been uttered in England that such scenes should be imitated here, is one which may well suggest sober, serious, and solemn reflections.

"The present age boasts itself an age of intellectual illumination. It vaunts its

own shrewdness and sagacity. It seems to suppose that by means of mechanical skill, and scientific attainments, and commercial activity, and diffusion of secular knowledge, it may laugh to scorn the attempts of superstition. Vain-glorious imagination! Such an assurance is refuted by the recent fête of Amiens, and by other similar phenomena, which would almost seem to indicate that, instead of making true progress, Europe is relapsing into the ignorance and barbarism of the Dark Ages. May it not be feared that, as a punishment for our own intellectual arrogance, presumption, and pride, Almighty God is blinding the eyes of those who think they see most clearly, that the spiritual vision of Europe is becoming dimmer and darker, so that it cannot behold the things which belong to its peace?

"In the mean time, however, it is certain that sooner or later such delusions as these will be exposed to the eyes of the world. Then what a triumph will have been given by them to scepticism! And what a retribution will then ensue! The joys of the recent fête at Amiens, and of other festivals like them, will be turned to shame and sorrow. The infidel will point to them and say, with a sneer of savage scorn, You have attempted to cheat us. You have endeavoured—you teachers of religion—to palm a fraud upon us in the name of Christianity! Talk not to us of Christianity. If preached by you, it must be false. You have deluded us enough. Now we are free. We despise and defy you. And *væ victis*! Look to yourselves.

"What a powerful force of reaction may thus recoil on religion! What a sudden shock to the faith of the world from such superstitions as these! . . . May the God of Truth and Peace avert their consequences! He only can."

RUINED CITIES IN AMERICA.

(From the San Francisco Herald.)

The great basin in the middle of our territory, bounded on the north by the Wahsatch Mountains and the settlements of the Mormons in Utah, on the east by the Rocky Mountains skirting the right bank of the Rio Grande, on the south by

the Gila, and on the west by the Sierra Nevada, is a region still almost unknown. Trappers and mountaineers have passed all round the inner side of its rim, but none have ever crossed it, with the exception of Mr. Beale, who traversed on his

* Sigebert, ad A.D. 382. Civitatem quam Antoninus Samanobriam (sive Samanobriam) ab adjacentis flumine appellavit Gratianus mutato nomine *Ambianis* fecit vocari.

It appears, therefore, that the name of Amiens, which had been Samanobria or Samanobriua till the time of Gratian, circ. A.D. 382, was then changed to *Ambianis*, and that *Ambianum* is a still later name.

recent trip its northern slope, and Captain Joe Walker, the famous mountaineer, who passed nearly through its centre in the winter of 1850. But little, therefore, is known regarding it; but that little is exceedingly interesting, and fills the mind with eagerness to know more. From Captain Walker we have gathered many particulars regarding his celebrated trip, and the character of this mysterious land, which have never before been brought to light. There is no lack of streams within it; the Rio Colorado Chiquito, or Little Red River, runs entirely across it, about 100 miles to the north of the Gila, and almost parallel to it, and empties into the Colorado. About 120 miles still further north the San Juan follows exactly the same course as the Little Red River, and empties in Grand River, the most important branch of the Colorado. Grand River itself pursues a course a little south of west across the northern part of the basin; while the Avonkaree, a large river discovered by Mr. Beale, Green River, and the Rio Virgen, are all large streams, which drain the northern mountain rim, and run in a southerly direction into the Colorado.

The great basin between the Colorado and the Rio Grande is an immense table-land, broken towards the Gila and the Rio Grande by detached sierras. Almost all the streams run through deep canons. The country is barren and desolate, and entirely uninhabited. But though now so bleak and forbidding, strewn all around may be seen the evidence that it was once peopled by a civilised and thickly settled population. They have long since disappeared, but their handiwork still remains to attest their former greatness. Captain Walker assures us that the country from the Colorado to the Rio Grande, between the Gila and San Juan, is full of ruined habitations and cities, most of which are on the table-land. - Although he had frequently met with crumbling masses of masonry and numberless specimens of antique pottery, such as have been noticed in the immigrant trail south of the Gila, it was not until his last trip across that he ever saw a structure standing. On that occasion he had penetrated about midway from the Colorado into the wilderness, and had encamped near the Little Red River, with the Sierra Blanca looming up to the south, when he noticed at a little distance an object that induced him to examine further. As he approached, he found it to be a kind of citadel, around which lay the ruins of a city more than a mile in length. It was located on a gentle declivity that sloped towards Red River, and the lines of the streets could be distinctly

traced, running regularly at right angles with each other. The houses had all been built of stones, but had been reduced to ruins by the action of some great heat, which had evidently passed over the whole country. It was not an ordinary conflagration, but must have been some fierce furnace-like blast of fire, similar to that issuing from a volcano, as the stones were burnt—some of them almost cindered, others glazed, as if melted. This appearance was visible in every ruin he met with. A storm of fire seemed to have swept over the whole face of the country, and the inhabitants must have fallen before it. In the centre of this city we refer to rose abruptly a rock twenty or thirty feet high, upon the top of which stood a portion of the walls of what had once been an immense building. The outline of the building was still distinct, although only the northern angle, with walls fifteen or eighteen feet long, and ten feet high, were standing. These walls were constructed of stone, well quarried and well built. All the south end of the building seemed to have been burnt to cinders, and to have sunk to a mere pile of rubbish. Even the rock on which it was built appeared to have been partially fused by the heat. Captain Walker spent some time in examining the interesting spot. He traced many of the streets and the outlines of the houses, but could find no other wall standing. As often as he had seen ruins of this character, he had never until this occasion discovered any of the implements of the ancient people. Here he found a number of handmills, similar to those still used by the Pueblos and the Mexicans for grinding their corn. They were made of light porous rock, and consisted of two pieces about two feet long and ten inches wide, the one hollowed out, and the other made convex like a roller to fit the concavity. They were the only articles that had resisted the heat. No metals of any kind were found. Strewn all around might be seen numerous fragments of crockery, sometimes beautifully carved, at others painted. This, however, was not peculiar to this spot, as he had seen antique pottery in every part of the country, from San Juan to the Gila.

Captain Walker continued his journey, and noticed several more ruins a little off his route next day, but he could not stop to examine them. On this side of the Colorado he has never seen any remains, except of the present races. The Indians have no traditions relative to the ancient people once thickly settled in this region. They look with wonder upon these remains, but know nothing of their origin. Captain Walker, who, we may remark, is a most intelligent and close observer, far

superior to the generality of the old trappers, and with a wonderfully retentive memory, is of opinion that this basin, now so barren, was once a charming country, sustaining millions of people, and that its present desolation has been wrought by the action of volcanic fires. The mill discovered proves that the ancient race once farmed; the country, as it now appears, never could be tilled, hence it is inferred it must have been different in early days. They must have had sheep, too, for the representation of that useful animal was found carved upon a piece of pottery.

Lieutenant Beale states that on his first trip across the continent he discovered in the midst of the wilderness north of the Gila what appeared to be a strong fort, the walls of great thickness, built of stone. He traversed it, and found it contained forty-two rooms. In the vicinity numerous balls of hard clay, from the size of a bullet to that of a grape shot, were met with. What was singular about them was the fact that frequently ten or twenty were stuck together like a number of bullets run out of half-a-dozen connecting moulds, or like a whole baking of rolls. It is difficult to say what these were intended

for. They were so hard, however, that the smaller ones could be discharged from a gun. And now it remains for the antiquary to explore this most interesting region in the very heart of our country, and to say who were the people that inhabited it. They may have been the ancestors of the Aztecs whom Cortes found in Mexico, for they were known to have come from the north. Tradition relates that they sailed out from their northern homes directed by their prophets not to cease their march till they came across an eagle sitting upon a cactus with a serpent in its claws. This they found where the city of Mexico now stands, and there they established their dominion. The legend is still preserved in the device upon the Mexican dollar. Some remnants of the Aztecs still remained within a few years past at the ruined city of Grand Quivera, or Pecos, in the wilderness of New Mexico. Here, in deep caverns, they kept alive, with reverential care, the sacred fire, which was always to burn until the return of Montezuma. It only went out about ten years ago, when the last Indian of the tribe expired.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

"Merrie England"—Ancient Monastic Seal discovered at Youghal—Emendation of a Passage in Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

"MERRIE ENGLAND."

MR. URBAN,—There is no epithet appropriated by more established consent to its subject, than that used in the expression "*Merry England*." Perhaps some of your correspondents can inform me, at what time and in what manner this appropriation arose. I do not remember the phrase in any of our elder writers. It may be observed, that the word *merry* is used in all our old authors with the sense of *pleasant*, as well as that of *joyful*.

That made them in a citee for to tarie,
That stood ful *mery* upon an haven side.
(Chaucer, Nonnes Preestes Tale.)

The expression "*merry weather*," with the surname derived from it, is another instance of this.

There eke my feeble bark awhile may stay,
Till *mery* wind and weather call her thence away.
(Spenser, Fairy Queen, lib. 1. canto 12.)

But there can be little doubt that in

the phrase "*Merry England*," the epithet was intended to describe, not the agreeableness of the country, but the wealth and prosperity of its inhabitants, as exhibited especially in their fondness for social enjoyments. Various writers during the middle ages bear testimony to the prosperity enjoyed by the mass of the people of England, as compared with the condition of the same classes abroad. Of the convivial habits of our ancestors of the reign of Henry VII. the following curious notice occurs in the Italian description of England prepared by the Venetian embassy of 1496, and published by the Camden Society. "The English take great pleasure in having a quantity of excellent victuals, and also in remaining a long time at table, but are sparing of wine, when they drink it at their own expense. Few people keep wine in their own houses, but they buy it, for the most part, at a tavern; and when they mean to drink wine in abund-

ance they go to the tavern, and this is done not only by the men but by women of good repute. The deficiency of wine however is amply supplied by the abundance of ale and beer, to the use of which these people are become so habituated, that, at an entertainment where there is plenty of wine, they will drink them in preference to it, and in great quantities. Like discreet people, however, they do not offer them to Italians unless they ask for them. They think no greater honour can be conferred or received than to invite others to eat with them, or to be invited themselves; and they will spend five or six ducats to entertain a single person, while to help him in distress they would not give him a groat.*

The propensity of our countrymen for plentiful living, and their reputation for exceeding rather on the side of "good eating" than of "good drinking," is celebrated by Scaliger in one of his epigrams.

Tressunt convivæ, Germanus, Flander, et Anglus;
Dic quis edat mellius, quis meliusve bibat?
Non comedis, Germane, bibis: tu non bibis, Angle,
Sed comedis; comedis, Flandre, bibisque bene.

Which may be rendered in English thus:

For feasting there are nowhere such men
As Flemings, Englishmen, and Dutchmen;
Which of the three, a question puzzling,
Exceeds in eating, which in guzzling.
Load well the board with boiled and roast,
Your Englishman will eat the most;
With sparkling wine fill high the flagon,
The Dutchman now has cause to brag on;
The Fleming, to them both sworn brother,
Will drink with one and eat with t'other.

The epithet of *merry* is applied, in a marked way, by Spenser to London, that land of Cockaigne, always famous for its feasting and pageantry.

At length they all to merry London came,
To merry London, my most kindly Nurse,
That to me gave this Life's first native sourse;
Though from another place I take my name,
An house of ancient fame.

(Spenser, *Prothalamion*.)

The following lines, which appear to be an amplification of the expression "Merry England," are quoted by Sir Edward Coke in his *Institutes*, "from an antient Poet."

Anglia, terra ferax, et fertilis angulus orbis,
Insula prædives, quæ toto vix eget orbe,
Et cujus totus indiget orbis ope.
Anglia, plena jocis, gens libera et apta jocari,
Libera gens, cui libera mens et libera lingua,
Sed linguâ melior liberiorque manus.

The marginal reference is to *Bartholemæus*. The lines are to be found in the work of Bartholemæus de Glanvillâ, an English Franciscan of the fourteenth century, a translation of whose principal book, entitled *De proprietatibus rerum*, was printed as English by Wynken de Worde, and subsequently, in 1582, re-edited by a Dr. Batman, under the title of "Batman upon Bartholome his booke de proprietatibus rerum," in which form it probably occupied a shelf, with other volumes of an equally lively character,—the light literature of the day,—in the great lawyer's study. "The verses shew," says the old translator, "that England is a strong land and a sturdie, the plenteoust corner of the world, so rich a land that unneth it needeth helpe of any land, and every other land needeth helpe of England. England is full of *mirth* and of game, and men oft times able to mirth and game, free men of heart and tongue, but their hand is more better and more free than their tongue."

The above lines are not by Bartholemæus, but are cited by him from some older author. Yours, &c. F. M. N.



ANCIENT MONASTIC SEAL RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT YOUGHAL.

MR. URBAN.—The accompanying Monastic Seal was found at Youghal, co. Cork, on the 31st December, 1853, by a labourer who was working in the garden of Richard Henry Rogers, Esq. at Devonshire Place.

The matrix is of bronze, and is in good preservation. The device is a human Heart, pierced from above, through the midst, by a perpendicular sword-blade, and resting on a mass of coagulated blood, the whole

* Italian Relation of England, p. 21.

being inclosed within an ecclesiastical frame-work or border. Around is the inscription :—

+ S + fr'is . ioh' + + thynghul +

THE SEAL OF BROTHER JOHN THYNGHUL.

Who this individual was, it may be difficult now to discover; but the name, or a very similar one, is not wholly unknown in Irish monastic history. About the year 1159, TUNDAL, or TUNGAL, a native of Cork, though some say of Cashel, fell into an ecstasy for three days, and on his recovery dictated to his friends around him an account of his visions (*Sanctilog.* MS. in Bibl. Cott. referred to in Smith's Cork, vol. ii. p. 420 and note). The owner of the seal before us lived two centuries afterwards, and of course cannot be identified with him.

The garden in which this seal was discovered forms part of the site of the dissolved Franciscan friary, commonly called the South Abbey, of Youghal. This house was the first of its kind in Ireland, and, according to the Four Masters, was founded in the year 1224 by Maurice FitzGerald, second Baron Ophaley. It is said that he originally designed the building for a castle, but changed it into a religious foundation from the following circumstance: the workmen who were digging for the castle-site, on the eve of a festival, begged of their employer a piece of money to drink his health, and he directed his eldest son to give it. But the young man, so far from obeying his father's command, sternly reproved the poor labourers; and his father became so concerned for this opening prestige, that he altered his design, and resolved to erect a house for Grey Friars. At the Dissolution, this Franciscan friary was granted to George Isham, by letters patent bearing date 16 June, 1597, which grant was soon after purchased of him by Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork.

The seal, having been discovered on the site of a house of Franciscans, might naturally be assigned to a member of that order; and we would, at the first impulse, conjecture that it was lost by its owner as he walked or worked in the gardens of his monastery. The Sacred Heart, however, was the emblem of the Augustinians (see "Die Attribute der Heiligen." Hanover, 1843), who for the most part bore it "flaming," but sometimes pierced with

a single arrow, and sometimes with two arrows saltier-wise.* The wedge-like sword, as here, is another variation, marking, perhaps, some distinction of rule, though not of order.

And now the inquiry is, What do we know of the Augustinians of Youghal? Archdall does not mention any establishment of theirs at this place, yet there is every reason for believing that such existed. Friar Lubin, in his valuable history of the body, the *Orbis Augustinianus*, gives us a map of Ireland,† specifying the localities where houses of the order existed. In Munster we have at the mouth of the Blackwater "*Yoalensis*," i. e. The Friary at Youghal, marked along with the adjoining monasteries of Ardmore, Lismore, and Dungarvan, but the historian gives us no particulars. The existence of the establishment at Youghal, it is true, is controverted by the able anonymous compiler of an Irish Monasticon, printed in London by William Mears, in 1722, who, speaking of houses erroneously assigned to Augustinians (p. 323), writes: "Youghill monastery is likewise only of the aforesaid Friar Lubin's discovering, without mentioning the founder, or the time of its foundation; and I am well assured that there were never any convents of religious men at Youghal, besides those of the Dominicans and Franciscans." But the writer previously (p. 311) had admitted a self-evident truth, which must weigh with us in receiving his authority, especially when so dogmatically given: "It is possible," he says, "that Friar Lubin might have had some informations which are unknown to me." Let us now see how far Lubin's record is borne out by fact.

The religious edifices of Youghal have occupied your correspondent's attention for the last four years, and have been repeatedly subjected to minute investigation, with the object of compiling a *Monasticon Bochollense*. In the course of these researches, the name of an old unfrequented road attracted attention, and ultimately led to the discovery of what he believes to be the ruins of the house alluded to by the Augustinian writer Friar Lubin. The road is near the town of Youghal, at the south side, and is called Kilcoran, i. e. *Cill Kuarain*, The Church of Koran, Curvinus or The Bowed. This saint was called "the wise" son of Netseman, and his fes-

* Of the last disposition, a fine specimen is in the collection of my gifted friend, Thomas Crofton Croker. It is the silver seal of the Augustinians of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo. Here the two arrows are arranged cross-wise, and the inscription reads:—"THE SEAL OF THE CONVENT OF THE AUGUSTINIAN EREMITES OF BALENROB."

† This map is very curious. It is lettered, "Provincia Hiberniae Ordinis Eremitarum Sancti Augustini, F. August. Lubin Ordinis Chorograph. delin. et sculp. Cum Privilegio Regis Chr. Paris, 1659."

tival is set down in the Irish calendars at the 9th of February. He was of Deisi in Munster, a district in the county of Waterford, immediately opposite the harbour of Youghal. In the Festilogium of Ængus, the Culdee, he is called "Mochuaroc," "*Meus parvulus Curvinus*." He was probably a *Tortillard* or *Humpetto*.

The Kilcoran road, when followed for about one mile, leads past a little field called *The Shanavine*, a curious name, which next attracted notice. The appellation is, of course, Irish, and may be rendered *Sean-min*, or *Sean-maigin*, i. e. The Old Little Plain, or The Old Asylum or Sanctuary. In the old Irish laws, the word *Maigin* or *Moyne* signified a plain or lawn attached to a chieftain's house, which was considered a place of sanctuary. An examination of this field brought to light a holy well, stopped up with stones, and overshadowed by a gigantic gnarled old thorn-tree; and near it several moss-grown and weather-worn pieces of worked freestone, evidently fragments of a religious building. Five of these stones were moulded, three with Norman beads. Two were parts of door-jambs, the rest were pieces of windows, a jamb, a mullion, and part of a circular arch. Around spread a burial-ground, often used in the recollec-

tion of the peasants as a place of sepulture for unbaptized infants, like the *calluraghs* or *keels* of Ireland, which are deemed unconsecrated ground. The patriarch of the locality, a farmer named *Magner*, now in his 84th year, declared that he always heard that an Augustinian monastery existed here, and named that order of Eremites, without any leading question being put to him. The site is very near the mouth of the Blackwater.

But how came a seal of the Augustinians into the garden or grounds of the Franciscan friary? It is well known that those early Irish establishments which followed the rule of Columba, Colomanus, Ailbe, or Declan, were compelled, after the Anglo-Norman conquest, to incorporate themselves with houses more immediately under the control of the papacy; and the Kilcoran, or Shanavine, monastery may have been subjected to this change. Perhaps the brethren were "drafted," as we might say, into the Franciscan house; and then brother JOHN THYNGHUL brought his seal with him, and lost it or threw it moodily away in the nook where it was recently found. The seal may be assigned to the early part of the 14th century.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL HAYMAN, Clk.
South Abbey, Youghal, Jan. 26th, 1854.

EMENDATION OF A PASSAGE IN SHAKSPEARE'S CORIOLANUS.

MR. URBAN,—So much knowledge and ingenuity has been expended on the disputed passages of Shakspeare that it requires some daring to bring forward any conjecture that may flash across one's mind, as one can hardly feel sure that it has not been anticipated and rejected as unworthy of notice. Even with this fear before my eyes, I venture to lay before you an emendation that has occurred to me of a much-vexed passage in *Coriolanus*.

Anfidius (Act V. Scene 5), speaking of *Coriolanus*, says,

I took him :
Made him joint servant with me : gave him way
In all his own desires : nay, let him choose
Out of my files, his projects to accomplish,
My best and freshest men : serv'd his designments
In my own person : *help to reap the fame*
Which he did end all his.

These two last lines have given much trouble to the commentators. One of them substitutes *ear* (plough) for *end*; another (writing, if I mistake not, in a late number of *Blackwood's Magazine*) adopts the reading *ear*, but transposes it with *reap*; so that the lines run thus :

help to ear the fame
Which he did reap all his.

Now, in *All's Well that Ends Well* (Act I. Scene 3), the Clown, speaking of the friends who he expects will save him the trouble of begetting his own children, uses the same metaphor. "He that *ears* my land, spares my team, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop."

May we not from this speech of the Clown borrow the word *inn* and substitute it for *end* in the speech of Anfidius, which will then run thus ?

help to reap the fame
Which he did inn all his.

Possibly,—though this I advance with great hesitation, as the next ensuing word begins with a vowel,—we might for the sake of euphony write *ind*, which is a yet nearer approach to the original reading. I do not, however, lay much stress on the orthography; the meaning of the word, which Johnson gives as "house, put under cover," will render the expression of Anfidius perfectly intelligible.

Yours, &c. F. J. V.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Destination of the Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities—The New England Historic Genealogical Society—The Caerleon Archæological Association—The Palestine Archæological Society—The Public Records of Scotland—Proposed School of Navigation—Conference for a Universal Alphabet—Anniversaries of the Institute of Civil Engineers and the Chronological Institute—Dr. Layard—Sir David Brewster—Marochetti's Statue of Richard Cœur de Lion—Statue of Sir Francis Drake at Offenburg—Statue of Jefferson—Shrine of St. Radegonde of Poitiers—Pictures in the Council House at Bristol—Sale of Lord Macartney's Manuscripts—Sir William Betham's MSS.—Messrs. Maw's Encaustic Tiles—Foreign Literary Intelligence.

The various memorials which have been made to the Trustees of the British Museum to induce them to purchase for the nation the unrivalled *Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities*, have had no weight with that impassive body. Though addressed in the most urgent terms by the Society of Antiquaries, the Archæological Institute, and by their own officers of the Department of Antiquities, they have demurred to the expenditure of a sum which would be deemed insignificant in the purchase of a single picture or statue of any importance, and that in the case of the very department of our National Antiquities which has recently been opened with much congratulation, but with empty shelves, and which required some such nucleus to set it forward on a respectable footing. The part in which the constituted guardians of our national collections have so signally failed has been supplied by the patriotism of Mr. Joseph Mayer of Liverpool, whose museum is at all times liberally opened to the public. We understand that the sum he has generously expended on this object is 800*l.*, and we are happy to hear that he has placed the disposal of the collection, and of the valuable MS. books in which the whole is carefully and exactly described, in the experienced hands of Mr. C. Roach Smith.

It is very pleasing to observe the great and general interest which our American cousins now take in tracing their English ancestry. The annual meeting of the *New England Historic Genealogical Society* was held at Boston on the 4th of January. Wm. Whiting, esq. the President, congratulated the members on their increase of number, and referred to the very valuable additions to the library during the past year. "Every one who could trace his descent to the early New Englanders should (he said) feel an honest pride at having sprung from any of those who came to either of the colonies in the early vessels. The study of the genealogy of families tended to perpetuate a reverence for the characters of our ancestors, and to awaken the endeavour to imitate their inflexible virtues." The Society has published seven

volumes of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," containing a large amount of valuable historical matter. This work is under the editorial charge of Samuel G. Drake, esq. author of the *History of Boston*. Several Committees were chosen: one for the purpose of procuring funds to purchase English local histories, for which there is a daily increasing inquiry. Another was appointed to undertake the compilation of an extensive Genealogical Dictionary of New England for the seventeenth century.

Mr. J. E. Lee, the founder and main supporter of the *Caerleon Antiquarian Association*, is making an effort to liquidate the debt remaining upon the erection of the convenient and appropriate Museum in that town. It amounts only to fifty pounds, and we should be glad if by directing attention to his proposals we can at all further the object he has in view. He requests on the one hand the contribution of objects of art, books, pictures, prints, &c. and on the other proposes that the same shall be dispersed again by 100 tickets to be issued at ten shillings each. As upwards of sixty tickets are already taken, we trust that a little more of that perseverance for which Mr. Lee is so well known, will accomplish his wishes. When that is done, he promises that the Society shall be gratified by the publication of the proceedings of their meeting in August last at Caldicot Castle, accompanied by several etchings, illustrative of its architecture.

A Society has been formed under the secretaryship of Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, Dr. Benisch, and Dr. Turnbull, with the title of *The Palestine Archæological Association*, having for its object the exploring of the ancient and modern cities and towns, or other places of historical importance, in Palestine and the adjacent countries, with a view to the discovery of monuments and objects of antiquity, by means of researches on the spot. The prospectus runs as follows:—"Archæological Research in the East having now attained such important results, in the discovery and acquisition of splendid monu-

ments, both Egyptian and Assyrian; and a great archaeological chain of inquiry having been thus established, from Egyptian Thebes to the site of Nineveh, it has been suggested that Palestine presents itself the middle link in this chain, as being full of rich promise to researches and inquiries of a similar character. If Egypt and Assyria," says the prospectus of the Society, "have afforded so many valuable monuments to the truth of history and tradition, it may reasonably be expected that Palestine would yield as rich a harvest. Why should not the sites of the ancient cities and towns of the Hebrews, and of the aboriginal inhabitants of Canaan, be explored? And why might not the localities of important monuments—especially of the Hebrews—be sought for, under the guidance of scriptural authority and of tradition;—as, for instance, the Egyptian coffins of the Patriarchs at Hebron and Sichem—the twelve stones set up by Joshua at Gilgal and in the Jordan—the monumental record of the Law in the Stone of Sichem—the Sacred Ark, supposed to have been concealed by the prophet Jeremiah in some recess—with many others, which will suggest themselves to the biblical reader? The discovery, if not also the recovery, of these precious relics of Hebrew antiquity, might be accompanied or followed by the acquisition of various objects of historical importance, —as coins, vessels, implements, sculpture, inscriptions, manuscripts, and other documents, all illustrative of the most interesting periods of remotest antiquity; and that in the Holy Land, the land of the Bible, such a treasure of archaeological knowledge would possess a high degree of importance, as corroborative of the sacred writings, and would doubtless be so esteemed, as well by the learned as by the religious world."—The idea of the Palestine Archaeological Association seems to have arisen in the body of the Syro-Egyptian Society,—with which Society it would appear to have the most friendly relations.

Five or six years ago, the more ancient Records in her Majesty's *General Register House for Scotland*, at Edinburgh, were made accessible, free of any charge, for purposes of historical, antiquarian, and literary research. The privilege has been highly appreciated—the liberal example thus set in Scotland having since been followed in England; and, in order to make it more generally available, an officer has now, we hear, been appointed to the special charge of this department of the public service. The gentleman nominated to the office, Mr. Joseph Robertson, has entered on his duties; and we have no doubt that

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he will afford to men of letters, and to all others who may be engaged in archaeological inquiries of a literary character, every facility for consulting the national records of Scotland which is consistent with their safe custody and proper preservation.

John Disney, esq. F.S.A. who has lately so munificently founded a professorship and museum of archaeology at Cambridge, has signified his intention of founding, in connexion with the Cosmos Institute, a *School of Navigation*. There is at present only one public school of this kind for the first port in the world.

A Conference has been held at the residence of the Chevalier Bunsen, on the subject of a *Universal Alphabet*. Among those present were Sir John Herschel, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Professor Owen, Dr. Max Müller, Dr. Pertz of Berlin, and other distinguished men of science and literature, with the Revs. Henry Venn, Trestrail, and other representatives of missionary societies. The Chevalier Bunsen stated the object of the Conference, which was to consult as to the practicability of adopting a uniform system of expressing foreign alphabets by Roman characters. The advantages of such a system, both scientific and practical, were urged, the former in connection with the study of ethnology and philology, and the latter chiefly in connection with the great Protestant missionary enterprises of the present time. Professor Lepsius and Dr. Max Müller have devoted much time to the subject, founding their phonology on the physiological principles ably expounded by Dr. Johannes Müller, and published in the *Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin*. To the soundness of Dr. J. Müller's researches Professor Owen bore testimony, and expressed his agreement with the results. Any differences in the organs of speech in various races of men were too trivial to present any difficulty for practical arrangement of alphabets. Sir John Herschel, in the course of his observations, said that too much exactness must not be attempted in defining the phonetic symbols, for the vowel sounds were practically infinite, from the flexibility of the organs of voice. In English he thought we had at least thirteen vowels. Mr. Norris thought there were more, and Mr. Cull seventeen. Sir John Herschel thought that a certain definite number of typical signs must be selected, leaving each nation or province to attach to them their own shades and variety of sound. A distinct graphic sign for every sound would be impossible. Dr. Max Müller's proposal is to use the Roman alphabet, with the addition of italics, for certain modifications of vowel sounds, and also some

consonants. The use of italics has the advantage over points, or other diacritical signs, of being universally understood and in general use. The first practical point to be settled is that referred to by Sir John Herschel—the adoption of the primary alphabet, the letters or sounds of which must be selected for the widest possible range of use.

The Annual General Meeting of the *Institution of Civil Engineers* took place Dec. 20, James Meadows Rendel, esq. President, in the chair. The report reviewed the progress of engineering at home and abroad; and the great works, both of public utility and of architectural embellishment, proceeding in France, under the present energetic ruler of that kingdom, were pointed out as worthy of exciting our national emulation. Telford medals were presented to Messrs. Coode, Clerk, Brooks, Huntington, Burt, Duncan, Siemens, Cheverton, and Barrett; and premiums of books to Messrs. Richardson, Armstrong, Rawlinson, and Sewell. The financial statement showed that, though there was a heavy debt for printing, yet the annual income now, for the first time, exceeded the ordinary expenditure. This statement, as to the printing debt, produced a lengthened discussion, which resulted in the determination that contributions should be collected from members of all classes, on the following scale: President, 30 guineas; past presidents, vice-presidents, and members and associates of the council, 20 guineas each; members 5 guineas each, and associates 1 guinea each. This assessment was cheerfully agreed to, and several members and associates present doubled the amount of their contributions. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—Messrs. James Simpson, President; G. P. Bidder, I. K. Brunel, J. Locke, M.P., R. Stephenson, M.P., Vice-Presidents; J. Cubitt, J. E. Errington, J. Fowler, C. H. Gregory, J. Hawkshaw, T. Hawksley, J. R. McClean, C. May, J. Penn, and J. S. Russell, members; and H. A. Hunt, and C. Geach, M.P., associates of the Council. Mr. Rendel has occupied the chair for two years.

The anniversary meeting of the *Chronological Institute* was held on the 21st Dec. being the winter solstice, Dr. John Lee, LL.D. President elect, in the chair. Dr. Lee has held the office of treasurer of the institute for the last three years. Dr. William Camps is his successor, Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. being nominated to the office of Vice-President. The following communications were made to the meeting:—1. "On the Chronological Study of History," by Dr. Bell, illustrated by reference to his chart, "The Stream of

Time." 2. "On the order of the Generation," an ancient chronological tract, by Mr. Asher and Mr. Black, the registrar of the institute, accompanied with the exhibition of a Hebrew manuscript thereof. 3. "On the Evidence in favour of the shortest Period for the Ministry of Jesus Christ," by Mr. Mardon. 4. "On the Date of the Battle of Cremona, fought between the Armies of Vitellius and Vespasian," by the Rev. S. D. Halkett. 5. A short notice on the dates of the Pyramids at Ghizeh and Abousseir, by Mr. John Freeman. The Institute has published the first part of its Transactions.

On the 9th Feb. in the Court of Common Council, the freedom of the City of London was presented to *Austen Henry Layard*, D.C.L. and M.P., in a box appropriately carved with the most remarkable symbols derived from the Assyrian sculptures.

The Italian Society of Sciences, at their last general meeting, elected *Sir David Brewster* to the place of one of its twelve foreign members, vacant by the death of M. Arago.

Baron Marochetti's *Statue of Richard Cœur de Lion*, which had so fine an aspect at the western end of the Great Exhibition of 1851, has been placed on a temporary pedestal in New Palace Yard, in front of the door of Westminster Hall. The great masses of the contiguous buildings here detract much from its effect. It appears as if placed in a square bandbox. It is stated also that Sir Charles Barry complains that it does not harmonise with the architectural features around it.

A *statue of Sir Francis Drake* has been presented to the town of Offenburg by Herr Andreas Friederich, a sculptor living in Strasburg. It is executed in fine-grained red sandstone, nine feet high, and has been erected on a handsome pedestal of sandstone fourteen feet high, in one of the best situations in the town. Sir Francis Drake is represented standing on his ship at Deptford, on the 4th April, 1587, having just been made a knight by the Queen. The sculptor, having no idea of the plain knighthood by the sword, still retained in England, and in England only, has placed some imaginary *insignia* of knighthood, with a portrait of the Queen, suspended by a massive chain from his neck. He holds in his right hand a map of America, and in his left a bundle of potato-stalks, with the roots, leaves, flowers, and berries attached. His arm leans on an anchor, over which a mantle falls in ample folds. On each side of the pedestal are inscriptions, the first being, "Sir Francis Drake, the introducer of potatoes into Europe in the year of our Lord 1586;" the second,

"The thanks of the town of Offenburg to Andreas Friederich of Strasburg, the executor and founder of the statue;" the third, "The blessings of millions of men who cultivate the globe of the earth is thy most imperishable glory;" and the fourth, "The precious gift of God, as the help of the poor against need, prevents bitter want." The citizens of Offenburg have presented the artist with a silver goblet, on the lid of which stands a model, in the same metal, of the statue to Drake.

A statue of *Jefferson*, third President of the United States, was cast on the 25th Jan. at the royal foundry at Munich. It is thirteen feet high, and has taken ten tons of metal. This is one of the five statues which will surround the equestrian one of Washington, at Richmond, in Virginia, and which is twenty-two feet in height. The model of the statue is by Hiram Powers.

A valuable purchase has just been made for the Louvre. It is an enamelled chest of the twelfth or thirteenth century, originally destined to contain the remains of *St. Radegonde*, patron of the town of Poitiers. The colours are very brilliant, and the chest is exquisitely finished, even to the minutest chasing of the four groups which fill its several compartments.

Some of the old Portraits of Kings and councillors in the *Bristol Council House* have of late been undergoing the process of cleaning, when they were found to have been most extravagantly and absurdly be-daubed at some former period. A very indifferent portrait of Charles the First, of which the external surface has been nearly removed, has proved to be an excellent picture, worthy of Cornelius Janson. One of Charles the Second is restored by the same process into his brother James, having apparently been translated into the more popular monarch after the Revolution. Its original purchase is supposed to be recorded in the following items: "1686. April 7. Paid John Hoskins for the King's picture, 10*l.* 5*s.* Paid for gilding frame, 13*s.*" These restorations have been performed by Mr. Curnock, portrait-painter.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Piccadilly, have sold by auction the library and manuscripts collected by *George, Earl of Macartney*, whose important diplomatic engagements in China and at the Court of St. Petersburg have given his name no mean place in history. Lord Macartney died in 1806, and the external condition of his books would seem to indicate that his library has lain dormant from that time to the present. The printed books consisted of such historical and topographical works as may be found in the best fur-

nished libraries, with others relating to the histories of those countries which were the scenes of the Earl's diplomatic services. The manuscripts, which were numerous and important, elicited spirited competition. Among them were the following:—A Collection of Original Manuscripts and Autograph Letters of and relating to Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, sold for 30*l.* Two folio volumes of Letters and Documents addressed to Sir G. Downing, British Minister to the Netherlands, 1644 to 1682, 152*l.* In this collection were two holograph letters of Andrew Marvel, and many other interesting papers. Hobbes' *Leviathan*, a curious manuscript, said to be the identical one presented to Charles II. by the author, 15*l.* 10*s.* A notice of this MS. will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1813. An unpublished MS. of Sir Kenelm Digby's Journal of his proceedings against the Algerines, and afterwards against the Venetians, 21*l.* 10*s.* Among the Heraldic MSS. were, A Visitation of Essex, 13*l.* Visitation of Essex and Norfolk, 10*l.* 10*s.* Visitation of Hertfordshire, 12*l.* Visitation of Lancashire, 16*l.* Visitation of Norfolk and Worcestershire, 22*l.* Visitation of Oxfordshire, 12*l.* Visitation of Somersetshire, 10*l.* A large collection of Cases, Pedigrees, Petitions, and Rolls of Nobility, 14*l.* 10*s.* Ralph Brook's Account of the Seymour Family, 9*l.* 10*s.* Anstis and Dale's Collections of Pedigrees, &c. of the Powlet Family, 10*l.* 10*s.* Peerage Cases, a large collection, MS. and printed, formed by John Anstis, Garter-King-at-Arms, 24*l.* Arms of the Gentry of Staffordshire, as they are entered in visitation of 1663, made by W. Dugdale, &c. 32*l.* 10*s.* Sir Erasmus Gower's Journal of the Proceedings of Her Majesty's ship *Lion*, commencing Aug. 1793, and ending Jan. 1794, on a voyage to China, 26*l.* Proceedings and Correspondence of the Select Committee at Fort St. George, during the Government of Earl Macartney, 9*l.* 10*s.* Letters during Sir G. Macartney's residence in Russia, from 1764 to 1767, with the then Secretary of State, and two other lots of MSS. relating to Russia, 21*l.* Proceedings of Messrs. Sadleir, Staunton, and Hudleston, for the Negotiation of Peace with Tippoo Sultaun, 71*l.* 5*s.* Copies of the Correspondence at Bengal and Madras between the Earl of Macartney, Warren Hastings, and others, 71*l.* 5*s.*

We regret to see an announcement that the *Library and MSS. of the late Sir William Belham*, Ulster King-of-Arms, are likely to be dispersed by auction. The collection is so important to the family and general history of Ireland, that it is

very desirable that it should be kept entire, and placed in some public library in Dublin.

The last Pattern-Book of *Encaustic Tiles*, manufactured by Maw and Company, at Benthall, near Broseley, offers a great variety of choice to those who are inclined to adopt this elegant and convenient mode of pavement. Besides the numerous ecclesiastical patterns which have now been repeated in various ways, the book contains several adaptations of Greek, Italian, and Moresque ornamentation, which have been designed by Mr. H. B. Garling, architect. These will be useful for domestic use. For churches people cannot do better than select some of the direct copies of the ancient tiles,

which cannot easily be surpassed. This pattern-book is further remarkable for its very excellent examples of arrangement. It is transmitted stamped from the manufacturers, and specimen tiles are to be seen at 11, Aldersgate-street.

The public library at Vienne, in France, has been totally destroyed by fire; 8000 volumes and some very valuable old MSS. were burnt to cinders, and a painting by Claude Lorraine, representing *The Daughters of Lot*, was a good deal damaged.

The Rev. Peter Brown of Wishaw has collected a quantity of unpublished materials with reference to Oliver Cromwell's visits to Scotland, which he proposes to publish.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Notes at Paris, particularly on the State and Prospects of Religion. Post 8vo.—This book contains the substance of a journal kept during a visit to Paris in the autumn of last year; and, though no name appears on the title-page, we gather from a note in p. 12 that it proceeds from a dignitary of the abbey-church of Westminster,—well known for his active zeal in the cause of the Church of England and in every good work connected therewith,—who previously, in 1845, published "*A Diary in France*," written during the reign of Louis-Philippe. Dr. Wordsworth's primary object in his last visit to Paris appears to have been to examine the MS. of the *Philosophumena*, attributed to Hippolytus, which is preserved in the National Library; but he also made it his business to visit churches and schools, and other institutions, and to make serious inquiries in every accessible or opportune quarter, which could afford him information on the present state of religion in France. The result is by no means encouraging to those who aspire for the progress of Christianity, and for the future peace and amendment of society.

"It would appear (he remarks) that at the present critical period a large class of the French people imagines that the national religion—the Roman Catholic creed—is not fostered by the higher powers because they believe in it as a revelation from heaven, and therefore true, and necessary to be received and propagated; but is worn by them as a mask, and used as an instrument of government—an ingenious and effective machine of Machiavelian policy. They suspect the civil and ecclesiastical powers of acting a political part, in order to serve their own secular

ends; they charge the higher classes with hypocrisy and duplicity. Thus the moral influence of the State and Church may perhaps be silently declining, even at a time when, by their combination, they seem to be strong. And there may be reason to think that the time may not be distant, when the people may rise against those who, as they suppose, have conspired together to delude and oppress them.

"The papal element in the French Church makes it very difficult for the civil power to deal with it. Louis-Philippe feared and persecuted it as an enemy, and, in order to disarm and cripple it, patronised liberal measures and developed liberal powers, which eventually became too strong for his own government; and so he precipitated his own fall. Napoleon III. pursues a different policy; he favours the hierarchy and the church, and encourages it to develop its own principles. But is it not to be apprehended that the same papal element which made Louis-Philippe jealous of the Church, will now, being cherished by the State, render the government of Napoleon III. obnoxious to the nation, and, by its extravagances and impostures, provoke and strengthen the cause of infidelity and revolution, and prepare the way for the downfall of his dynasty? Until the papal element is eliminated from the Church of France, the church can never be a source of strength to the throne; it will rather be a cause of peril to it. But if that were done, then the church and throne might aid each other, and flourish together."

In a subsequent place Dr. Wordsworth remarks:

"It seems that the present crisis is remarkable in this respect: now, in the

middle of the nineteenth century, France, and a considerable portion of Europe, is *falling back* into the modes of thought and action of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries with regard to the papacy. This may be instanced in the following particulars:

"I. The reproduction of the Ultramontane theory, even in temporal matters, concerning the powers of the papacy—its supremacy and infallibility.

"II. In the estimate of the actions of individual popes. We are now called upon by Romanist writers in France to *unlearn* our history. Not merely (we are assured) do the characters of such popes as Boniface VIII., Gregory VII., Innocent III., and Pius V. require *no* apology, but these pontiffs are to be regarded as models for imitation, as patterns for popes, and as objects of special veneration to the clergy and laity for faith, saintliness, and courage.

"III. The documents of Roman ecclesiastical history, which were rejected as spurious by such learned R. C. writers of the French Church as Fleury, Dupin, and Tillemont (who would now, I suppose, be proscribed as Jansenists), are not only received as genuine and true, however late may be their origin, and however inconsistent they may be with known historical facts, but they are to be made the *ground-work* of church history, and all other documents are to be corrected by them and conformed to them.

"IV. This revival of the spirit of mediævalism shows itself in numerous practices as well as doctrines. For example—

1. We now see a band of pilgrims setting out from Paris to the Holy Land to worship at the Holy Sepulchre.

2. We behold the Catacombs of Rome worked with increased activity, as if they were a spiritual California.

[On this subject we have extracted in a former portion of this Magazine Dr. Wordsworth's able exposure of the recent erection of a new Patron Saint at Amiens.]

"3. The worship of the Blessed Virgin, superseding the religion of Christ, is too obvious to be insisted upon.

"4. Again, we see reports of miracles, apparitions, &c. promulgated by the church with great confidence and activity. In fact, the Apocalyptic prophecy appears to be receiving a complete fulfilment; the mysterious power, there foreshadowed, of 'the faithless church,' whose seat is on the Seven Hills, is labouring with restless energy to make every one receive its mark, and with marvellous success."

Dr. Wordsworth has also made various inquiries as to the present state of Protestantism in France. It is, unhappily, divided into two discordant parties. Whilst

the Roman Catholics have almost entirely relinquished their Gallicanism, the Protestants are still separated into Calvinists and Lutherans. "But what is very remarkable, is, that the Parisian R. C. press does not wage a systematic warfare with *Parisian* Protestantism, or with *French* Protestantism; but almost all its anti-Protestant artillery is levelled across the Channel against the *Church of England*. This is, perhaps, the strongest testimony that could be given, and the noblest homage that could be paid to *that* church—as the strongest bulwark of the Reformation."

When a pastor of the *Évangélique* or Reformed Protestant party was asked, "What is the state of your own churches? Do you make much progress?" he replied 'Yes, we make some: but the circumstance I mentioned is one of our hindrances. The people loves *spectacle* in religion, and we have little of that to offer in our churches; hence, I candidly own,' said he, 'that Protestantism in our form is not suited for France as she is now. It is too dry, too cold. There are other things against us. The name of *Protestant* in France is regarded as synonymous with that of *rebelle*, it excites souvenirs de la guerre. Then our divisions tell greatly against us. Still there is a considerable demand in the communes of France for Protestant instructors, qui sont très aimés. I was pasteur in a certain commune, where I had five *instituteurs* under me; our instruction is generally preferred to that of the Roman Catholic schools. But the government is now opposed to us, and we have great difficulties thrown in our way by the civil and ecclesiastical powers. All the weight of the authority of the country is cast into the scale of Rome.'

The same speaker gave it as his opinion that in the north of France there was little religious faith of any kind among the middle and lower classes,—in the south, some little. The author, of course, makes some reflections upon the measures which may best tend to remedy this lamentable state of things. "And next to Divine Grace, and the Divine Word, we must look to sound learning, and especially to an accurate study of early church history, for the manifestation of the truth, and for the exposure of the cheats and impostures now palmed upon an unsuspecting world under the venerable name of Christian antiquity. The Church of Rome has now many hearts and hands stirred by a spirit similar to that which actuated the mind, and produced the works, of her illustrious annalist Cardinal Baronius; and it will fare ill for the cause of Christianity in England if our Universities and caputular bodies do not endeavour to raise a race of students,

animated by the temper, and instigated by the zeal, and endowed with the erudition, of Isaac Casaubon."

France before the Revolution: or, Princes, Infidels, and Huguenots. By L. F. Bungener, Author of the *History of the Council of Trent*. 2 vols.—This is a translation of the well-known work "Trois Sermons sous Louis XV." It is the most skilfully constructed of the author's stories, while the argumentative part of the book is in no respect inferior to that in the *History of the Council of Trent*—a volume which should be in the hands of every student of history.

The volumes before us are divided between the court, the city, and the desert, as the locality of the proscribed Protestant Church in France was called. The scenes at court are the most brilliantly painted, those in the city the most graphically described, and those in the desert the most touching. It is all, too, history and not fiction; and history, moreover, more startling than anything ever dreamed of by weavers of romance. The author's powers of condensation are really marvellous, and for brilliant power of narrative he has no one that can be compared with him but Lamartine. We see that the present is called the "authorised edition," but it appears to us to contain less matter than that in Trübner's American translation, published under the title of "The Priest and the Huguenot." In both instances the original has been most skilfully translated.

The ablest of Bungener's works has not yet found a translator, we allude to his "Esquisses du 17^{me} Siècle," in which Voltaire is the central figure. That wretched deity of those who denied all other gods is splendidly annihilated in that incomparable work; and we counsel all who read systematically to peruse it before they venture upon Bungener's forthcoming volume "Julien, ou la fin d'un Siècle."

A Memoir of the Life and Labours of Dr. A. Judson. By Francis Wayland, D.D. 2 vols. Nisbet.—It is unfortunate that some of the best of our new books do occasionally get thrust aside to make way for the importunate claims of such as treat on subjects of a great, but temporary, interest. Among those recently placed before us, let us now particularly make the honourable mention to which they are so well entitled, of two volumes which come to us from America, though reprinted, and with good success, in London. Dr. Wayland's *Memoirs of the celebrated American Baptist missionary in Burmah*, Dr. Jud-

son, owe their interest to various causes:—chiefly, indeed, to the rare singleness of heart and purpose which pervaded Dr. Judson's whole career,—but also from the remarkable aid his labours received from no less than three admirable women, successively the partakers of the missionary's counsels, and most effective partners in his toils. The name of the first Mrs. Judson—of that heroic woman who ministered to her husband and his companions' wants throughout their cruel captivity of twenty-one months in Ava,—is tolerably well known. To Anne Judson, indeed, the missionary path was almost wholly one of sorrow and discouragement. For seven years the church at Rangoon could number only three native converts; and, after the terrible persecutions of Ava, the shattered health of the brave wife gave way. After fourteen years of married life, thirteen of which had been passed in foreign climes, the path had just begun to look brighter, and the hope of better success to dawn on them, when an illness of a few days, in her husband's absence, carried her off, leaving one motherless babe, soon to follow her. Strange as it may seem, her merits seem to have been fully equalled, in many respects surpassed, by her successor, who, herself the widow of an excellent missionary, married Dr. Judson eight years after the death of his first wife. To this companion, indeed, was owing much even of that influence among the heathen which might be ascribed to his own efforts, since it is clear that, during a great part of his widowerhood, habits of asceticism and a diseased aversion to society had been growing upon him. From these notions and habits, which *might* have eaten the heart out of his noble enterprises, his second marriage entirely freed him. He was now made the father of living and promising children. His wife, a learned, talented, energetic, loving Christian woman, speaking and writing the native languages fluently, holding his work dearer than life, raised his heart, his mind, and hope. With her he had the blessing of living ten years, when a disease, whose symptoms had threatened her, became more decidedly developed, and her husband was told that the only chance for protracted life was in a sea-voyage and a northern climate. As she was too ill to go alone, Dr. Judson, unwilling as he was to leave his work, felt constrained to accompany her. They reached the Isle of France. There her health appeared to be so far improved, as that *both* made up their minds that it was possible for her to proceed without him; and he determined to return to the mission. We recollect no more touching instance of quiet heroism and fidelity to

duty than this. They might have hoped to meet again, but the hazard and the separation were dreadful. Happily, however, as it must be said, the deceptive appearances of recovery quickly gave place to realities, about which there could be no mistake. They proceeded together, when, just off the Island of St. Helena, the devoted and beloved Sarah Judson breathed her last. There was time to carry the body on shore, and to bury her by the side of a sister labourer in the Christian field. It was during the few days of sojourn near the Isle of France, while their separation appeared to be decided on, that she wrote the beautiful lines which follow:—

We part on this green islet, love,
Thou for the eastern main;
I for the setting sun, love,
Oh, when to meet again?
My heart is sad for thee, love,
For lone thy way will be:
And oft thy tears will fall, love,
For thy children and for me.
The music of thy daughter's voice
Thou'lt miss for many a year;
And the merry shout of thine elder boys,
Thou'lt list in vain to hear.
When we knelt to see our Henry die,
And heard his last faint moan,
Each wip'd the tear from other's eye;
Now each must weep alone.
My tears fall fast for thee, love;
How can I say, farewell!
But go—thy God be with thee, love,
Thy heart's deep grief to quell.
Yet my spirit clings to thee, love,
Thy soul remains with me;
And oft we'll hold communion sweet
Over the distant sea.
And who can paint our mutual joy,
When, all our wand'rings o'er,
We both shall clasp our infants three
At home, on Burmah's shore!
But higher shall our raptures glow,
On yon celestial plain,
When the lov'd and parted here below
Meet, ne'er to part again!
Then gird thine armour on, love;
Nor faint thou by the way,
Till Boodh shall fall, and Burmah's sons
Shall own Messiah's sway!

One can hardly realise the fact of a third marriage; and yet this affectionate man, wrung to the heart by his losses and the desolation of his prospects, could not contemplate a return to his work alone. Wonderful to say, in this case also the choice seems to have been dictated by sound wisdom, and to have been productive of blessings to the full as rare and precious as those he had previously known.

He had pursued his sad voyage after the death of Sarah Judson, and for the first and last time revisited the land of his birth, since that time when (in 1815) he sailed from its shores to found the Burmah mission. He remained some months in New York and Boston; and set sail with his third partner on the 11th of July, 1846, on his last labours in Rangoon, where first he had preached the Gospel. Those labours, however, were not destined to be long protracted; and we are indebted to the pen of his faithful wife for the beautiful and touching account of his last hours, when on a voyage positively ordered as the only chance for prolonged life. It is a blessing to know that, during a large portion of that life, he had been permitted to see many fruits of his missionary toils. For thirty-seven years he laboured in Burmah—he gathered together its first Christian congregation—tried by intense suffering, bodily and mental—labouring with his pen and voice—completing his translation of the Bible, his Dictionary, and his Tracts. And now we have it to say, that, whereas during the first seven years of his mission three converts only had been brought in, the number of Burmese and of Karens who were, at the close of his life, constant, and for the most part consistent, worshippers in Christian churches and readers of the Christian Scriptures, exceeded *eight thousand*!

Of all the good soldiers that have proved their armour on this field, Dr. Judson is the pioneer. His talent for the acquisition of languages, his fluent, powerful use of that language, his tact,—above all, his indomitable patience and courage, have cleared the way for all followers; and to him must ever be ascribed, under Providence, whatever of true and Christian character may hereafter be developed in that land of fearful and cruel superstition.

Memoir of the Rev. Richard Herne Shepherd, late Minister of Ranelagh Chapel, Chelsea: with a Selection from his Publications and Correspondence. Edited by his Sons the Rev. Richard Shepherd and Samuel Shepherd, Esq. F.S.A. Nisbet. 8vo.—When the celebrated Rotunda at Ranelagh, once the resort of all the gayest of the gay, was taken down and sold piecemeal in 1805, it occurred to some benevolent people, that it would be a good and Christian deed to establish schools and a place of worship amongst the neglected and dissolute population who had settled in that neighbourhood, once set apart for the indulgence of fashionable dissipation. One of the refreshment rooms of Ranelagh was accordingly hired for the purpose. It was first opened as a school-room, and

after a time for worship on Sundays. In those days the extensive parish of Chelsea, in which this transaction took place, although it contained about 15,000 inhabitants, had only one small church, which was crowded up with ancient monuments, and an Episcopal chapel, which was then and is still in private hands. Both these places of worship were situate on the side of the parish at the farthest distance from Ranelagh. The need of some addition to these scanty means of religious instruction may therefore be well conceived. Many good men encouraged the work at Ranelagh, although done in a way which necessarily, so far as concerned external order, disconnected it with the Established Church. The great difficulty was to find persons willing and able to devote themselves to the ministerial portion of the work, which it is obvious was essentially of a missionary character. For several years the Sunday services were performed by ministers of various evangelical dissenting bodies, and by such lay members of their congregations as, having "the gift of teaching," were permitted to preach, although never formally set apart to the ministerial office. Amongst them was the subject of the present biography. Born at Bicester in 1775, he had come early in life to London with his parents, and had been brought up to some commercial pursuit. It is not stated in the Memoir what it was, but we believe he occupied the post of clerk or book-keeper to a tradesman in an extensive way of business in St. James's Street. Thrown in the way of the Rev. Thomas Scott the commentator, who was then chaplain at the Lock, and also of Cowper's friend John Newton, he had imbibed their doctrines and their spirit, and was anxious to devote himself to the ministry. Friends who were persuaded of his ability and conscientiousness offered to assist him in going to Oxford, and obtaining a degree; but Scott on being consulted seems to have thought the difficulties, arising probably from the deficiency in Mr. Shepherd's early education, too formidable to be encountered at the age of thirty, and thus the Established Church lost the services of a good and able man who was anxious to have devoted himself to her cause. Embarking with characteristic ardour in the labour commenced at Ranelagh, he made himself so useful there, that after some years the work fell entirely into his hands, and on the 14th January, 1814, he was set apart to the ministry over the congregation which he had been one principal means of forming and keeping together. The establishment of Sunday schools, and the other customary adjuncts to an active Christian congregation under

the superintendence of a settled pastor, soon raised the importance of the church. The Ranelagh refreshment-room ceased to be large enough for their accommodation. A handsome building was erected in George Street, Sloane Square, which was termed, in memory of its small beginning, "Ranelagh" Chapel, and there Mr. Shepherd officiated from 1818 to 1848. He died on the 16th May, 1850, in his 75th year.

The Memoir put forth by his sons contains evidence of the general respect in which he was held, not only by the ministers of Dissenting congregations, and by his early acquaintances Scott and Newton, but by Leigh Richmond, whom he assisted in the collation of some of the works published in "The Fathers of the Church," and by the Rev. Henry Blunt, who himself laboured in what he terms the same "moral wilderness" with Mr. Shepherd. Three letters of Mr. Blunt's are here printed. One, in which he acknowledges the receipt of an "interesting and truly scriptural address" from Mr. Shepherd to his "Church and Congregation," contains the following: "If all who differ from the Establishment in doctrine or polity were to speak and think and act in the spirit in which that truly pastoral letter is expressed, there would, I am convinced, never have been the separation in feelings and interests which you lament in your note. I believe no one has a more entirely catholic feeling with respect to all orthodox Dissenters than myself. I can from my heart, and I do daily on my knees, wish them God speed; but how to remedy the grievance of which you very justly complain, I confess I see not."

The book also contains some spirited lines by James Montgomery, contributed for a special service at Ranelagh Chapel on the Abolition of Slavery. They commence—

Ages, ages! have departed,
 Since the first dark vessel bore
 Afric's children, broken-hearted,
 To the Caribbean shore:—
 She, like Rachel,
 Weeping for they were no more.
 Millions, millions! have been slaughtered,
 In the fight and on the deep;
 Millions, millions more, have watered,
 With such tears as captives weep,
 Fields of travail,
 Where their bones till judgment sleep.

We must refer to the book itself for the remainder.

Our recollections of Mr. Shepherd and his ministry, which have been refreshed by the perusal of this volume, although not leading us to attribute to him the possession of any high intellectual qualities,

distinctly picture him as no common man. His views were all of the bright side of religion. It was not his to terrify a guilty conscience, like a Whitefield or a Wesley, but gently, mildly, lovingly, to

Allure to brighter worlds, and lead the way.

Well read in ordinary English literature, he had a retentive memory for facts and anecdotes, and great skill in the introduction and application of them, not only in his conversation, but also in his sermons. Snatches of verse, too, were of especial use to him. His memory was stored with them, and he had a happy talent in pouring them out. Thrown, as it would seem against his will, into the formal position of a Dissenter, he did not carry with him the slightest animosity against the Church. Indeed, in all things, and towards all men, his religion was that of cheerfulness and goodwill. Besides the special claims which his memory has upon the congregation amongst whom he ministered, he is entitled to universal regard as having kept alive a sense of religion in a neighbourhood which, at that time, was entirely overlooked by the Established Church. He thus prepared the way for that better state of things which has since succeeded.

Illustrations of the Spires and Towers of the Mediæval Churches of England, preceded by some Observations on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and its Spire Growth. By Charles Wickes, Architect. Vol. I.: Spires. Atlas and Imp. Folio.—This really magnificent book was commenced by Mr. Wickes in all the energy of youth, and, after some years' perseverance, he has proceeded to the extent of a volume, which contains forty-one subjects of Spires, comprised in twenty-six plates. The second volume, of similar extent, is to be devoted to Towers. Mr. Wickes's drawings are characterised at once by boldness and precision. The Spires rise before us in the majesty and the truth of their originals. His plates are executed in simple but effective outline; and it is announced that another edition, in shaded and tinted lithography, will be issued, at the same prices, for those who prefer the higher pictorial effect so produced. The outline edition is offered more especially to architects and to those who are anxious to study details for instruction; and on this point we cannot repress some intimation of regret that Mr. Wickes has not further facilitated such researches by inserting *internal* sections of some of the most remarkable examples of the mediæval principles of construction. His external views are truly admirable; and, so far as they are calculated to educate the eye in

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the beauties of outline and contour, they cannot fail of producing a beneficial effect on the taste of ecclesiastical architects. It was especially in the stone countries of Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, and Oxfordshire that the mediæval Spires attained their exquisite perfection. In the present day they are arising thickly upon the clay of Middlesex and amidst the humble campaniles of Surrey and Sussex, and indeed wherever a railway can bring the material. One of the most beautiful of modern spires has been erected with stone brought from Bath near the railway station at Ealing. The more liberal spirit that has arisen in recent years in the erection of the superior class of churches has made the Spire a decidedly favourite feature, and therefore Mr. Wickes's work is exceedingly well timed. He has classed his examples under the three chronological heads of Early-English, 1200—1272; Decorated, 1272—1377; and Perpendicular, 1377—1546. Of the Early-English we have five specimens, of which, however, two only belong entirely to this period, Witney, and Sutton, co. Northampton. The three others are Early-English only so far as the towers are concerned, the spires belonging to the second period. They are St. Mary's at Stamford, and Raunds and Ketton, both in Northamptonshire, of which the second is the most remarkable for the harmony of its design. Of the Decorated style thirteen further examples are given; among which are the Cathedrals of Lichfield, Salisbury, and Peterborough, St. Mary at Oxford, St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol, and, scarcely inferior to these in beauty, St. Wolfran's at Grantham; to which may be added, as favourable specimens of a simpler style, Bloxham and Oakham, while Lostwithiel is remarkable on account of its peculiarity. The specimens of the Perpendicular style are twenty-three in number; the most beautiful of them being Oundle, Rushton, and King's Sutton, all in Northamptonshire, and St. Michael's at Coventry, while Kenstone, Wallcott, and Oakham commend themselves by their simplicity; All Saints' Stamford, St. James's at Louth, and Moulton, co. Lincoln, by the exquisite style of their decorations; and Patrington, St. Nicholas at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Graffham, co. Huntingdon, and St. Peter and St. Paul at Exeter, by peculiarities of structure. These various specimens of style sufficiently establish the author's judgment in the selection of his subjects. His introductory remarks present a rapid but highly interesting sketch of the history of mediæval Church architecture; and are to be followed in the second volume by a more complete essay on steeple architecture.

Q P

1. *An Appendix to the Lecture on Colchester Castle, together with a Reply to the Animadversions of the Rev. E. L. Cutts. By the Rev. Henry Jenkins, B.D. Rector of Stanway, Essex. 8vo. pp. 47.*
 2. *Colchester Castle not a Roman Temple: being a Review of "A Lecture on Colchester Castle, by the Rev. H. Jenkins, B.D.:" reprinted, with additions, from the Essex and West Suffolk Gazette of Jan. 7th and Sept. 9th 1853. To which is added an Appendix. By the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, B.A. Honorary Secretary of the Essex Archaeological Society. 8vo. pp. 39.*—It is a twelvemonth since we noticed Mr. Jenkins's Lecture, in our Magazine for Feb. 1853, p. 180. Since that time he has been answered once and again by Mr. Cutts in the columns of a local paper, and now we have the whole controversy before us in the pamphlets above described. It is one which we cannot but regard with astonishment in our present advanced state of architectural knowledge, but it will not be without its use in the learned information it has drawn forth, we may say from both combatants, though we must award to Mr. Cutts the merit of having used his weapons to the better purpose. Mr. Jenkins has relied too implicitly on the *dicta* of antiquaries of a bye-gone generation—the men of the "ingenious hypothesis" and "happy conjecture," who appealed more to books than to things, and to authorities rather than facts, just reversing the independent maxim of Juvenal, the motto of the Royal Society of London, and of all true Baconian philosophers.

Nullius in verba.

To appeal to the great names of Roy, and King, and Stukeley, is, as Mr. Cutts has well remarked, tantamount to preferring the conclusions of Ptolemy to those of Newton, or of Paracelsus to Faraday. The theory of General Roy, here adopted by Mr. Jenkins, is, it will be recollected, that Colchester Castle is the identical Temple which, according to Tacitus, was erected by the colonists of Camulodunum in honour of their deified Emperor Claudius. Mr. Jenkins conjectures that it was subsequently converted into a castle by the Romans; then became the cathedral church of the earliest bishops of Colchester; and lastly was converted into a Norman castle. The arguments employed in supporting this theory are to the effect that the materials of the building and its mode of construction are Roman, that its plan and general features are different from those of a Norman keep, and that the part usually called the Chapel corresponds with the ordinary plan of a Roman temple,—the remaining portions of the structure

being appropriated as priests' lodgings, guard-towers, &c. Mr. Cutts, in reply, has triumphantly proved that, whilst its materials are in great measure Roman, its construction is essentially Norman, bearing a striking resemblance to many other Norman castles, and particularly to the White Tower of the Tower of London; whereas the similarity to a Roman temple is perfectly visionary and fantastical. The only circumstance that has given the castle of Colchester a different appearance from those of Hedingham, Rochester, Norwich, Newcastle, and many more of the same Norman era, is that of its upper story having been removed in the reign of Charles II. The former existence of this is amply proved, not merely by the analogy of other buildings of the kind, but by the actual remain of a portion of the west wall, forming the jamb of a window, and shewing the turning of a window-arch of the second story, adjoining the north-west tower. Of this Mr. Cutts has given an etching, and he has also placed in juxtaposition the plans of 1. the ground-floors of the White Tower of London and of Colchester Castle; 2. their first floors; and 3. their second floors—having, by investigation within the present roof of Colchester Castle, recovered a good part of the plan of that story. In the position of the chapel, with its projecting semi-circular end, the castles of London and Colchester are remarkably similar; and again in having a main wall running across the building, north and south, from the west end of the chapel, and extending through each floor of the structure. Their great doors are also in the same position, contiguous to a staircase in the south-western corner of the structure, and approached externally by a straight staircase. The Tower of London is said to have been erected in 1078. As no castle at Colchester is mentioned in Domesday book, compiled in 1085, and as a charter of William Rufus, dated Christmas 1091, grants "the tower and castle of Colchester" to his steward Eudo, Mr. Cutts concludes that Colchester Castle was built between those two dates: but whether its age is actually to be limited between those two dates or not, its *era* is unquestionable. We do not for our parts attach importance to the omission of the castle in Domesday book: for we think, in any case, there was then probably some castle at Colchester, if not this Norman tower; but Mr. Jenkins's theory of adopting Godric's church (mentioned in the Domesday survey) as meaning the castle is manifestly absurd. Mr. Cutts shews that the entry belongs to the church of the Holy Trinity. With regard to the Roman materials employed in building the castle,

Dr. Duncan of Colchester (to whom Mr. Cutts is indebted for his etchings), has examined them with attention. In a letter addressed to the *Essex Gazette* (Sept. 29), he states that he has carefully measured some hundreds of tiles in the castle, in the town walls, the conduit, St. Botolph's, and Trinity tower, and he is decidedly of opinion that greater irregularity of tiles exists in the castle than in the other buildings of the city. The Roman tiles are frequently identified by portions still adhering to them of the peculiar red mortar which was used at that era, and which is in colour contrasted with the Norman mortar. It is not at all improbable, however, that the manufacture of tiles or bricks of the Roman form was continued on the spot for centuries after the Romans themselves were departed, their manufacture having been more prevalent in mediæval times than has been generally supposed, and never wholly abandoned in places where they were required from the absence of stone. Lastly, as to what has been observed beneath the soil, we need scarcely remind our readers how abundantly Roman remains exist throughout the site of Colchester, and that it is but natural that the immediate vicinity of the castle should have its share. It appears not improbable that some Roman building stood on the spot, as foundations apparently Roman have been traced; but they were evidently treated with contempt by the Norman architects, whose walls cross them obliquely, as shown in Mr. Jenkins's own plan. It may possibly have been the temple of Claudius; but nothing has occurred to shew that it was more than an ordinary villa, which had been destroyed centuries before the castle was built.

Mr. Cutts' Appendix consists of a circumstantial survey of the Castle, which will be acceptable as a guide in visiting its remains.

THE ANNOTATED EDITION OF THE ENGLISH POETS. Edited by Robert Bell, *Author of The History of Russia, Lives of the English Poets, &c.* (To be published in Monthly Volumes.) *Poetical Works of John Dryden, in Two Volumes.*—*Poetical Works of Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, Minor Contemporary Poets, and Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst.* 12mo. (J.W. Parker.)—Annotated editions have grown somewhat into disfavour, and not without reason: for when annotators overload their author, either with impertinent and tedious commentaries, or with histories and biographies where mere explanations are required, or with centoes of verbal criticism, or, worse than all, with prolonged contradictions of their predecessors, bear-

ing little if any relation to the author's text, then it is no wonder if the reader is fired and disgusted. On the other hand, nothing is more certain than this, that our older poets can neither be appreciated nor even understood without some notes: and we will venture to say that *explanatory* notes can scarcely be too numerous, though they may easily be too long. Even when not absolutely required by the majority of readers, they may be pardoned, when short and correct. The Editor of the *Collection of Poets*, the commencement of which we now notice, proposes that it shall be characterised by the completeness of its notes, biographical, critical, and historical. He enters upon his task in an historical spirit, with the evident aim of instructing as well as pleasing the lover of English Poetry: having adopted for his motto some right-minded sentiments of Sir James Stephen, which set forth how that our national poets are the greatest and the best commentators on our history, "and often throw more rich and brilliant colours, and sometimes even more clear and steady lights, on the times and doings of our forefathers, than are to be gathered out of all the chroniclers together, from the Venerable Bede to the Philosophical Hume." Mr. Bell promises also to enhance the value of his edition by a scrupulous collation of its text. It is further to be distinguished from preceding collective editions by including the works of several poets which have been entirely omitted from them, "especially those stores of Lyrical and Ballad Poetry in which our literature is richer than that of any other country, and which, independently of their poetical claims, are peculiarly interesting as illustrations of historical events and national customs." This object is to be effected, in part, by the publication of occasional volumes, which will contain, "according to circumstances, poetry of a particular class or period; collections illustrative of customs, manners, and historical events; or specimens, with critical annotations, of the Minor Poets." These volumes will be complete in themselves, as will be the works of the principal Poets. An Introductory Volume will be devoted to the early history of English Poetry; whilst in regard to the Lives of the Poets, we conclude, judging from the examples before us, that it is Mr. Bell's intention to make them both full and satisfactory. It is true that, in the cases both of Surrey and Dryden, he has the advantage to follow in the wake of very painstaking predecessors, who have devoted much time and labour to their researches; but we rely upon his efforts to make his future biographies of correspondent quality, as well by the ac-

quisition of new materials as by the due employment of such as have been gathered by the assiduity of previous inquirers.

The poetry of *Henry Howard Earl of Surrey* is more remarkable for some fine passages than its general attractiveness. Its "Beauties" might be comprised in a very few pages indeed. But it is impossible not to perceive its important effects in the development of English poetry, when we read how exceedingly popular it was in the middle of the sixteenth century, and how much it modelled the style of his successors. "The influence (remarks Mr. Bell, which) Surrey exercised over English poetry cannot be estimated by the extent of his contributions, or by their reception in our times. He founded a new era in versification, purified and strengthened our poetical diction, and, carefully shunning the vices of his predecessors, set the example of a style in which, for the first time, verbal pedantry and fantastical devices were wholly ignored. He was also the first writer of English blank verse, and the first English poet who understood and exemplified the art of translation. It is strictly true, as Mr. Hallam observes, that 'the taste of this accomplished man is more striking than his genius;' but it should be remembered that it is to this very circumstance we are indebted to him for the services he rendered to our poetical literature."

Mr. Bell has wholly rejected the fantastic notion of Dr. Nott that all Surrey's love poems—a description which comprises nearly the whole of his smaller pieces—have reference to his passion for "the fair Geraldine," the exiled daughter of the Earl of Kildare. The poet's sonnet specially descriptive of that young lady is well known; and there is one other in which he addresses her by her Anglicised surname of Garrett; but the utmost ingenuity of the most attentive reader has been unable to gather from any of the other poems a single positive fact identifying the party to whom they are addressed. From their deficiency of personal allusions they afford (as Mr. Bell remarks) no means of determining whether they represent a constant passion, or a succession of passing impressions, or whether they were not for the most part studies of love or exercises of a poetical gallantry. Mr. Bell inclines to the latter view, whilst one or two of them, as he thinks, are distinct in their relation to the legitimate object of the Poet's affections, the Countess of Surrey. He refers particularly to two poems which were composed at sea when the Earl was crossing over to France. It is our impression that several of the other poems were written during another period

of leisure, namely that which was forced upon the writer by his imprisonment at Windsor—which place is mentioned in at least three pieces; and we think that in those poems the fair Geraldine was his lady-love. At any event, Mr. Bell has done quite right in restoring the whole collection to the order it had in the early editions, which may at least imply some connection in respect to the time of their composition, as their sequence in the author's manuscript may very probably still be preserved; whereas that formed by Dr. Nott was entirely fictitious and fantastical, invented to support his own romance of Surrey and Geraldine.

In his *Life of Dryden* Mr. Bell comes after three able and diligent predecessors, Johnson, Malone, and Sir Walter Scott: yet he has not cultivated the field in vain, nor without more than a gleanings of new and interesting materials. For most of these he is indebted to Sir Henry Dryden the present representative of the family, to Mr. Beville Dryden, and to Sir Thomas Phillipps of Middlehill. The communications of the last are of most value. They consist of five inedited letters of the Poet, written to his friend William Walsh esquire, of Abberley in Worcestershire, forming part of a series of sixteen, of which the other eleven were published by Malone in Dryden's *Miscellaneous Prose Works*. In his first letter Dryden addressed this gentleman, who was more than thirty years his junior, with absurd flattery and servility. In those days, it is true, the same want of truth which still attaches to the concluding formula of "Your obedient humble servant" was not infrequently the pervading spirit of an entire complimentary epistle; it is necessary to bear this circumstance fully in mind to be able to credit the reality of such a production as the following:—

"My deare Patron,—Nothing cou'd please me better than to know you as well by the endowments of your mind as by those of your person. I knew before this discovery that you were ingenious, but not that you were a Poet, and one of the best that these times produce, or the succeeding times can expect. Give me leave not onely to honour but to love you; and I shall endeavour on my part to make more advances to you than you have made to me, who are both by gratitude and by inclination Your most faithfull humble Servant, JOHN DRYDEN."

The other letters to this correspondent are, however, in a totally different strain. They are composed in terms of familiar friendship, and are filled with news, both political and literary. We take a few passages from one which was written whilst

Dryden was engaged on his last (and unsuccessful) play, "Love Triumphant:"

"Durfey has brought another farce upon the stage: but his luck has left him: it was suffered but four days, and then kicked off for ever. Yet his second act was wonderfully diverting, where the scene was in Bedlam, and Mrs. Bracegirdle and Solon were mad; the singing was wonderfully good, and the two whom I have named sung better than Redding and Mrs. Ayloff, whose trade it was,—at least our partiality carried it for them. The rest was woeful stuff, and concluded with catcalls; of which the two noble Dukes of Richmond and St. Alban's were chief managers.

(These noble leaders of the catcalls were two of the natural sons of King Charles the Second. Could not Mr. Bell have told us the name of Durfey's farce?)

"The play I am now writing is a feigned story, and a tragicomedy, of the name of The Spanish Fryer; and I am sure the tale of it is likely to be diverting enough. I have plotted it all, and written two acts of it. This morning I had their chief comedian, whom they call Solon, with me, to consult with him concerning his own character: and truly I think he has the best understanding of any man in the Play-house.

"Mr. Wycherley's Poems will not come out till Michaelmas term. If his versification prove as well as his wit I shall believe it will be extraordinary. However, Congreve and Southern and I shall not fail to appear before it, and if you will come in he will have reason to acknowledge it as a favour, and on our sides you shall be very welcome to make up the mess."

There is a hearty good-fellowship in this co-operation of the poets, in order to recommend to the world a new-comer, which is creditable to the fraternity, and to its veteran exponent, the honest and "glorious John." His next letter thus announces his greatest poetical enterprise:—

"I have undertaken to translate all Virgil, and as an essay have already paraphrased the Third Georgic as an example. It will be published in Tonson's next Miscellanies, in Hilary term. I propose to do it by subscription, having an hundred and two brass cutts (sic), with the coat of arms of the subscriber to each cutt; every subscriber to pay five guineys, half in hand; besides another inferior subscription of two guineys for the rest, whose names are only written in a catalogue, printed with the book."

Besides these letters, Mr. Bell has acquired two documents of some importance relative to the biography of Dryden. The one has reference to his marriage, and the other to his pensions: but both of these

rather suggest than dispense with further inquiry. The former, which is Dryden's marriage-licence, granted in the office of the Vicar-general of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the last day of Nov. 1663, declares that Dame Elizabeth Howard intended to marry "with the consent of her father Thomas Earle of Berkes," a fact which former biographers have doubted: but it does not explain why, she being a parishioner of St. Martin's in the Fields, and Dryden of St. Clement Danes, the wedding should have been celebrated in the church of St. Swithen's by London Stone. The licence was obtained only the day before the marriage. There is still, therefore, some suspicion upon the publicity of this marriage.

With respect to Dryden's pension Mr. Bell has recovered an imperfect Treasury warrant, dated May 6, 1684, directing the payment of 50*l.* for one quarter of his pension of 200*l.* due at Midsummer 1680, and of 25*l.* for one quarter of his additional annuity of 100*l.* due at Lady-day in the same year. Mr. Bell has in some degree misunderstood this document, when he states that it shows that Dryden's additional pension was "directed to take effect from the quarter ending at Lady-day, 1680;" inasmuch as it proves, at least, that this addition to his income was granted at some prior date, a quarter being actually "due at Lady-day, 1680." The document therefore does not appear to have that relation to Dryden's conversion to the Church of Rome which Mr. Bell is inclined to ascribe to it: nor can it be positively connected with Dryden's appeal to Lord Rochester, which Malone supposed to have been written in August 1683. It may not have been the first quarterly order of the kind: and possibly some other of those sibylline leaves, the mutilated Exchequer papers, may still throw further light upon this question.

The Complete Works, Poetry and Prose, of the Rev. Edward Young, LL.D. formerly Rector of Welwyn, Hertfordshire, &c. revised and collated with the earliest editions. To which is prefixed a Life of the Author, by John Doran, LL.D. In two volumes, 12mo. (Tegg.)—Mr. Bell's task on one of the most popular poets of the last century is, we may say, anticipated in the very complete and careful edition of Young which is now before us. The work of its editorial revision has been zealously performed by the printer, Mr. James Nichols, of Hoxton-square, who has prefixed a preface, containing some very interesting bibliographical particulars, especially in regard to the various editions of Dr. Young's most celebrated work, the

Night Thoughts. For his own text he has preferred that of the edition of 1762, which had the benefit of the author's final emendations. Having placed, in sequence to the Night Thoughts, the author's Paraphrase of Job and his Poem on the Last Day, the editor gives Young's other writings in strictly chronological order: introducing, in their proper places, all the pieces which, after Dr. Young had himself made a *selection* (in four volumes, 1762), were afterwards brought together in a fifth volume in 1767, and a sixth in 1778. Mr. Nichols has also assembled a series of letters written by Young, and some of them at an earlier period than any before published. These are addressed to Mr. John Williams, who was afterwards secretary and son-in-law of Richard West, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, but who was at the time (in 1739) travelling on the continent, in charge of some young gentlemen of quality. These letters are more characterised by a frivolous levity than any more valuable ingredient: but they supply at least testimony for which the poet's biographers were at some loss, that he had himself travelled abroad in early life. He says that when at Nice, "I contracted a great intimacy with the Mediterranean. Every day I made him a solemn visit. He roared very agreeably. . . . If you visit my *quondam* habitation, you will pass a solemn assembly of cypresses. I have great regard for their memory and welfare; they took up my quarrel against the sun, and often defended me from his insults, when he was much more furious than you now represent him." Mr. Nichols, however, mentions another circumstance which may make Mr. Bell prick up his ears: he states that Dr. Young's directions for the posthumous destruction of his papers, were not carried into effect: "that they are still in existence in his son's family, and may ere long be given to the world, are subjects of common belief in literary circles."

Dr. Doran has performed the task of delineating the life of Young with his wonted vivacity and variety of illustration. Few literary biographies have taken so agreeable a form. Dr. Doran is not, however, one of those writers who unavoidably become enamoured of their subject. He is perhaps rather severe, than otherwise, on Dr. Young's personal frailties and inconsistencies; and very impartially critical on his literary productions. The leading points of his remarks on the Night Thoughts are as follow: "Although some have called its sublimity 'fustian,' and its melancholy artificial, its combinations grotesque, its phraseology involved, and its reasoning sometimes confused, it stands, on the whole, as a monument of the inex-

haustible wit (in the proper sense of the word) and genius of the author. Its moral is expressly directed against that of Pope in his Essay on Man, wherein the world was taught to be content with the present, without troubling itself about the hereafter. A great portion of Pope's poem consists merely of a versified translation of Pascal's Thoughts and Maxims; but the sentiments of Young are, with one or two exceptions, entirely original. Too many of the similes are drawn from the playhouse and the stage; from the actors, dressed and undressed; even Death himself, on one occasion, appears as a door-keeper. . . . The majestic melancholy that reigns throughout the poem is too often interrupted by trivial, satirical, or sarcastic passages, to admit of our belief that the author was much in love with the sadness he commends. . . . It is a fact, however, that Young made melancholy 'modish.' Young gentlemen could, like Prince Arthur, become sad as night, out of mere wantonness. His poem is said to have induced physicians to prohibit delicate patients from perusing it. Beattie, writing to the Duchess of Gordon, trusts that her Grace will not think of reading so dull a book 'as Young's Night Thoughts.' The grave gentleman gallantly protests that the lady is far too bright for such sad themes; that the author only intoxicates people, and that intoxication of any sort is prejudicial to health. He asserts, moreover, that the poet was himself too wise to be sad, and that, when he commended mournful meditations, he was himself as gay as it was his wont to be. 'Believe me,' he adds,

'Believe me, the shepherd but feigns;
He's wretched to show he has wit.'

There is, no doubt, some truth in this."

To Young's Satires Dr. Doran awards more unequivocal praise. He remarks that "The Satires will live for ever, because, in description, they are true reflexes of the times, and in sentiment applicable to all other ages; individual in allusion, yet general in application. . . . In Goldsmith's time these Satires had fallen below their originally great reputation. They merit, however, complete restoration to public favour. In spite of some uncouth rhymes and awkward phrases, they contain lines of great elegance, wit sparkling and rapid, ease of expression, indisputable common sense, and an endless good-nature even when the scourge is being most lustily applied." In one trifling point of Young's biography we suspect that Dr. Doran has been embarrassed in a way which is not unusual with those who do keep themselves constantly alive to so

frequent a cause of error. On the 24th of March, 1719, the Duke of Wharton granted to Young an annuity of 100*l.*, stating in the bond "that the public good is advanced by the encouragement of learning and the polite arts, and that his Grace had derived pleasure from Dr. Young's attempts therein;" upon which the biographer remarks that he does not see how that could well be, inasmuch as Young did not take his degree of "Dr." until the 10th of June in the same year, and he adds, that "the degree may have been assumed by anticipation, or by some academical usage to me unknown." But any such mysterious explanation is rendered unnecessary when we recollect that the 24th of March was then the *last* day of the year.

The Poetical Works of John Dryden. With Illustrations by John Franklin. 12mo. (Routledge).—This is a portion of another series of the Poets, now in course of publication. To those who are content with a non-annotated edition, but which is recommended by a clear print and good paper, and moreover by excellent illustrative designs, which are as ably engraved by Mr. Dalziel as they are designed by Mr. Franklin, we can conscientiously introduce Messrs. Routledge's edition. The works of Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Thomson, and Beattie, have already appeared in this series: and Mr. Robert Aris Willmott is engaged to superintend those which are to follow.

The Pictorial Book of Ancient Ballad Poetry of Great Britain, Historical, Traditional, and Romantic, to which are added A Selection of Modern Imitations and some Translations. Edited by J. S. Moore, esq. A New Edition. (Washbourne.) 8vo.—This collection presents, in a comprehensive and attractive form, a greater body of our popular ballads than can be elsewhere so readily met with. The ancient ballads are the best from those assembled by Percy, Ritson, Evans, Scott, Jamieson, Buchan, and others, as well as some more recently edited by the Percy Society: the modern imitations are from the pens of Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Taylor, Percy, Chatterton, &c. The latter division forms a second volume, or otherwise, as the owner of the book may prefer. The present edition is improved by a more correctly chronological arrangement of the earlier pieces; it is furnished with a glossary of obsolete words, and it is altogether well adapted for popular use.

The Song of Roland, as chanted before the Battle of Hastings, by the Minstrel Taillefer. Translated by the Author of "Emilia Wyndham." Small 4to.—Amidst the cycle of romance connected with the feats of Charlemagne and his Paladins, one of the most popular was the lay of the Battle of Roncevalles, where Roland the nephew of the great Emperor, and his faithful companion Olivier, were slain by the infidel Moors of Spain. The chroniclers state that this story was sung by the minstrel Taillefer, and repeated by the Norman soldiers, on the eve of the battle of Hastings. In the words of the author before us, "It had become a question of considerable interest among antiquaries whether the identical song of Roland, as chanted at the battle of Hastings, were still in existence. *At length* (it is added) *it has been discovered:*"—that is to say, a poem on this subject, preserved in the Bodleian Library, after having been noticed by Tyrwhitt in his edition of Chaucer, and by the Abbé de la Rue in his essay on the Norman Trouveres, was transcribed under the patronage of M. Guizot, and edited by M. Fr. Michel, in 1837. But that this poem, consisting of about four thousand lines, was the veritable ballad "chanted before the battle of Hastings," is in the first place highly improbable, from its great length; and, in the next, it is contradicted by its style. Mr. Wright (in his *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, ii. 120) believes that its writer, Turold, flourished in England about the time of King Stephen. Mr. Wright, however, assigns to the poet the merit of describing battle-scenes with somewhat of Homeric vigour, and of introducing pathetic traits which sometimes possess considerable beauty. It appears that ten years after the original poem was published by M. Michel, it was translated by M. Génin into the French language as it existed in the time of Amyot, and more recently a modern version has been given by M. Vitet, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The latter, however, is an abridgment of the original, and it is from this abridgment by M. Vitet that the English translation before us has been made. It is an *édition de luxe*, handsomely printed on fine paper, with red borders. We give one brief specimen, the description of the court of Charles at Cordova:—"He is in his orchard, and at his side are seen Roland, Olivier, Geoffrey of Anjou, and many others—all sons of sweet France. There are fifteen thousand of them and more. Seated on the silken stuffs, they pass the time in play. The more sage and aged at the chess, the young bachelors lightly skirmishing among themselves. The Emperor is seated in a golden chair under the shade

of an eglantine and a pine tree. His beard is white as the driven snow; his body is nobly shaped and framed; his brow of majesty. Whoso seeketh him, needs none to point him out." Now, Mr. Wright has selected this same passage as a specimen from the original. The translation abridges it, and not to advantage. Thus, in the enumeration of the peers of the Emperor, it says, "With him were Roland and Oliver, Sansun the mild, and Anseis the fierce, Geoffrey of Anjou the royal Gonfalonier; and there were also Warin and Geners; where these were, were also many more; from sweet France were assembled fifteen thousand." Surely, there is some picturesqueness in this that has escaped "the Author of Emilia Wyndham." Moreover, some of the courtiers were playing at tables, *i. e.* drafts, others at chess, which forms an interesting notice of old "sports and pastimes." So imperfect a translation is by no means satisfactory.

Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin: with Explanatory Notes by Charles Edmonds. Second Edition, considerably enlarged. 12mo.—The poetry of the Anti-Jacobin is worth every one's perusal on two accounts, —as a masterpiece of wit, and as a vivid mirror of political history. Mr. Edmonds's former edition (which we noticed in our Magazine for July 1852) was received with so much favour, that he has redoubled his exertions to render the present still more complete. His excellent preface and his continuous illustrations raise this production into the rank of an historical work. The hints of various contributors have improved his notes, and he particularly acknowledges those of the veteran Sir Robert Adair, now the sole surviving hero of the Anti-Jacobin, and one of the writers in its counterpart, The Rolliad. In order that the parodies may be readily appreciated, the Editor has placed their originals in juxtaposition; and he has further illustrated the book by six etchings, reduced from the caricatures of James Gillray which were originally designed to accompany the verses. The "Prospectus of the Anti-Jacobin, a Weekly Examiner," which was written by Mr. Canning, is also for the first time prefixed to the collected Poetry. We cannot wonder that in the present generation, whose taste for political satire is continually sharpened by its favourite Punch, the Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin should again be popular; but there is still a deficiency which, regarding the book as an historical one, we should wish to see supplied: it ought to have an index of names.

The Autobiography of William Jerdan, &c. &c. With his Literary, Political, and Social Reminiscences and Correspondence during the last fifty years. Vol. IV.—With this volume, Mr. Jerdan closes the record of his literary and social career, and he closes it with a spirit of mingled hopefulness, cheerfulness, complaint, and despondency, which leaves on the mind of the reader only a feeling of melancholy. It is indeed inspiring to find an old literary soldier like the Autobiographer, refusing to be ranked as an *emeritus*, and declaring his power as well as his ability to don his harness and serve the republic of letters even as he did of old. It is inspiring, but we could wish that it were not necessary. That the power has not gone is evidenced by the volume before us, which contains, besides personal narrative, many anecdotes illustrative of social life that have with them an historical value.

Two Prize Essays on Juvenile Delinquency. By Micaiah Hill, Esq.; and by C. F. Cornwallis.—It is quite a duty to notice these striking and valuable Essays. Lady Noel Byron, whose generous offer called them forth, has been very willingly induced to add another hundred pounds to the two hundred originally proffered, and has thereby secured for the public two essays of a widely different character, but equally effective, instead of one. There is not anything very new in the volume; but a good and useful arrangement of many facts on the part of Mr. Hill, and a clearly-stated argument from Miss Cornwallis. The fault which strikes us, meanwhile, in all the projects of juvenile reformation we have as yet seen, is the want of provision for the regular payment of industry in the schools now instituting throughout the country for this class of boys and girls. We have had the subject very much before us, and really cannot see how so obvious a means of counteracting the love of stimulus which leads to eagerness after unlawful gains can ever be fairly and suitably met, save by an education into the calm and steady pursuits of lawful objects of interest. Industry—the fixed habit of working for a visible result, however small—is surely the simplest, safest, and most rational mode of overcoming idlers and vagabonds. That in many cases it would be troublesome and difficult we allow; but, on the other hand, it surely would greatly facilitate the master's power, by enabling him sometimes to punish, simply by withholding for a time the offender's power of working on his own account. If the labour can be in itself interesting, and its results attended with fluctuation, and dependent on care,

so much the better, as in the case of agricultural schools, where boys cultivate a portion of the ground themselves, after having given part of the labour of the day to the school fields. Under other circumstances might not a scale of marks or tickets be arranged for the furtherance of industry, attaching a certain value to a number of these?

We cannot believe that so rational a mode of dealing with young people, so perfectly natural moreover, and in accordance with that which would have fallen to their lot in the event of their having pursued a course of steady conduct at home, can be rejected, simply on account of expense. Rate the rewards of such labour very low, of course; but how small an addition would the rent of another acre or two of land for gardens be to most of these establishments: when compared with the good moral effects, it is scarcely to be thought of. In no case, perhaps, is it desirable that reformatory schools should be large establishments. The more widely dispersed the better. Let them approach as nearly as may be to households, only let them be ruled upon such ordinary principles of labour and moderate gain as may initiate their inmates into a healthy mode of living and acting. It cannot of course be said that the common every-day motives to useful employment thus set before the young delinquents are of the highest sort; but, on the other hand, they do not interfere with the most exalted principles. The boy who labours soberly and diligently for a time will almost always be the boy most docile, most intelligent, most alive to better principles of action. It is a hard, almost a hopeless labour to fight against roving propensities simply with the weapons of moral argument; and the few instances brought forward of radical improvement are largely over-balanced by the numerous failures. Would this be the case if the practical and tangible results of industry were made clearer?

The new Succession and Legacy Duty Tables. By C. M. Willich.—We have already noticed the useful series of popular tables, to which the present appear as a supplement. No one who has been placed in the position of an executor will fail to recognise the advantage of a ready manual for reference as to the duties payable upon legacies and annuities even under the old law, but this has become still more necessary from the unavoidably complex character of the new Succession Duties Act. This Act came into operation from the 19th May, 1853. It imposes duties to the same amount as the Legacy Duty Acts according to consanguinity, except that the brother

or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased or their descendants will pay six per cent. instead of ten. This alteration is also introduced in the scale for legacy duties. The interest of every successor to real property (in which are included leaseholds of all denominations) is considered to be the value of an annuity equal to the current value of such property during the residue of his life, or any less period during which he shall be entitled to it. The tables appended to the Act are of great length, which was necessary in order to establish the mode of estimating the value of property held upon any number of joint lives. Mr. Willich has confined himself in the tables before us to the case where there is only one life, that of the successor, to be taken into consideration; but as this constitutes the general rule, they will be found in almost every instance to provide all the information required.

Curiosities of Bristol and its Neighbourhood. Nos. 1—6. Royal 8vo.—Monthly penny sheets commenced in September last. They are filled with historiettes of the by-gone annals of Bristol, descriptions of its localities and of the neighbouring places, a biographical catalogue of Bristol worthies, and a variety of notes and memoranda. We are told that the citizens of Bristowe have found these papers sufficiently interesting to buy them eagerly; and we add our own verdict that they deserve preservation and a good leather cover hereafter. To one note we must demur: it is that which derives the Blanket of our beds from the name of a family of woollen manufacturers in Bristol: "The proprietors were three brothers—Edward, Edmond, and Thomas Blanket. They were enterprising, skilful, and successful men, and were the first to manufacture the useful article of bed-furniture which has immortalised their name,—the Blanket. Thomas Blanket was one of the bailiffs in 1341, and Edward Blanket was member in Parliament for Bristol in the year 1362." Mr. Way, in his edition of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, tells us that "Blanket is taken from the French *blanchet*, woollen cloth, no doubt of a white colour. *Langueul*, *langais*, *blanchet*, *drap de laine*. Roquefort." And the *Promptorium* itself distinguishes two acceptations of the word,—the blanket of a bed, and blanket, white cloth. We would suggest that the records respecting the Bristol manufacturers have been misread so far as this, the terminating contraction for the letters *er* has been overlooked. Like other traders at that time, they were named from their handicraft, Blanketers, *i. e.* makers of blankets,

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 2. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Joseph Jackson Howard, esq. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Lee Road, Blackheath; George A. Carthew, esq. solicitor, of East Dereham, Norfolk; Tattersall Auckland, esq. solicitor, Lewes; and the Rev. Thomas King, of Adelaide Row, Haverstock Hill, were elected Fellows.

Mr. Collier presented a copy of a Proclamation issued in the reign of James I. authorising the collection of subscriptions for the relief of the inhabitants of Stratford-on-Avon, after the great fire that consumed many houses in that town.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited some mediæval knives and an iron axe-head, recently found in the Thames, near Fleet ditch.

Mr. Bücke exhibited several leaden sling-bullets, one of which was inscribed *CÆSAR R. L. II.* and another *NIKX. AΘHNIZ*, with the figure of a thunderbolt; a die for the reverse of the well-known coins of Berenice, Queen of Ptolemy king of Egypt, bearing the Queen's name and a *cornucopia* filled with fruits; a Greek and a Roman comb, the former found at Pompeii, the latter near Colblentz; also a fine ivory comb, carved with two figures of men fighting and a third blowing a horn, said to have been found in Wales, and apparently of the twelfth century; and a seal in steel, said to be the work of Cellini, engraved and set with the arms of Cosmo de Medici.

Capt. B. Williams exhibited two Roman coins and a bronze head of a javelin, lately discovered in digging a foundation at Cote, near Bampton, Oxfordshire. The coins were of Trajan and Hadrian.

The Rev. Edward Trollope exhibited drawings of some mural paintings, discovered a short time since in the church of Raunceby, in Lincolnshire. The portion which Mr. Trollope had copied exhibited the figure of an aged man, his head surrounded by a nimbus, holding in his hand an object which had been partly defaced, but which is either a purse or a bell; if the latter object, Mr. Trollope supposed the figure to be that of St. Anthony. Before the saint is part of an animal resembling a tiger or a panther, which may be considered as representing the devil. [Qu. was not the figure Saint Giles with his hare, and the supposed purse the wound laid bare on his thigh?]

Mr. Shaw exhibited a drawing of a very beautiful comb, formed of ivory and ornamented with precious stones, having a

semicircular plate of silver, inscribed *PECTEN. S. LVPI*. It is preserved in the treasury of the Cathedral of Sens, which also contains a portion of the vestments of St. Thomas à Becket, who resided in that city when he fled from England. St. Lupus was the 18th Archbishop of Sens, and died in 628.

The first portion was then read of a communication from Sir Henry Ellis, Director, "Upon the Early History of Lord Lieutenants of Counties," introductory to two sets of instructions directed to the Earl of Bedford, the first in the reign of Philip and Mary, and the second in that of Elizabeth, in the year 1574. The latter, were suggested by the doubtful proceedings of the French King, and the great preparations then making by the King of Spain in the Low Countries.

Feb. 9. John Bruce, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

A picture in oil of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S. the historian of Leeds, was presented to the Society by John Bowyer Nichols, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Edward Pretty exhibited drawings of various relics of the Anglo-Saxon period, found about thirty years since in widening and repairing the road on the line of the ancient Watling-street, about a mile from Rugby. They consisted of urns, beads, fibulæ, and a variety of personal ornaments and implements, with the usual description of weapons characteristic of pagan interment.

The Secretary communicated a letter, written by Anne Countess of Pembroke to Capt. Adam Baynes, in London. The letter is dated from Skipton Castle, a short time after the death of Cromwell, and it shows how jealously every act of the Royalists was regarded by their enemies at that period. The writer complains that the repairs she is making to her castle have attracted the attention and aroused the suspicions of some of her ill-disposed neighbours, and protests that what she is doing is for no other purpose than the convenience of herself and household. She speaks of a letter inclosed to "Lord Lambert," and exclaims very warmly against the unjust suspicions of her enemies.

Feb. 16. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

Charles Parker, esq. of the Grove, Binfield, Berkshire, was elected a Fellow of the Society; and Jared Sparkes, esq. late President of Cambridge University, U.S. was elected an Honorary Member.

Fred. Ouvry, esq. F.S.A. presented four drawings representing the grotesquely

carved bench-ends in the church of South Brent, co. Somerset.

Mr. Samuel Anderson, of Whitby, communicated an account of the opening of a British barrow, known as the Swarth-hone, which is situated upon a lofty ridge of land about four miles from Whitby, on the high road leading to Guisborough. It is the central and largest of three, which were formerly connected by a line of large stones; and it measures in the circumference of its base no less than 280 feet. Vestiges of several interments were found; in one instance the body had been buried entire, in another in a cist or coffin; and also some urns. The barrow was further remarkable from being divided by walls, running across it from north to south, about three feet apart, and five in length; in height four feet, and in thickness about two, many of the stones being so large that they could be barely lifted by two strong men.

The first portion was then read of a letter from Henry H. Breen, esq. F.S.A. containing some account of the Caribs, or aboriginal inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 3. The Hon. Richard Neville, V.P.

Mr. J. Rogers described some remarkable examples of the peculiar arrangements in church architecture designated as "Lych-noscopes." They exist in a remote district of Cornwall, near the Lizard Point, in the churches of Mawgan, Grade, Cury, and Wendron. He exhibited drawings and plans in illustration of these curious details, situated in a locality little known to antiquaries.

An account of discoveries of sepulchral urns on Ballon Hill, co. Carlow, by Mr. Richardson Smith, was read. They are of remarkably elaborate workmanship, and highly ornamented. A cemetery of great extent appears to have existed at the spot, and urns have been found at various times in great numbers. Many of them have been wantonly destroyed or through superstitious notions, under the belief that they were fabricated by witches. In some instances the urns were placed within a kind of cromlech, and skeletons were found mixed amongst the interments, which indicated the practice of cremation. Some of the urns from Ballon Hill were placed in the Archæological Court at the Dublin Industrial Exhibition, and excited much attention on account of their curious decoration.

Mr. H. O'Neill produced a series of rubbings from the most characteristic designs on certain sculptured crosses of stone

in Ireland. The notice of antiquaries has been called to this class of early Christian monuments by the recent exhibition of several casts at Dublin, which have been transferred to the Sydenham collections. Mr. O'Neill offered some remarks on the peculiarities of ornamentation, and stated that these crosses are sculptured in granite or some material obtained in Ireland. He exhibited several drawings of examples at Monasterboice, Kells, Kilkispeen, &c. and stated that the continuation of his illustrations of these remarkable sculptures would forthwith be published.—Mr. Westwood remarked that it was important to trace the origin of these productions, forming a remarkable section in the history of art. It had been imagined that these crosses were brought from Italy or some foreign country; and one of the recent writers on Irish antiquities had even denied the possibility of their having been produced by Irish workmen. The fact that they are composed of materials indigenous to the country deserves notice. The conjecture that they had been brought from Rome was, however, sufficiently disproved by comparison with Irish illuminations and other works of an early period in the sister kingdom.—In reference to the same subject of inquiry, Mr. Westmacott remarked that it deserved careful consideration, as leading to a question of great interest in regard to the history of Art. The character of the relief and the style of ornament showed points of essential difference from the features of Italian design, in examples which might be assigned to contemporary dates. The ornament of these Irish sculptures is very peculiar, and bears little or no resemblance to that found in early works in Italy; but it presents sufficient analogy with the types occurring in the East to make it worth inquiry whether the design of these crosses may not have been derived, directly or indirectly, from that source. Amongst considerations which would somewhat strengthen this supposition, the stiff and ugly forms given to the human figure may be mentioned as deserving especial notice. At an early period there was great variance of opinion in regard to the character of form suitable for the representation of sacred persons; and according to one party, chiefly of the Eastern Church, it was considered that the Saviour ought not to be portrayed under a form of beauty, but, on the contrary, of a repulsive character. This strange opinion seems to have been founded on the expressions of the prophet Isaiah—"He hath no form or comeliness," and, "There is no beauty that we should desire him." From the prevalence of this notion, a peculiar stiff-

ness and even deformity of design appears in the Art of the Eastern schools, as well as wherever the same influence extended. The Western Church, however, happily for Art, took a different view of the question, rejecting the arguments of the Eastern divines, and adopting the more philosophical principle that beauty of sentiment should be illustrated by beauty of form. They argued that no beauty could be too great to represent the founder of Christianity, or illustrate so divine and perfect a faith as that which he had taught. The influence of Pope Adrian I. and the high authority of St. Ambrose went far to establish this opinion, and fixed that type or character of representation which has prevailed in the Latin or Western Church; thus leading to those beautiful and affecting representations of the Saviour, the Virgin, the Apostles, and other holy persons which characterise the productions of the Italian schools in the purer times of Christian art. In reference to many of the strange adaptations of the human figure to the tortuous shapes of ornaments on the Irish Crosses, Mr. Westmacott was disposed to think there was no particular meaning intended by the sculptor. This feature is probably only the result of caprice, or an effort of ingenuity in the endeavour to adapt such forms so as to fill or fit the contracted spaces upon these curious crosses.

Mr. Ashurst Majendie brought drawings of several effigies of the De Veres, preserved at Earl's Colne, Essex, and valuable as illustrations of early costume: in addition to his observations on these memorials, he gave an account of certain recent discoveries at Hedingham Castle.

Mr. George Valliamy produced two mallets and the ball, used formerly in the fashionable game of Pall Mall, or *paille maille*, which gave its name to the street so called. The mallets are of wood, with long thin handles, the portion which struck the ball being strongly hooped with iron. These objects, probably the only existing relics of the game in England, had been recently found in the house of the late Mr. Valliamy, in Pall Mall, which had been in the possession of his family for 130 years. The game was introduced about the close of the sixteenth century, and an alley appears to have been formed for the enjoyment of such disport, where Pall Mall is now situated: at the time of the Commonwealth it fell into disuse, and houses were by degrees erected along the mall. At the Restoration a new mall was formed in the park by Charles II.

It took great delight in this game: and allusions occur in Pepys's Memoirs of the new mall, and the amuse-

ments of the Merry Monarch. Mr. Cunningham has collected various notices regarding this subject in his useful Handbook of London.

Amongst objects exhibited were, a bronze weapon of rare form, and a gold pomander, both found in the Thames, and brought by Mr. Franks; several curious weapons by Mr. Bernhard Smith; a very choice example of Majolica, painted by Francesca Xanto Avello, in 1533; some curious representations of the emblems of the Passion, found at an ancient castle, in co. Cork, by Mr. G. Dunoyer; several documents relating to property in the West of England, by Mr. Norris; and several valuable manuscripts by Mr. G. Desborough Bedford.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 25. Ralph Bernal, esq. M.A. President.

Mr. Clarke, of Easton, reported the discovery of some coins at Brandeston, in Suffolk, consisting of a penny of Edw. I. a half-groat of Elizabeth, a shilling of Charles II. and a sixpence of William III. A fetterlock had also been found at the same place, having a rib of brass on each side of the barrel, passing through the loop of the bow to form the joint. At Letheringham a discovery of coins had also been made, among which were many tokens of various traders, specimens of the silver coinage of Henry VIII. Charles I. and James II.

Mr. Walter Hawkins, F.S.A. exhibited a Roman Christian lamp, and Mr. H. Syer Cuming read a short paper upon that and other specimens which he exhibited on the occasion. They were all of terra cotta. One had, in low relief, a peacock with its tail spread out, and over it were three nimbi, emblematic of the Trinity. The peacock is an early Christian emblem, and is met with in the Roman catacombs, both alone and in conjunction with the Cross. Another specimen was found at Colchester, bearing the sacred monogram, and a *crux gemmata*, the floriated cross of Triumph. It is also ornamented with representations of doves, presumed to be typical of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. This lamp is of Byzantine workmanship.

Mr. Pretty produced notices of the discovery of Roman remains at Hardington, in Northamptonshire. The pottery found resembled that described by the late Mr. Artis, as having been obtained at Castor.

Mr. George Vere Irving read the first part of an elaborate paper "On the Chronology and Geography of the Wars between the Saxons of Northumberland and the Northern Britons, from the Battle of

Argoed to that of Kaltraez.' With the exception of the Count de la Villemarqué, authors have merely treated of this period as an episode in works of a more extended nature, while the attention of the learned author of the *Poèmes des Bardes Bretons du vj^{me} Siècle* has been so much directed to the literature of Britany and Wales, that he is naturally led to attach too little weight to the information obtainable from other sources,—such as the Saxon chronicles, the Ecclesiastical writings, and the Irish annals. It might, however, be confidently maintained that no chronology could be satisfactory which did not unite the facts contained in these independent authorities into something like a consistent whole.

After briefly enumerating the various battles recorded by the three bards,—Taliesin, Llywarch, and Aneurin, with the dates assigned to them by Villemarqué, viz. the battle of Argoed, in which Urien of Reghed and his son Owen defeated the Saxon leader known as the Flamebearer, circa A.D. 547; the battle of Gwenn Ystrad, between 547-579; the combat of Menaos, in which a Saxon leader, conjectured by Villemarqué to be the Flamebearer, was killed A.D. 560; a battle in which Urien was killed, between 572-579, (this Villemarqué identifies with the siege of Theodoric of Northumberland, in the island of Medeant, mentioned by Nennius,) and lastly, the battle of Kaltraez, A.D. 572-580, when the Saxons successfully attacked the British kingdom of Strathclyde, and captured Dumbarton, its capital city,—Mr. Irving proceeded to examine the grounds on which that chronology was based. In its main features it rested on the identity of the Flamebearer with Ida, the founder of the Northumberland kingdom. To this, however, he objected—1st, that the chief reason of identification was the supposed fact that Ida was the most warlike King of the Saxons, and the most severe ravager of the Britons, but no corroboration of this was to be found in the Saxon historians; on the contrary, he proved by several quotations from Bede, and William of Malmesbury, that they all concur in assigning this pre-eminence to Ethelfrid, his grandson and successor. 2nd. In a poem of Taliesin it is stated that, when the Flamebearer was killed, he was taken by surprise. No historian relates such an incident in connexion with Ida, but they all agree that this was a feature in the death of Ethelfrid. 3rd. Bun, or Bebb, was the wife of the Flamebearer. She was killed at Kaltraez. If, however, she was the wife of Ida she would hardly have survived him so long, more especially if the date of the battle is found

to be much later than the period assigned to it by Villemarqué. Independent of which we have the direct evidence of Nennius, that she was the wife of Ethelfrid, who gave her the town of Bamborough in Northumberland, which from her was called Bebbenberg. The idea that Urien was killed when besieging Theodoric appears to be founded on an erroneous interpretation of the passage in Nennius. For this opinion several reasons were given, and, *inter alia*, the fact that Urien is there stated to have fought not only against Theodoric, but also against his successors Freothwulf and Hussa. The date assigned to the battle of Kaltraez, it was contended, was much too early, because Aneurin, who celebrates this contest, expressly mentions the fall in it of Domnal Brec, King of the Scots, and it was shown that this event appears in the annals of Ulster under A.D. 641; while the accuracy of this record is corroborated by the season of the year when his death occurred, and also by the Dubradic Duan and the annals of Tyhearnac.

After stating these objections to the received chronology, Mr. Irving proceeded to explain that which he proposed to substitute for it; and, as a preliminary step, entered into an examination of the light which might be thrown on the subject by an identification of three companions in arms of Urien, enumerated in Nennius—Ryderthen, Morgan, and Gwallog—with persons of whom notice is met with in the other records.

Ryderthen he agreed with most of the previous authors must be identified with Roderick the Bountiful, the King of Strathclyde, and the patron of St. Kentigern, who reigned from 550 to 601. Morgan had sometimes been supposed to be Morkern, the predecessor of Roderick; but the facts recorded in the life of St. Kentigern render this idea untenable. Villemarqué points to a Morgan, King of Glamorgan; but the evidence in the *Liber Llandavensis*, though it proves his existence at the time, in no way connects him with these northern wars: on the contrary, it appears improbable that a king of South Wales should be mixed up in a struggle so far from home, while it is curious that in only one passage do any of the bards refer to a warrior undoubtedly from Wales proper, and in it Morien of Powis is called a stranger. From these reasons Mr. Irving was induced to seek the kingdom of Morgan in the North, and believes he has found it in the Scots of Argyleshire, who are proved by passages in Adamnanus and the Annals of Ulster to have invaded Northumberland in company with the

Northern Britons, and that Morgan represents Aidan, the most powerful king of this nation, the name being a corruption of his patronymic Mac-Gowran.

Gwallog, Mr. Irving was inclined to consider with Chalmers the King of the Llŷgova and Novantes, which would render complete the league of the whole Macatæ or intramural Britons; but of this he admitted he could bring no direct proof.

In conclusion of the paper, Mr. Irving contended that none of the battles celebrated by the bards could be assigned to an earlier period than the reign of Freothwulf, and that of those recorded by them the combat of Menao was probably the first in date, identifying it with the battle in the annals of Ulster, A.D. 581, *Bellum Manan in quo victor erat Aodhan Mac Gauran*. As this year corresponds with that in which Freothwulf died, he thought it probable he was the Saxon leader mentioned in that poem.

The lay of the battle of Gwenn Ostrad contains no data by which the year of this engagement can be ascertained.

The battle of Argoed Mr. Irving thought was fought some time after the accession of Ethelfrid in A.D. 593, considering this king to have been the Flamebearer of the bards.

The contest in which Urien was killed Mr. Irving identified with the battle of Egesanstone, recorded by Bede and the Saxon Chronicle as having been fought A.D. 603.

The war of Kaltraez Mr. Irving placed, for the reasons already stated, in A.D. 641; but observed that there were many passages in the poem of Aneurin which seemed to allude to a later contest, although that occurred in A.D. 649, and pointed out the curious light which the record of the latter in the Annals of Ulster throw upon an obscure passage in Nennius relative to Penda of Mercia and the city of Jaden.

Mr. Irving supported these dates by much minute criticism.

Feb. 8. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A., V.P.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited three interesting fibulae found at Ratcliffe Highway in the autumn of 1852; one of these was considered to be Danish, another was what is termed a decade brooch, having ten points, at the extremity of each of which had formerly been inserted some ornament, now disappeared, and the third a circular one, with different coloured substances intro-

The latter two are esteemed to belong to a late Roman or an Anglo-period. Mr. Clarke exhibited a

brass coin of Faustina the Elder found at Framlingham, in Suffolk. Mr. Wimbridge, F.S.A. exhibited rubbings from two sepulchral brasses, one of which is at Chishall, near Saffron Walden, in Essex, and represents Sir John de la Pole and Joan his wife, daughter and heiress of John Lord Cobham. This is of a date between 1370 and 1375. It had long been obscured beneath a pew, but has now been placed near the altar. It is probable that Sir John de la Pole assisted in rebuilding the church, and his armorial bearings are found on the south door. A fragment only of the inscription remains, and gives *sa feme priez*. The other rubbing was from the brass of Nicholas de Aumbeline, fishmonger of London, at Taplow, Bucks. It is an elegant cross (circa 1350), and is engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

Mr. Brent, jun. F.S.A. exhibited drawings of a sepulchral slab and a stone cross, contained in the Dover Museum. The former was that of Peter de Creon, supposed to be an Anglo-Norman poet, in the reign of John. His father Maurice was also a poet, and held offices at the close of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century. The cross has been figured in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xxv. and has Runic characters; respecting these however there was much difference of opinion in regard to their interpretation, and the subject was referred for further inquiry.

Mr. F. J. Baigent communicated drawings of some discoveries recently made by him at Winchester College. They are sculptured ornaments, displayed by the removal of panneling and whitewash in what is the Library. This, until the time of the Reformation, was a chantry, erected and endowed by John Fromond, of Sparsholt, Hants, as is shown by a document in the Augmentation Office, being a survey taken in the reign of Henry VIII. Fromond was a benefactor to both of Wykeham's colleges, and he founded the chantry in 1430. The ornaments discovered by Mr. Baigent consist of—1. A representation of the royal lion (used as a crest of the British Sovereigns since the time of Edw. III.) made to do the office of a shield-bearer, having the arms of Fromond, Azure, a chevron or between three fleurs de lys argent. 2. A richly-sculptured mitre placed upon a heart, the whole being surrounded by a wreath of entwined branches and flowers. This is the emblem of William Waynflete, sometime master of Winchester School, and bishop of the diocese from 1447 to 1486. The emblem appears on his monumental effigy in Winchester Cathedral. 3. Two animals quarreling and contending

with each other. 4. A warder blowing a trumpet and wielding a battle-axe; behind him are the hinder parts of an animal, probably a lion, belonging to another compartment, and from his neck is suspended a shield with the Fromond armorial bearings. The cap on his head is highly ornamented, and the sleeves of his dress are slashed or indented, and belong to the 15th century.

Mr. A. H. Burkitt, F.S.A. delivered the concluding part of his paper on the Tradesmen's Signs of London; and an interesting conversation on the ancient houses of the city terminated the business of the evening.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 26. Mr. Gibbs communicated suggestions "On an unpublished Shilling of Queen Anne of the Second Issue of the Edinburgh Mint." His object was to show that the shilling marked "1707 E*" which has hitherto escaped notice, does not interfere with the account given by Ruding of the second coinage of Queen Anne in Scotland. The main difficulty is the date, which Mr. Gibbs suggests is obviated by the use of the old style.

A paper by Mr. R. S. Poole was read "On a Copper Coin (called *Kas-begi*) struck by Feth 'Alee, Shah of Persia." The peculiarity of this class of money is that it bears various animals, probably with symbolic meanings. On the coin in question is a lion seizing a stag, the same type as is found on the coins of ancient Persia, described by the Due de Luynes, in his work on the "Money of the Satrapies and of Phœnicia." On these, the most frequent types are a lion devouring a bull and a lion devouring a stag. Mr. Poole showed that the lion devouring a stag may be considered as one of the national types of Persia. Many ancient States, which were, more or less, connected with that country, had coins similarly impressed, as Acanthus in Macedonia, and Velia in Lucania; while some other coins, as those of Tarsus in Cilicia, and of Bocchus king of Mauritania, exhibit what may be called analogous types.

Mr. Webster sent some "Remarks on the Blundered Legends found on Anglo-Saxon Coins." Mr. Webster considers that the coins of this class, which have led to much discussion, and have been carefully investigated by M. Thomsen the curator of the Museum at Copenhagen, in an article in the sixty-second number of the Numismatic Chronicle, were forgeries, executed in all probability by the Danes, who committed many depredations in Kent and elsewhere during the reigns of Ethel-

red the Second, Cnut, and Edward the Confessor.

A discovery, very interesting to English numismatists, has been made on the small Danish island Yhrlen, situate between the islands of Thorseng and Fyen, close to Fuhnen. Some persons, observing near a few moleholes in the ground several coins lying about, commenced digging up the soil close thereto; when, to their surprise, they found the remains of a leathern bag, which had been decorated with gold ornaments, in which, and round about it, were a quantity of broken necklaces and bracelets of silver of very curious workmanship, and 250 pieces of silver coins. These coins in part contained on the obverse side a head, with and without a sceptre, with the inscription, "Adelred Rx Anglo;" and on the reverse a cross, with an inscription, but which as yet has not been made out. It is thought that these coins belonged to some portion of the Danegeld, by which King "Ethelred the Unwise," at the conclusion of the tenth century, sought to compromise the devastating incursions of the Danish King, Srend Tveskjog. Besides these coins, there were others, bearing Byzantine and Latin inscriptions, with busts and Bishop's mitres on them. In all, there are thirty different sorts of coins found, which have been forwarded to the Ancient Northern Museum at Copenhagen. The island in question has never been touched by the ploughshare; and it appears that this store has been the result of some former plunder, which, for security's sake, was placed in the position in which it was found.

The fine cabinet of coins formed by the late Mr. Christopher Edmonds has just been sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It comprised only 270 specimens, collected with judgment and great taste, and contained some of the choicest examples in point of artistic merit and beauty of preservation. The following were some of the more important and interesting lots. Lot 32, Mithridates King of Pontus, 60*l.*; lot 9, a coin of Syracuse, 13*l.* 15*s.*; lot 11, another with the laureated head of Apollo, 14*l.* 5*s.*; lot 16, a coin of Tarentum, 14*l.* 5*s.*; lot 17, Athens, with galeated head of Minerva, 26*l.*; lot 19, a Persian daric, 5*l.* 10*s.*; lot 25, coin of Lysimachus, 10*l.* 5*s.*; lot 29, Ptolemy Soter and Berenice, 13*l.* 13*s.*; lot 30, Ptolemy Lathyrus, 13*l.* 13*s.*; lot 31, Arsinoë, 11*l.* 5*s.*; lot 37, Cunobeline, 10*l.*; lot 52, S. Severus, with full-faced bust of Domna between the profile busts of her sons Caracalla and Geta, 15*l.*; lot 59, Severus, Domna, and Caracalla, a rare coin struck in Syria, 14*l.*; lot 88, the

George noble of Henry VIII., 13*l.* 15*s.*; lot 89, sovereign of Henry VII., 24*l.*; lot 93, the double-sovereign of Edward VI., 45*l.* 10*s.*; lot 116, the 50-shilling piece of Oliver Cromwell, considered the finest known, 67*l.*; lot 117, another specimen slightly inferior, 49*l.* 10*s.*; lot 120, the 10-shilling piece of the same period, 36*l.*; lot 129, pattern for a 60-shilling piece (Scotch) of James II., 7*l.*; lot 143, pattern for guinea of Anne, 12*l.* 15*s.*; lot 157, the rare pattern for a 5-guinea piece

of George III., 16*l.* 5*s.*; lot 159, Pistrucci's beautiful pattern for a 5-pound piece, 20*l.* 5*s.*; lot 175, Wyon's pattern for the crown of George III. in gold, 11*l.* 5*s.*; lot 206, Wyon's proof of the Victoria crown in gold, 21*l.*; lot 214, a medallion of William IV. by Chantrey and Wyon, 25*l.* 10*s.*; lot 223, the 20-shilling piece of Charles I., 10*l.* The sale was conducted with much spirit, and the 270 coins produced the large sum of 1,504*l.* 9*s.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The explanations given to the *Russian* Ministers at London and Paris of the attitude of the combined fleets in the Black Sea not being considered satisfactory, those ministers have withdrawn from their respective missions. Baron Brunow had an interview with Lord Clarendon on the 6th of Feb. for the purpose of formally suspending diplomatic relations, and left London for Brussels on the 8th. M. Kisseleff quitted Paris on the 6th.

Orders were immediately sent to Sir Hamilton Seymour and Gen. Casteljacob by the respective governments of England and France to leave St. Petersburg, and active preparations for war with Russia are now proceeding in both countries.

The Emperor Nicholas, after declining the terms offered by the Vienna Conference and assented to by Turkey, proposed other terms, the basis of which was that a Turkish plenipotentiary should go to St. Petersburg and advise with the representatives of the four courts, but that there should be no formal conference. The demands of Prince Menschikoff were likewise renewed, and a treaty against affording asylum to revolutionists demanded. These terms were unanimously considered by the conference as not suitable to be proposed to Turkey. The Emperor also sent Count Orloff on a special mission to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin to endeavour to detach them from the western powers, and induce them to form some treaty either of alliance or neutrality. His efforts, however, are understood to have been completely unsuccessful, and a similar proposal through Count Budberg, the Russian Minister at Berlin, to the Prussian Government, accompanied by a promise of protection on the part of the Emperor, has been rejected with some indignation. The Prince of

Prussia has declared openly for an alliance with France and England.

On the 29th of January, the Emperor Napoleon addressed an autograph letter to the Emperor of Russia, stating his anxious desire for peace, and offering to reopen the negotiations and withdraw the fleet from the Black Sea, on condition of the simultaneous evacuation of the Principalities. This letter appears to have been rather intended as a manifesto to the French people than with any hope of success in bringing about a peace. The reply of the Czar has been a positive refusal, and is said to be couched in terms not over courteous to the French Emperor.

Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Emperor, is on a state visit to Belgium, by the invitation of King Leopold. This fact is held to prove the adhesion of the Belgian Court to the side of France and England.

The *French* contingent of the army destined for service in Turkey will be 70,000 men; the first two divisions, under Generals Canrobert and Bosequet, will leave Toulon and Algiers on the 1st of March.

Since the Battle of Citate the military operations in *Wallachia* have not been important. A letter of Omar Pasha, published in the *Moniteur*, states the number of Russians killed in that battle at 3,000, including three colonels and many other officers. Gen. Orloff, the Russian commander (? Gen. Aurep), has since died of his wounds. The Turks had 300 men killed and 700 wounded, among the latter Ismail and Mustapha Pasha. Skirmishes are constantly taking place between the outposts along the whole line of the Danube, and the Turks have several times bombarded Giurgevo from Rustzchuk. On the other hand, the Russians

have bombarded Isaktchi, but without much effect, and have been repulsed in an attempt to establish fortifications on an island opposite Matschin. Omar Pasha estimates the Russian force on the Danube somewhat under 87,000, from which losses and sickness must make a large deduction. He states the Turkish loss in Asia in the two battles (Akal Tsiche and Alexandropol or Gumri) at about 2000 men and 14 guns, with about 4000 wounded; this he attributes to bad generalship. The Russian loss, however, appears to have been considerable, and no important advantage has been obtained by these successes.

The Turkish army is now being brought into better discipline and reorganized under Kurschid Pasha or Gen. Guyon, an Englishman.

The combined fleets returned to the Bosphorus after a short cruise in the Black Sea on account of the want of safe anchorage, and the storminess of the season. Further reinforcements for the army of Asia have since been sent to Batoum, under the escort of French and English steamers.

A serious insurrection has broken out among the Greek population in Albania. The insurgents are said to be 3000 strong and are threatening the town of Janina.

France.—The Minister of Finance, M.

Bineau, has published a report on the financial results of the year 1853. Without any new tax or loan 150,000,000*fr.* have been spent in public works, and the reduction of the Five per Cents. to Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock has enabled the Government to save about 800,000*fr.* on the interest of the funded debt. At the same time the annual deficit has been reduced, by a large increase in the ordinary sources of revenue. The whole deficiency on the year 1853 had been estimated at 4,000,000*fr.* sterling; but, to meet this deficiency, there has been an increase in the receipts, over and above the estimated revenue, of more than 3,000,000*fr.* sterling, and the difference between the revenue actually received and the actual expenditure of last year is stated to be only 160,000*fr.* The direct and indirect taxes of the year 1852 produced 66,500,000*fr.* (2,200,000*l.*) more than the preceding year; and the year 1853 has produced 42,000,000*fr.* (1,750,000*l.*) more than 1852.

Italy.—Disturbances have taken place in Papal provinces on account of the high price of provisions.

Canada.—On the 1st Feb. the Parliament House of Quebec, with the buildings attached, was destroyed by fire. Part of the valuable library and several fine portraits were destroyed.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1854.

Beds.—F. C. P. Turner, of Howbury hall, esq.
Berks.—J. J. Wieble, of Bulmershe court, esq.
Bucks.—Henry Hanmer, of Stock grove, esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdon.—George William Rowley, of the Priory, St. Neot's, esq.
Cumberland.—T. A. Hoskins, of Higham, esq.
Cheshire.—F. D. P. Astley, of Duckinfield, esq.
Cornwall.—Francis Howell, of Ety house, esq.
Derbysh.—W. D. Lowe, of Locko park, esq.
Devon.—R. S. Gard, of Rougemont, esq.
Dorset.—Sir H. Oglander, of Parnham, Bart.
Durham.—H. J. B. Baker, of Elemore hall, esq.
Essex.—Thomas White, of Weathersfield, esq.
Glouc.—J. H. Elwes, of Colesborne house, esq.
Heref.—E. Chadwick, of Puddleston court, esq.
Herts.—Robert Hanbury, of Poles, in Thundridge, esq.
Kent.—Alex. Glendining, of Sevenoaks, esq.
Lanc.—Richard Fort, of Read hall, esq.
Leic.—H. C. Bingham, of Warrnaby, esq.
Linc.—Anthony Willson, of Rauceby hall, esq.
Monm.—Thomas Brown, of Ebbw vale, esq.
Norfolk.—Benj. B. Cabbell, of Cromer hall, esq.
Northampton.—Lord Henley, of Watford.
Northumb.—S. E. Widdrington, of Newton, esq.
Notts.—S. B. Wild, of Costock, esq.
Oxford.—John Wm. Fane, of Wormsley, esq.
Rutland.—Robt. Lee Bradshaw, of Tinwell, esq.
Salop.—R. A. Staney, of Walford manor, esq.
Somerset.—J. C. Somerville, of Dinder, esq.
Stafford.—John Davenport, of Westwood, esq.

Southampton.—Jeremiah Robert Ives, of Bentworth hall, near Alton, esq.
Suffolk.—Windsor Parker, of Clopton hall, esq.
Surrey.—Robert Gosling, of Botleys park, esq.
Sussex.—John Day, of Newick, esq.
Warwick.—W. C. Alston, of Elmdon, esq.
Westm.—John Wilson, of the Howe, esq.
Wilts.—Edmund Lewis, Clutterbuck, of Harndenhuish park, esq.
Worc.—Edw. Bearcroft, of Mere hall, esq.
York.—Henry Willoughby, of Birdsall, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea.—R. B. Owen, of Haulfre, esq.
Brecon.—John Powell, of Watton Mount, esq.
Carnarvon.—T. L. D. J. Parry, of Madryn, esq.
Carmarthen.—John Jones, of Blaenos, esq.
Cardigan.—Morgan Jones, of Penlan, esq.
Denbigh.—Richard Jones, of Bellan place, esq.
Flint.—Henry Raikes, of Llwynegryn, esq.
Glamorgan.—W. Llewellyn, of Courtolman, esq.
Montgomery.—J. M. Severne, of Wallop, esq.
Merion.—G. A. Huddart, of Plasynpennrhyn, esq.
Pembroke.—Hon. R. F. Greville, of Castle hall.
Radnor.—John Jones, of Cefnmaes, esq.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Dec. 29. Henry Robertson, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Shield.

Jan. 14. Augustus Paget, esq., now Secre-

tary of Legation at Athens, to be Secretary of Legation at the Hague.

Jan. 16. Alex. Currie, esq. advocate, to be Sheriff of Forfarshire, *vice* L'Amy, resigned.

Jan. 17. Francis Smith, esq. to be Solicitor-General, Edward MacDowell, esq. Crown Solicitor and Clerk of the Peace, Edward Johnstone Manley, esq. Colonial Auditor, and John Forster, esq. Accountant of Stores in Van Diemen's Land.

Jan. 18. The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, Solicitor-General, Thomas Emerson Headlam, esq. Q.C., Vincent Scully, esq. Q.C., Robert Lowe, esq. barrister-at-law, William David Lewis, esq. barrister-at-law, Henry Drummond, esq., John Evelyn Denison, esq., Robert Wilson, esq., and William Strickland Cookson, esq. to be Commissioners for considering the Registration of Title with reference to the sale and transfer of Land.

Jan. 24. Stephen Rice, esq. to be Treasurer for Prince Edward Island.

Jan. 26. Thomas Hare, esq. and Walker Skirrow, esq. the Inspectors for the purposes of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, to be, jointly with the Secretary to the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Jan. 30. Royal Artillery, Col. R. Jones to be Col.-Commandant; Lieut.-Col. F. Haultain to be Colonel; brevet Major H. J. Morris to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Anthony Musgrave, esq. to be Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Crown for Antigua.—Doctor Paolo Dingli to be President of the Court of Appeal, Doctor Antonio Micallef one of her Majesty's Judges, and Doctor Adriano Dingli Crown Advocate, in Malta.

Jan. 31. William Courthope, esq. Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, to be Somerset Herald.

West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. H. B. Portman to be Colonel, *vice* Colonel Tynte, who is permitted to retain the rank of Colonel of Yeomanry, without pay, in consideration of 56 years' service.

Feb. 3. 3d Light Dragoons, brevet Major Walter Unett to be Major.—49th Foot, Capt. C. T. Powell to be Major.—56th Foot, Major Souldon Oakeley to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. S. S. Cox to be Major.—2d West India Regiment, Major H. W. Whitfield to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Major J. W. Randolph, of 49th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. G. Holmes, 59th Bengal N. Inf. to the rank of Major in the East Indies.

Feb. 4. Alexander Stuart Logan, esq. advocate, to be Sheriff of Forfarshire.

Feb. 6. Royal Artillery, brevet Colonel W. Brereton to be Colonel; Capt. J. McCoy to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Feb. 7. 17th Light Dragoons, Major-Gen. Sir J. M. Wallace to be Colonel.—16th Foot, Major-Gen. T. E. Napier, C.B. to be Colonel.—60th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Gough, G.C.B. to be Colonel-in-Chief.

Feb. 10. Philip Edmund Wodehouse, esq., some time Superintendent of Honduras, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana.—10th Light Dragoons, Major John Wilkie to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Lord G. A. Beauchamp to be Major.

Feb. 13. James Robinson Planché, gent. to be Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms.

Feb. 14. Hercules George Robert Robinson, esq. to be President and Senior Member of Council of Montserrat.—Stephen Rice and George Birnie, esquires, to be Members of the Executive Council; and Joseph Henaley, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council, of Prince Edward's Island.—Alfred J. Duncombe

and William Hamilton, esquires, to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Feb. 16. John Bowring, LL.D. Governor of Hongkong, and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, knighted by the Queen.

Feb. 17. Scots Fusilier Guards, Major and Col. Henry Lord Rokeby to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. M. Eden to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. H. P. De Bathe to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.—Royal Artillery: to be Col.-Commandant, Colonel J. E. Jones; to be Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels P. V. England, I. Whitty, and H. L. Sweeting; to be Lieut.-Colonels, Captains E. F. Grant, J. W. Mitchell, G. J. Beresford, R. F. Crawford, J. St. George, W. R. Nedham, E. C. Warde, and H. C. Stace.—Royal Engineers: to be Col.-Commandant, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Goldfinch, K.C.B.; to be Colonels, Lieut.-Col. P. Barry, brevet Col. Sir W. Reid, and Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Ord; to be Lieut.-Colonels, brevet Majors H. Servante, H. O. Crawley, J. Twiss, J. Walpole, T. A. Larcom, brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Vickers, brevet Majors St. Aubyn Molesworth, E. Frome, and Capt. C. E. Wilkinson.

Feb. 21. Lord Raglan, G.C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces about proceeding on a particular service; Colonels H. J. W. Bentinck, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., Richard Airey, and William Eyre, C.B. to be Brigadiers-General while employed upon the Staff of the same forces.

Feb. 24. Grenadier Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Col. T. Wood to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. E. W. Pakenham to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart. to be Judge of the Bristol County Court, *vice* Palmer; and Edward Cooke, esq. to be Judge of the York County Court, *vice* Elsley.

George Atkinson, esq. of the Inner Temple, to be a Serjeant-at-law.

Loftus Henry Bland, esq. M.P., Richard Armstrong, esq., and John Thomas Ball, LL.D. to be Queen's Counsel in Ireland.

Francis Henry Ramsbotham, M.D. to be Obstetric Physician to the London Hospital.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Brecknock.—John L. V. Watkins, esq.

Devonshire (South).—Lawrence Falk, esq.

Glouce (East).—Sir Michael H. H. Beach, Bart.

Liaburn.—Jonathan Joseph Richardson, esq.

Louth County.—Chas. Fortescue, esq. re-el.

Ludlow.—Hon. Percy B. Herbert.

Oxford University.—Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.

Shropshire (South).—Robert Clive, esq.

Staffordshire (South).—Lord Paget.

Swasey (West).—Henry Wyndham, esq.

NAVAL PREFERENCES.

Jan. 12. Capt. the Earl of Hardwicke to be Rear-Admiral on the Reserved Halfpay List; Capt. H. D. Chads, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Captains John Shekel and G. O. Lempriere to be Retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846.

Jan. 21. Vice-Admirals F. Temple and H. Gordon, on the Reserved Halfpay List, to be Admirals on the same list.—Capt. John Robb to the *Cæsar* 90.

Jan. 23. Capt. James Willcox to the *Dragon* 6.—Capt. William K. Hall to the *Bulldog* 6.—Comm. George P. Mends to the *James Watt* 90.

Jan. 26. Comm. Henry Croft to the *Cæsar* 90.

Jan. 27. Capt. A. T. E. Vidal to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. J. G. Graham to be Retired Rear-Admiral, on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846.

Feb. 2. Comm. Augustus S. Booth to the Nile 90.

Feb. 10. Capt. James Hope, C.B., and Comm. Alex. C. Gordon, to the *Majestic* 81.

Feb. 11. Rear-Adm. Hon. William Gordon to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Captain John Leith to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Feb. 16. Capt. Richard S. Hewlett to be flag-Captain in the Edinburgh, in one of the divisions of the Baltic squadron.

Feb. 21. Capt. E. A. Ingfield to the *Phoenix* steam-sloop, for Sir Edw. Belcher's expedition to Beechey Island.

ECCELESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. A. Mathias, Archdeaconry of Colombo.
Rev. R. Durnford (R. of Middleton), Honorary Canonry in the Church of Manchester.

Rev. W. Procter, Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. W. Greenwell, (Principal of Neville Hall, Durham), Minor Canon of Durham.

Rev. W. Acton, Wicklewood V. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Badcock, Fieckney D. Leicestershire.

Rev. G. A. Baker (R. of Fingest), Ibstone R. Oxfordshire (now consolidated).

Rev. H. Battiscombe, St. German's Place Chapel, Charlton, Kent.

Rev. H. D. Blanchard, Kilnwick-by-Watton P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. I. Bowman, Walton P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. E. P. Brett, Sandhurst V. Gloucestersh.

Rev. D. Brown, Howick R. Northumberland.

Rev. W. Burns, Grimsargh P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. C. Carus-Wilson, Eastry V. Kent.

Rev. J. Champney, Epperstone R. Notts.

Rev. H. L. Cummins, St. Alban, Wood Street, w. St. Olave R. Silver Street, London.

Rev. J. R. Dakers, Hawick Episcopal Chapel, dio. Glasgow.

Rev. H. Dale, Wilby R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. D. W. Davies, Llanelltyd P.C. Merionethsh.

Rev. H. J. Dodsworth, Manningtree P.C. Essex.

Rev. C. Dowson, Lesbury V. Northumberland.

Rev. R. J. Dunn, Huntsham R. Devon.

Rev. J. G. Edwards, Pittington V. Durham.

Rev. T. Fawcett, East Stoke V. w. Coddington C. Syerston C. and Elston C. Notts.

Rev. W. Fleetwood, Swaffham-Bulbeck V. Camb.

Rev. J. Fox, Hedon V. York.

Rev. G. Garbett, Accrington P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. P. Gilpin, Yarcombe V. Devon.

Rev. O. Goodrich, Tidenham V. Gloucestersh.

Rev. W. Halton, Branstone R. Leicestershire.

Rev. G. H. Hamilton, Berwick-upon-Tweed V. Northumberland.

Rev. W. Hamilton, Scalford V. Leicestershire.

Rev. J. B. Harrison, Walmer P.C. w. St. Saviour's C. Kent.

Rev. T. Harrison, Newchurch R. and V. Kent.

Rev. C. J. Hawkins, Haxey V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Hayes, Coalbrookdale P.C. Salop.

Rev. J. Healy, Redmile R. Leicestershire.

Rev. W. B. Holland, Brasted R. Kent.

Rev. D. P. M. Hulbert, St. Philip's Chapel, Kingsland, Middlesex.

Rev. L. T. M. Hunt, Oulton V. Norfolk.

Rev. H. J. Jackson, Frystone-Monk P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. A. Jenour, St. John P.C. Blackpool, Lanc.

Rev. G. H. S. Johnson, Weyhill R. Hants.

Rev. J. R. Jones, Burghill V. Herefordshire.

Rev. H. P. Leskey, Holy Trinity P.C. Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Rev. E. Lewis, Knockmark V. dio. Meath.

Rev. C. C. Lowndes, Lectureship at St. Cathbert's, Carlisle.

Rev. C. Marshall, Harpurhey P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. S. W. Maul, Bramford V. w. Burstal C. Suff.

Rev. G. W. S. Menteath, Hascomb R. Surrey.

Rev. T. P. Metcalfe, Bilbrough P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. P. A. Morshead, Salcombe-Regis V. Devon.

Rev. H. Owen, Llanerchymedd P.C. Anglesey.

Rev. G. Parker, Tempeldoran R. dio. Cloyne.

Rev. T. Reynolds, Holy Trinity P.C. Woolwich, Kent.

Rev. H. Roundell, Buckingham V.

Rev. F. P. Seymour, Hannington R. Hants.

Rev. D. Slyman, St. Paul P.C. Withnell, Lanc.

Rev. C. F. Smith, Crediton V. Devon.

Rev. J. H. Smith, Dorsington R. Gloucestersh.

Rev. S. Smith, Worth P.C. Kent.

Rev. S. B. Smyth, Barling V. Essex.

Rev. D. Stewart, Maidstone P.C. Kent.

Rev. J. Stroud, Bondleigh (or Bundley) R. Dev.

Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, West Cliffe V. Kent.

Rev. G. D. Thompson, Queenborough P.C. Kent.

Rev. R. D. Travers, Swanage R. Dorset.

Rev. W. Vallance, Southchurch R. Essex.

Rev. J. H. Wake, Sutton-on-the-Forest V. Yorksh.

Rev. R. Walker, Bumstead-Hellon V. Essex.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. H. Alexander, H.M.S. Neptune.

Rev. C. J. E. R. Archdeacon, Naval Instructor to H.M.S. Cressy.

Rev. W. Baxter (Colonial), Hong Kong.

Rev. T. Davis, H.M.S. Pique.

Rev. F. Fitz-Patrick, to Marquess of Headfort.

Rev. F. Fleming, to the Forces, Mauritius.

Hon. and Rev. A. A. B. Hanbury, to Lord Bateman.

Rev. F. Hannan, H.M. Guardship Hogue.

Rev. C. S. Hassells, Colonial for the Gold Coast.

Rev. K. M. Knapp, Naval Instructor to H.M.S. James Watt.

Rev. C. Marshall, to the General Cemetery, Harpurhey, Manchester.

Rev. F. H. S. Pendleton, at Monte Video.

Rev. S. K. Stothert, H.M.S. Queen.

Rev. J. Thorp, City Gaol, Oxford.

Rev. M. Warburton, to the Earl of Ellesmere.

Rev. C. O. Yeo, H.M.S. James Watt.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. R. D. Dingle, Vice-Principal of the Diocesan Training School, Durham.

Rev. R. Gunnery, Association Secretary of the Church of England Education Society.

Rev. G. P. Harris, Head-Mastership of Wrexham Grammar School, Denbighshire.

Rev. T. Jarrett, Regius Professorsh. of Hebrew, University of Cambridge.

Rev. W. Rawson, Diocesan Inspect. of Schools for the Deanery of Wendover, Bucks.

Rev. H. G. Williams, Professorship of Arabic, University of Cambridge.

J. H. Gedge, B.A. Assistant-Mastership, Proprietary School, Islington.

Max Muller, M.A. Professorship of Modern Languages, University of Oxford.

E. V. Williams, B.A. Assistant-Master, Grammar School, Dedham, Essex.

He Kingscote, to be Secretary to the Cathedral Commission.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 26. At Cape Town, the Hon. Mrs Henry Barrington, a dau.

Jan. 5. The Duchess d'Anmale, a second son, which received the title of Duc de Guise.

—10. At Bayswater, the wife of George Villiamy, esq. a son.—At Gloucester terr. Hyde park, the wife of Wm. Edm. Pole, esq. a son and a dau.—15. At Aldermaston Court, Berks, Mrs. Higford Burr, a son.—16. At Canterbury, the wife of Capt. Edmund Cornwall Legh, 97th Regt. a son.—17. At Keonbrook, Carrick-on-Shannon, the wife of Lieut.

John F. Tottenham, R.N. a dau.—At Longford, Salop, Lady Hester Leeke, a son.—18. In St. James's sq. Lady Lyttelton, a son.—22. At the Lodgings, Brasenose, Oxford, Mrs. Harrington, a dau.—23. At Westminster, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Liddell, a dau.—In Thuroes sq. the wife of Wm. Digby Seymour, esq. M.P. a son.—24. At Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, a dau.—25. At Wells, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Beadon Heathcote, a dau.—26. At Carlton terrace, the Countess of Caledon, a son.—At Rise, near Hull, the wife of Wm. Bethell, esq. a son.—At Malta, the wife of R. Cornwall Legh, esq. Assist. Sec. a dau.—At Grenofen, near Tavistock, the wife of William Henry Chichester, esq. a dau.—27. At Castle Rising rectory, Mrs. Charles W. Bagot, a dau.—At Belgrave sq. the wife of Edward Majoribanks, jun. esq. a dau.—The wife of Wm. Harcourt Clare, esq. of Twycross, Leic. a son.—30. At the Priory, Templemore, Ireland, Lady Carden, a son and heir.—31. At Ickleford house, near Hitchin, the Hon. Mrs. F. Dudley Ryder, a dau.—In Hans place, the wife of Philip Rose, esq. a son.—At Gosport, the wife of H. D. P. Cunningham, esq. R.N., F.S.A. a son.

Feb. 1. At Elton castle, N.B. the wife of C. Elphinstone Dalrymple, esq. a son.—2. At the house of Lady Harriet Mitchell, Wokingham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Mitchell, Gren. Guards, a son.—At Radwell house, near Baldock, Herts, the wife of Francis Leslie Pym, esq. a dau.—At Gloucester terrace, Hyde park, the wife of Alexander Lindsay, esq. a dau.—3. At Avening rectory, the wife of Capt. Warburton, a son.—In Tavistock sq. the wife of Edw. Solly, esq. F.R.S. a son.—4. At Colesborne, the wife of J. H. Elwes, esq. a son.—The wife of Alfred Arthur Wallis, esq. of Healing Wells, Linc. a son and heir.—At Kingscote cottage, Glouc. the wife of Capt. Henry B. Savile, a dau.—5. In Charles street, Berkeley sq. the Marchioness of Ormonde, a dau.—At Berry hill, Notts, the lady of Sir Edw. Walker, a dau.—6. In Grosvenor st. the Viscountess Brackley, a son.—In Park st. Grosvenor sq. the wife of Geo. H. Elliott, esq. of Binfield park, Berks, a son and heir.—7. At Upper Grosvenor street, Lady Dorothy Nevill, a dau.—At Bradenham hall, Norf. the wife of Wm. Haggard, esq. a son.—8. At Writtle park, the wife of the Hon. Fred. Petre, a son.—At Belfield, near Dublin, the wife of Major William Crompton, a son.—9. At the residence of the Earl of Wemyss, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. the Countess of Warwick, a son.—11. At Haverholme priory, the Countess of Winchelsea, a dau.—13. At Blackadder, Lady Houston Boswell, of twins, a son and dau.—In Upper Brook st. the wife of Charles Penruddocke, esq. of Compton park, Wilts, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 1. At Melbourne, Austr. Henry Patten, esq. to Sophia-Elvina, second dau. of Lynden Poingdestre, esq.

26. At Motueka, New Zealand, A. L. G. Campbell, esq. second son of the late Sir Alex. Campbell, Bart. of Abernethy, Perthshire, to Hester-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Edw. B. Copeman, esq. of Coltishall, Norfolk.

Aug. 30. At Cairnsmore, Galloway, Alex. Clark Forbes, esq. barrister, only son of Sir John Forbes, M.D. of London, to Lillias-Miller, eldest dau. of James Stewart, esq. of Cairnsmore.—At Wellington, New Zealand, Lieut. F. R. Chesney, R. Eng. to Grace, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Barr, esq. of Hamilton, N.B.

Sept. 1. At Wollaton, Notts, John Richard Smyth Wallis, esq. of Drishane castle, co. Cork,

late of 4th Dragoon Guards, to Octavia Willoughby, of Wollaton house.

Oct. 12. At Trinity, Allahabad, Frederic Augustus Sage, esq. 11th Regt. B.N.I. to Helen-Ramsay, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. D. Birrell, 51st Regt. B.N.I.

Nov. 14. At Barrackpore, Capt. H. W. Crawford, R.N. to Annabella-Goodenough, eldest surviving dau. of the late Dean of Wells.

17. At Bombay, Major J. Tail, C.B. Comm. of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, to Catherine-Ellis, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Frederick Hickes, Bombay Army.

26. At Rugby, Isaac Spooner, esq. Lincoln's inn, only son of the late Isaac Spooner, esq. to Charlotte-Augusta, second dau. of the late John Chatfield Tyler, esq. Forelands, Bromsgrove.

30. At Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts, the Rev. Charles Fane Edge, M.A. son of the Rev. W. Edge, Rector of Neiding and Naughton, Suff. to Emma-Merrick, fourth dau. of the Rev. W. Dansey, Rector of Donhead St. Andrew.—At Antony, Cornwall, Henry Maxwell Lefroy, esq. Montague sq. to Annette, youngest dau. of the late David F. Bate, esq. surgeon.

Dec. 1. At Tunbridge Wells, Alfred Eccles, esq. to Maria, dau. of Sir James C. Anderson, Bart.—At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Alfred Stephen Hewlett, eldest son of Thomas Hewlett, esq. Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Clara-Virginia, eldest dau. of Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice of Sydney, N. S. Wales.—At Dover, Thos. Stokes Hodge, esq. of Sidmouth, Devon, to Eliza, widow of Major Lettson, of the 80th Regt.—At Leicester, Henry Waddelow Martin, esq. eldest son of Henry Martin, esq. of Littleport, to Eliza, third dau. of the Rev. Joseph Chamberlain.—At East Teignmouth, the Rev. Sydney George Selwyn, to Frances, the eldest dau. of Alfred Protheroe, esq. of Castle Godwyn, Glouc.—At Charles the Martyr, Plymouth, the Rev. J. Bartlett, B.A. Vicar of St. Blazey, Cornwall, to Annie, second dau. of E. Nettleton, esq. of Plymouth.—Robert Onebye Walker, Assistant-Chaplain H.E.I.C.S. to Anne-Emmeline, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. T. Gully, Rector of Berrynarbor, Devon.—At Berne, William Dyllwyn Ianson, son of Alfred Ianson, esq. to Ada, eldest dau. of Capt. Robt. Thornhill.—At Ormskirk, the Rev. C. J. Forshaw, to Maria, fourth dau. of the late Isaac Raines, esq. M.D. of Burton Pidsea, near Hull.—At Croydon, William Long, esq. of Windsor, to Carolina, second dau. of the late John Jacob, esq. formerly of Sestries, Kent.

2. At St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Henry Figg, youngest son of the late Col. Figg, R. Eng. to Sarah, youngest dau. of Capt. Figg, R.N.—At Belfast, the Rev. J. T. Barber, Incumbent of Glenties, Donegal, to Eliza, dau. of William Ewart, esq. Glenbank, Belfast.

3. At West Teignmouth, James R. Holligan, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary, third dau. of the Hon. George N. Taylor, of Barbados.—At St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, Cornwall, Sampson Revell, esq. to Grace-Eugenie, only dau. of Andrew Smith, esq. surgeon R.N. and granddau. of the late Peter Van Lennep, esq. of Smyrna.

6. At St. George's Hanover sq. Walker, eldest son of Walker Skirrow, esq. Q.C. Commissioner in Bankruptcy, to Emily, widow of Skynner George Woodroffe, esq. of Hamstall Ridware, Staff. and youngest dau. of the late George Rush, esq. of Elsenham hall, Essex.—At Weymouth, the Rev. Robert Hawkesworth, Steele Rogers, to Margaret-Stewart, eldest dau. of the late W. F. Arnold, esq. Capt. 19th Lancers, of Little Missenden abbey, Bucks.—At Margate, the Rev. Edward Boys Ellman, Rector of Berwick, Sussex, to Georgina-Frances, second surviving dau. of the late John

Plummer, esq. of Bedford square and Margate. —At Oxford, Mr. Edward *Delamotte*, of the R. Mil. college, Sandhurst, to Katherine, eldest dau. of Mr. Hester, Town Clerk of Oxford. —

At Frankton, the Rev. John Morgan *Brown*, son of James Brown, esq. of Dudbury, Lanc. to Frances-Lake, fifth dau. of the Rev. Henry Bellairs, Rector of Bedworth, Warw. —At St. Mark's Kennington, David Leopold *Lewis*, esq. of Walbrook, to Eliza-Pritchard, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Skerry, 36th Foot, and sister of Capt. C. J. Skerry, 81st Foot. —At Hamsey, George Henry *Cazalet*, esq. of Chittenham, late Capt. 33rd Regt. to Emma-Gertrude, eldest dau. of R. P. Philpott, esq. of Offham house, near Lewes. —At Hereford, the Rev. Edward Nugent *Bree*, Vicar of All Saints' in that city, to Elizabeth, third surviving dau. of the late Rev. James King, of Staunton park, Heref. and Rector of St. Peter-le-Poer, London.

7. At Southoe, Hunts, the Rev. F. Logier *Lamotte*, M.A. Curate of Stillingfleet, Yorksh. to Maria, dau. of the late Richard Moorsom, esq. of Airy hall, Whitby. —At Nantgwyllt, Radnor, the Rev. Rhys Jones *Lloyd*, B.A. Rector of Troedyraur, Card. to Anna, eldest dau. of Thomas Lewis Lloyd, esq. —At Richmond, Capt. William *Leckie*, 39th Regt. to Henrietta, dau. of the late Rev. W. B. Winning, of Bedford.

8. At Paris, Charles Drury *Hazen*, esq. of Ruddington, Notts, to Charlotte, widow of Thomas Radcliff Symes, esq. of Ballybegg, co. Wicklow, third dau. of the Right Hon. John Richards, a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. —At Leckhampton, Cheltenham, the Rev. Joseph *Bosworth*, D.D. and F.R.S. to Anne-Margaret, widow of Col. Hamilton Elrington. —At Othery, near Bridgwater, Abraham *Hilhouse*, esq. of Clifton, to Anne-Noble, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Shipton, D.D. Rector of Portishead. —At Kensington, the Rev. Benedict *Arthur*, Incumbent of St. Catherine's, Tranmere, Cheshire, to Josephine-Jane, third dau. of the late Humphry Ballard, esq. —The Rev. C. Grant *Chittenden*, to Caroline-Isabella, dau. of the Rev. Francis T. Faithfull, Rector of Hatfield, Herts. —At Brighton, Frederick-Thomas, only son of T. M. Keith, esq. of Bracondale, near Norwich, to E. C. Gertrude, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Butterfield, M.A. Minor Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Fulmer, Bucks. —At Stamford, John *Perkins*, esq. 71st Bengal N.I. second son of John Perkins, esq. M.D. of Brussels, to Maria, only dau. of M. W. Jackson, esq. F.R.C.S. —At St. George's Bloomsbury, John *Hindmarsh*, esq. barrister, only son of Capt. Sir John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H. Governor of Heligoland, to Mary, third dau. of Samuel Long, esq. of Southsea. —At Crosthwaite, Cumb. Capt. George *Seton*, R. Canadian Rifle Regt. to Anne-Lucy, only surviving dau. of the late Baldwin Wake, esq. M.D. —At Malta, Comm. Leopold G. *Heath*, R.N. of Moorhurst, Surrey, to Mary-Emma, fifth dau. of the late Arthur Cuthbert Marsh, esq. of Eastbury, near Watford, Herts.

10. At St. George's Hanover sq. Richard *Rodd*, esq. of East Stonehouse, to Martha-Sophia, relict of the late M. A. Gosselin, esq. 2nd Bombay Light Cav. —At St. George's Hanover sq. Commodore Sir Charles *Hotham*, K.C.B. to the Hon. Jane-Sarah, widow of Hugh Holbeck, esq. of Farnborough, Warw. and dau. of Lord Bridport.

12. At Chard, the Rev. Hugh Chafyn Grove *Morris*, B.A. eldest son of the late J. C. G. Morris, esq. Capt. R.N. of Mere, Wilts, to Alice-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. B. Whitehead, Vicar of Chard. —At St. Pancras, William Henry de *Carteret*, esq. R.N.

to Josephine, eldest dau. of H. J. R. Elworthy, esq. —At Paris, the Baron d'Aerssen Beijeren de *Voshol*, Chamberlain to the King of the Netherlands, and his Counsellor of Legation at Paris, to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Robert Nassau Sutton, esq.

13. At Bermondsey, Walter *Napper*, esq. of Brockham, Surrey, second son of Henry T. Napper, esq. of Laken lodge, Sussex, to Anne-Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late Dr. M'Lean, of Bermondsey. —The Rev. J. *Kynaston*, M.A. St. Briavel's, Glouc. to Mary, dau. of J. Peel, esq. Middleton hall, Warw. —At St. Luke's, Robert C. *Thorp*, M.D. of the H.E.I.C.S. to Amelia-Catherine, the fourth dau. of J. J. Gabourel, esq. of St. Helier's. —At Thurles, co. Tipperary, Maj. *Gaisford*, 72d Highlanders, son of the Dean of Christ Church, to Jane-Vaughan, dau. of the Ven. H. Cotton, Archdeacon of Cashel, and widow of Major Montzambert, 10th Foot.

14. At Walmer, the Rev. Thomas N. *Bland*, Rector of Osgathorpe, Leic. to Mary-Fuller, second dau. of the late E. Boys, esq. M.D. of the Royal Hospital, Haslar. —At Malton, Wm. *Walker*, esq. to Mary, only dau. of Thos. Etty, esq. of Newbegin house, Malton. —At Wandsworth, William Henry *Domeville*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, younger son of Sir W. Domeville, Bart. to Eliza-King, surviving dau. of Col. Aspinwall, late Consul-Gen. of United States at London. —At St. George's Hanover square, the Rev. John *Fitzgerald*, son of the late Gerald Fitzgerald, esq. of Bath, and the Queen's County, to Clare, eldest dau. of the Rev. George M. Musgrave, Vicar of Borden, Kent. —At Yoxford, Suffolk, the Rev. Percy Sloper, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Warren, Rector of Ashington, Sussex, to Margaret-Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Barlee, Rector of West Chillington.

15. At Barnstaple, Major *Walter*, of Stoke hill, Bishopstoke, to Caroline-Janetta, eldest dau. of J. B. Bignell, esq. M.D. —At Southmolton, Thos. *Boulton*, jun. esq. of St. John's wood, to Frances-Antonia, youngest dau. of John Elworthy Cutcliffe, esq. —At St. Peter's Pimlico, the Hon. and Rev. John Venables *Vernon*, Rector of Nuthall and Kirby, Notts, to Caroline, fourth dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. —At Wells, Capt. Henry Hope *Bingham*, R.N. to Anne-Margaret, eldest dau. of James Young, esq. sister of the Rev. H. Young, Rector of Hollesley, Suffolk. —At St. George's Bloomsbury, Frederick *Vulliamy*, esq. of Ipswich, to Anne-Maria, widow of Algernon Frampton, esq. M.D. of London. —At Sierra Leone, Lieut. *Alexander*, Flag-Lieut. to Adm. Bruce, only son of the late Adm. Alexander, to Jane-Lettia-Troubridge, only dau. of Rear-Adm. Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of the Station. —At Farnborough, Warw. Lieut.-Col. Henry *Cartwright*, Gren. Guards, son of the late W. R. Cartwright, esq. of Aynhoe, to Jane, dau. of William Holbeck, esq. of Farnborough. —At Streatham, William *Blewitt*, esq. of Blackwall, and Dove house, Pinner, Middlesex, to Jane, only dau. of James Turner, esq. Streatham hill. —At Widcombe, near Bath, Edward Foster *Coulson*, esq. to Elizabeth-Kerr, relict of Thomas Colville, esq. of Annfield, Stirling-shire. —At King's Lynn, Edward, eldest son of Josh. *Grundy*, esq. of Fenny Drayton, to Mary S. eldest dau. of H. Pond, esq. Waterloo house, High street, Lynn, Norfolk.

16. At Dublin, Thomas J. youngest son of the late Brent *Neville*, esq. of Ashbrook, co. Dublin, to Amelia E. eldest dau. of Leander Ransom, esq. of New York.

17. At St. George's Hanover sq. William *Lowther*, esq. youngest son of the Hon. Col. Lowther, H.B.M. Secretary of Legation at

Naples, to Charlotte-Alice, dau. of the Right Hon. Baron Parke.

20. At Dublin, Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, esq. of Colbrook park, Monmouthshire, to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Pomeroy McRobert, esq. of Ballyclough, co. Down, and formerly of the 78th Highlanders. —At Greenwich, R. F. Morrison, esq. 19th Regt. only son of Richard Morrison, esq. and grandson of the late Sir Richard Morrison, of Walcot, Wicklow, to Jane, fourth dau. of the late Colquhoun Grant, esq. Staff Surgeon at Zante. —At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Frederick Charles, only son of the late Major General Sir Charles Ashicorth, K.C.B. and K.T.S. to Elizabeth, dau. of Arthur Frederick, esq. —At Bournemouth, Hants, the Rev. Edw. Thring, Fellow of King's college, Camb. and Head Master of Uppingham School, to Caroline-Marie-Luise, dau. of the late Carl Johann Koch, of Bonn, of his Prussian Majesty's Customs. —At Woolborough, Warren Jane, esq. surgeon, of Newton Abbot, youngest son of Warren H. Jane, esq. of Chesham, to Charlotte-Dorothy, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Chilton Lambton Young, Rector of Dodbrooke, Devon.

21. At Long Buckle, Northampton, the Rev. Edward Edwards Montford, B.A. Curate of Northborough, near Peterborough, to Isabella, only dau. of Sommersby Edwards, esq. of Long Buckle. —At Woodham, Walter Colley Harman Scotland, esq. barrister-at-law, to Sarah-Ann, only surviving dau. of the late John Joseph Bygrave, esq. —At Thornton, Samuel Skelton, esq. of Pickering, solicitor, to Hannah, only dau. of the late Rev. R. B. Scholefield, Vicar of Ganton. —At Prittlewell, Essex, Lieut. J. Ruggles, 1st Beng. N.I. to Eliza, third dau. of Col. Bateman, of Norwood, Surrey.

22. At Farnham Royal, Bucks, Francis Terry, esq. B.A. Exeter college, Oxford, to Eliza-Melora, youngest dau. of the late John Tanner, esq. of Seaton, Devonshire. —At All Souls' Marylebone, the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, of Wimpole st. to Harriet, widow of Thomas Le Marchant, esq. of Aspenden lodge, Herts. —At Bournemouth, Dors, Harry Richd. Parker, esq. Hon. E.I.C.S. son of the late Major-Gen. J. B. Parker, C.B., R. Art. and grandson of the late Sir Hyde Parker, K.C.B. to Louisa-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. John Duff Markland, C.B.

24. At Paris, William Montagu Leeds, of the 50th, third son of Sir Joseph Leeds, Bart. to Emma, eldest dau. of Henry Hildyard, esq. late of Rio Janeiro.

26. In London, William Rowley, esq. son of the late Rev. John Rowley, of Virginia, and nephew of the late Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. to Rosetta, second dau. of the late Mr. Richard Goddard.

27. At Cambridge, the Rev. T. M. Dickson, M.A. Head Master of the Grammar School, Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Mary-Elizabeth, elder dau. of William Collin, esq. of Cambridge. —At Chippenham, Wilts, George Hayward, esq. of Headingley hall, near Leeds, to Sophia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. H. H. Budd, R.N. of Chippenham.

28. At Glasgow, the Rev. John Sherwen, M.A. Bolton, Cumberland, to Agnes, dau. of the late John Edward Hill, esq. Hutton hall, Dumfriesshire. —At Lurgan, James Thomson, esq. of Belfast, eldest son of the late James Thomson, LL.D. Professor at Glasgow, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late W. J. Hancock, esq. Assistant Poor Law Commissioner. —At Liverpool, the Rev. E. W. Lomax, M.A. of Ely, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Mr. E. Cox, Toxteth park.

29. At Dolgelly, the Rev. E. W. O. Bridgeman, Vicar of Kinnerley, Salop, eldest son of Rear-Adm. the Hon. C. O. Bridgeman, to Lilla-

Frances, second dau. of Richard Richards, esq. of Caernwch, and Park crescent, London. —Robert Charles Given, esq. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Lowry, Rector of Weddesden (third portion), Bucks. —At Paddington, Henry, youngest son of Edmund Treherne, esq. of St. George's terrace, Hyde park, to Harriet, second surviving dau. of the late J. Harper, esq. of Lympstone, Devon. —At West Charlton, Som. the Rev. W. T. Caulfeild Browne, M.A. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Browne, Vicar of Dudley, to Jane-Catherine-Meade, youngest dau. of Thos. Aubrey Gapper, esq. of Toothill house, Wincanton. —At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles J. A. Deane, esq. 42d Madras M.N.I. to Ellen-Furse, youngest dau. of C. W. Johnson, esq. of Great Torrington, Devon. —At St. Peter's, Brighton, the Rev. William Edward Buckley, Classical Professor at the East India college, Haileybury, to Georgina, third dau. of the Rev. Chas. Webb Le Bas, late Principal of the Haileybury college.

31. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Christopher Freer, esq. of Gloucester crescent, Hyde park, third son of George Freer, esq. late of Hands-worth, to Juliana-Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Anselmo de Arroyave, esq. of Palace gardens, Kensington.

Jan. 3. At Rhyader, the Rev. Walter Herbert Awdry, M.A. youngest son of the late John Awdry, esq. of Notton house, Wilts, to Mary-Llewellyn, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Evans, B.C.L. Vicar of Rhyader, and Cwmtyddwr, co. of Radnor. —At Herdringen, Westphalia, (and on the 6th at Cologne), John Torriana Houlton, esq. of Farleigh castle, Som. to Ferdinandine, eldest dau. of the Baron Theodor de Firstenburg, of Heiligenhoven. —At St. James's Notting hill, the Rev. John Gaitskell, M.A. to Emily, second dau. of Philip James Green, esq. of Notting hill, formerly Consul for the Morea. —At Starcross, John Butler Fellowes, esq. fourth son of Sir James Fellowes, of Pangbourne lodge, Berks, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. A. St. Leger, of Starcross. —At Castleconnell, Capt. David Macdowall Fraser, R. Art. brother of Lord Saltoun, to Mary-Georgina, eldest dau. of Edward Gonne Bell, esq. of Streamstown, co. Mayo.

4. At Kibworth, Leic. Harris Wm. Hailes, esq. 44th Regt. B.N.I. only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hailes, K.H. to Fanny-Elizabeth Ross, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. J. Frattent, R.N. —At Leamington Priors, Warw. the Rev. William James, Rector of Bilton, to Anna, widow of the late Rev. J. T. Parker, Vicar of Newbold-on-Avon, and Rector of Bilton. —At Childwell, the Rev. William Taylor, Rector of Swynerton, Staff. second son of Samuel Taylor, esq. of Eccleston, Lanc. to Fanny, third dau. of John Marriott, esq. of Liverpool. —At Hampton-in-Arden, Warw. Henry Thornley, esq. of Marston hall, near Birmingham, to Emily-Martha, only dau. of the Rev. J. A. Morris, A.M. Vicar of Hampton-in-Arden.

5. At Sutton Coldfield, Warw. Sir Francis Edward Scott, Bart. of Great Barr hall, to Mildred-Anne, eldest dau. of Sir Wm. Hartopp, Bart. —At Chichester, the Rev. W. H. L. Gilbert, B.A. Brasenose college, Oxford, to Emily-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Brown, Canon of Chichester. —At Sevenoaks, R. W. Percival Battiscombe, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Robert Samuel Battiscombe, Vicar of Barkway, Herts, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of William Lambard, esq. of Beechmont, Sevenoaks, Kent. —At Stanwick, the Rev. Thomas Charles Brand Cornwell, M.A. Curate of Lawbiton, Cornwall, to Frances-Richardson, eldest dau. of George Gascoyne, esq. of Stanwick hall, Northamptonshire.

OBITUARY.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT BERESFORD.

Jan. 8. At his seat, Bedgebury-park, Kent, aged 86, the Right Hon. William Carr Beresford, Lord Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., G.C.S., K.T.S., K.S.F., K.S.H., Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Foot, Colonel of the 16th Foot, Governor of Jersey, Duke of Elvas, and Marquis of Campo-Mayor in Spain, Count of Trancoso in Portugal, and a Field-Marshal of Portugal, and Captain-General of Spain.

This distinguished soldier and the late Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart. K.C.B., who died on the 2d Oct. 1844 (see our Vol. XXII. p. 646), were natural children of George de la Poer Beresford, first Marquess of Waterford. They both received for arms those of the Beresford family, differenced by a bordure wavy ermine, in lieu of a bordure engraillé: the crest of the Admiral having the addition of a naval, and that of the General of a mural crown.

The Viscount was born on the 2d October, 1768: and entered the army in August, 1785, as Ensign in the 6th Foot. In the spring of 1786 he embarked with his regiment for Nova Scotia, where he received his first wound, which deprived him of the sight of his left eye, from the gun of a brother sportsman. With this great disadvantage he began a professional career, not less remarkable for its great success than for its varied character—alike distinguished by bold adventure, occasional reverses, the display of reckless daring, and the exercise of considerable skill. He remained during the first four years of his military life in Nova Scotia; but, having been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 16th Foot, returned to England in 1790. He was promoted in Jan. 1791, to the rank of Captain, and in the May following obtained a company in the 69th Foot.

Early in 1793 Captain Beresford, with his regiment, embarked at Cork for foreign service, and formed part of the army which in the spring of that year took possession of Toulon. When the British troops evacuated that place, he accompanied the force which was sent to Corsica, and was in the midst of the hottest fighting at Calvi, Bastia, and St. Fiorenza. His promotion was rapid; he was advanced to the rank of Major in March, 1794; to that of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 11th Aug. following; and in 1795 we find him the commanding officer of the 88th Foot. In that year his regiment embarked under Sir Ralph Abercromby for the West Indies,

but the 88th were recalled, and Colonel Beresford remained on home service until, in 1799, he sailed for India. He had scarcely more than arrived, however, when he was ordered to proceed by the Red Sea to Egypt, being entrusted with the command of a brigade in Sir David Baird's army. Having fought his way through the Egyptian campaign, he returned to this country, and in the year 1800 received the brevet rank of Colonel.

The next field of active operations in which his services were required was the Cape of Good Hope, in the re-conquest of which colony he bore a conspicuous part. From thence, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he was sent in command of a small detachment to seize Buenos Ayres, where a first success was soon followed by reverse. He obtained possession of the city, and won some victories in the open field; he had, however, only 1200 men under his command, and, the enemy having at length succeeded in getting together as many thousands, General Beresford was, after three days' resistance, obliged to capitulate, though he placed 700 of the enemy *hors de combat*. General Liniers, who was opposed to Beresford on this occasion, admitted that he had agreed to receive and treat the British as prisoners of war, who were to be forthwith exchanged; but his government maintained that our forces had surrendered at discretion. Liniers honourably, but ineffectually, protested against this gross breach of faith; and General Beresford, having been detained a prisoner for six months, contrived early in the year 1807 to effect his escape, and returned to England.

In the winter of 1807 an expedition was sent to Madeira, of which the naval portion was commanded by Admiral Hood, and the troops by General Beresford. By this force Madeira was seized on the 24th of December in that year, and thenceforward retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, which had just then emigrated to the Brazils.

The time had at length arrived when there was to be an end of these separate and desultory expeditions, and the forces of England were to be concentrated upon the vast series of operations known as the Peninsular War. General Beresford remained in the offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madeira until August, 1808, when he was called upon to join the British army in Portugal, where he arrived shortly after the battle of

Vallera, and the first duties which he was required to discharge on landing were those of commissioner for settling the disputes that occurred respecting the terms upon which Lisbon had capitulated. He proceeded with Sir John Moore's army to Spain, was present at the battle of Corunna, actively engaged in covering the embarkation of the troops, and returned with them to England. On the 25th of April, 1808, the rank of Major-General was conferred upon him, and in Feb. 1809, he was ordered to proceed a second time to Portugal, for the purpose of taking the command of the army of that kingdom, under the authority of the Prince Regent of Portugal, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General. His appointment as Marshal Commanding (Sir Arthur Wellesley being Marshal-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese army) was made on the 1st of March, 1809; and placing himself, as soon as possible, at the head of 12,000 men, he attacked the French in the north of Portugal, crossed the Upper Douro, drove Loison's division back to Amarante, and there, uniting with a force under Sir Arthur Wellesley, pursued the retreating enemy till that division of the French army was utterly disorganized.

When Beresford undertook to make soldiers of the Portuguese, their military fame was low in European estimation. But, with high qualifications and fervid zeal, Beresford began his task like a man thoroughly in earnest—he would have them well fed, well paid, well clothed, well appointed, well lodged, and hard worked. No more plundering, not even petty pilfering escaped the lash; no more sloth, no more neglect of health, no more rioting, no drawing of knives on each other, no intemperance, not even the shadow or semblance of disorder. It was a relentless tyranny, but yet a perfect discipline, which thus converted an imbecile rabble into a brave and powerful army. To institute a comparison between him and other commanders would be invidious; but it may at least be said that his military reputation, though very high, was not of the most eminent order—at all events, not in the conduct of operations on a grand scale. But in organization and discipline, in the art of quickly turning swarms of peasants into legions of clever soldiers, he had no rival; and he exercised this species of ability—which is most rare as well as precious—with equal success among the Portuguese, to whom he was alien, as among those of his own countrymen with whom he was best acquainted. The soldiers of Portugal, as they advanced in the scale of discipline, not only gratified their

commander and excited the surprise of every competent judge, but astonished themselves. The discovery was made that every one of them had become "a marvellous proper man." Thus were called forth energies and resources of which their very possessors had previously lived in perfect unconsciousness: the fear of danger gave way to a thirst for distinction, and enthusiasm was substituted for apathy. The battle of the Sierra Busaco, fought on the 27th of August, 1810, furnished some of the earliest results of the services which Marshal Beresford rendered to that nation, whose army he had undertaken to form and instruct. He of course took the immediate direction of the troops which he had trained, and they, having perfect confidence in their officers and their allies, behaved admirably. Their steadiness and bravery were as creditable to themselves as to the men who disciplined and led them on.

During the next four years the deceased was known as Sir William Beresford, having, for his services at Busaco, been elected a Knight of the Bath on the 19th of October, 1810. Upon many memorable occasions he performed the duties of a general of division; and not one among the illustrious leaders who contributed to the military renown of England during the campaigns in Spain and Portugal ever displayed more ability or devotion in carrying out the instructions of his commander. His merits in the exercise of an independent and separate command form quite another question, which may best be considered in connexion with the sanguinary battle of Albuera, where it became his duty to lead 27,000 men. For England that battle was a victory, and to the soldiers, as well as to the officers, a source of undying renown: the men dropped by whole ranks, but never thought of turning; they fell without flinching—"their backs to the earth and their feet to the foe." Our allies numbered 20,000, and, though the Portuguese fought well, while the Spaniards behaved not much worse than usual, yet, according to custom, the burden of the fight was borne and the price of the victory paid by the British troops. From 1,500 English muskets a parting volley fell upon the routed columns of the French as they fled down the Sierra; but the remainder of our force, which that morning had exceeded 6,000 men, lay dead or bleeding on the field of battle. Still it would be a hard measure of justice to throw all the blame of this result upon any absolute incapacity of Sir William Beresford. Soulé was perhaps the very ablest of the French Marshals; his force was complete in every

arm, while the troops led by the English General were comparatively few in number, and the Spanish portion of the army ill provided, ill officered, and worse commanded. In all battles errors of judgment are committed by the most successful commanders; and, in retrieving such errors, no man could display more gallantry than Sir William Beresford. Like Richard I. his herculean strength and intense pugnacity impelled him to perform the duties of a man-at-arms rather than those of a circumspect leader. He was not posted on a height in the rear of his army, according to the practice of many generals, but, placing himself at the head of every successive advance, he was always to be found wherever the battle raged most fiercely, one moment dragging forward a Spanish standard-bearer literally by the collar, while at another period of the fight he was seen engaged hand to hand with a Polish Lancer who had attacked him, and whom he grasped by the throat, pulled out of his saddle, and flung to the earth as an ordinary man would unhorse a boy. The battle of Albuera—considering the high reputation of Soult, the numerical strength of the French, and the period of the war—was undoubtedly an important victory; * yet less of Sir William Beresford's fame is derived from that sanguinary conflict than from the admirable manner in which he was accustomed to carry out the designs of his chief when acting under the immediate supervision of that great commander. The thanks of Parliament were on the 7th of June voted "to Sir William Beresford and to the army under his command for the glorious Battle of Albuera," fought on the 16th of May, 1811. Mr. Perceval, being then First Minister, proposed the vote in a triumphant speech, and the proposition was seconded by Lord Castlereagh amid much cheering. It is a remarkable coincidence that on the same day a new writ was issued for the county of Waterford, a vacancy having been created in its representation, which Sir William Beresford was immediately elected to fill. As knight of the shire for the county of Waterford Sir William Beresford made no speeches and gave no votes. In those days the Marquess of Waterford could,

with the aid of one or two others, nominate whomsoever he pleased to sit for his county; but it was, in effect, keeping the seat vacant to confer it on a general officer whose position at the head of a foreign army altogether precluded his attendance in Parliament, and even shut him out from a knowledge of those affairs which in the present day the humblest legislator is expected to understand. At the general election in 1812 he was a second time returned for Waterford; but, absent from Westminster, he was present wherever contests were decided, not by peaceful votes, but by bayonets and artillery, bearing his part at Badajos, where the Duke of Wellington marked his conduct with especial thanks and approbation; at Salamanca, where he was severely wounded; at Vittoria; at the various battles on the Pyrenees; at Nivelle, where he led the right of the centre; at Nive, and at Orthez. It was also his fortunate lot to be in command of the British troops which took possession of Bordeaux, and he subsequently bore a distinguished part in the battle of Toulouse. When he was raised to the peerage in May, 1814, a grant of 2,000*l.* per annum was made to himself and the two next inheritors of the title; but he has died without issue. Soon after his return to this country the city of London presented him with a valuable sword, and in July, 1815, he was honoured with the especial acknowledgments and thanks of the Prince Regent, receiving from the hands of his Royal Highness the high distinction of a cross and seven clasps. In addition to the order of the Bath, he received that of the Tower and Sword, those of St. Hermenegilde, of San Fernando, of St. Ferdinand and Merit, and the Hanoverian Guelphic order. The Spanish Government conferred upon him the title of Marquess of Campo-Mayor and Duke of Elvas; the Portuguese that of Conde di Trancoso; and, shortly after his return from the Peninsula, he received from his own Sovereign the Governorship of Jersey. In the latter end of the summer of 1815 he was commissioned to proceed to Portugal, for the purpose of negotiating with respect to the support to be rendered by that country against the enemies of England; but the necessity for any aid from

* O who shall grudge him Albuera's bays,
Who brought a race regenerate to the field;
Roused them to emulate their fathers' praise,
Tempered their headlong rage, their courage steeled;
And raised fair Lusitania's fallen shield,
And gave new edge to Lusitania's sword,
And taught her sons forgotten arms to wield—
Shiver my harp, and burst its every cord,
If it forget thy worth, victorious BERESFORD. (Sir W. Scott.)

Portugal, or from any of our allies in the prosecution of the war, soon passed away, and Lord Beresford continued to maintain so good an understanding with the Portuguese Government, that within two years from that time he was employed by them to proceed to Rio Janeiro, where he suppressed a conspiracy that at first threatened to be formidable. In the year 1822 he received the appointment of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and the command of the 16th Foot. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of General in the army; and when the Duke of Wellington became head of the Government in 1828 Viscount Beresford served under him as Master-General of the Ordnance, which office he held till the Whigs came into power in Nov. 1830.

Here ended the public career of Viscount Beresford; and, considering that he had now "declined into the vale of years," it might be supposed that nothing even of his personal history remained to be added. Not so, however, for that which with most men is called a settlement at the beginning of life, was with him a settling down for old age. It was some time after he had attained threescore years that he took a wife. On the 29th Nov. 1832, he married the Hon. Louisa Hope, widow of Thomas Hope, esq. of Deepdene, the author of *Anastasius*, &c. and youngest daughter of the Most Rev. William Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, first Lord Decies. She died at Bedgebury Park, on the 21st July, 1851, aged sixty-eight.

Lord Beresford's funeral was solemnized with much state on Tuesday the 17th Jan. at the new church of Kilndown, in the parish of Goudhurst, which was erected in 1840, principally at the cost of Lord and Lady Beresford. The Beresford vault is on the south side of the church, and is surmounted by a mausoleum of singular beauty, consisting of two tombs under a canopy sustained by pillars of polished granite,—a design derived from that of the Scaglia family at Verona. The chief mourner was Mr. Alex. J. Beresford Hope, M.P., step-son of the deceased; and he was accompanied by Mr. Henry T. Hope, Lord John Beresford, Rev. J. E. Beresford, Capt. Denis W. Pack, Earl Talbot, Mr. Dunbar, Lord E. Bruce, Baron de Cetto, Rev. A. Hammond, Right Hon. W. Beresford, Sir John Hamilton, Lord Cranbourne, Sir John Kirkland, Mr. Adrian Hope, Mr. Beresford Peirse, Capt. Pack, Mr. D. Willoughby, Capt. Eden, Sir John Anson, the Duke of Montrose, Rev. A. Armstrong, Colonel Windham, Mr. Ladbrooke, and Mr. E. Johnson. Among the invited guests were Count de Lavradio, Count de Villa Real, Sir R.

Harvey, Dr. Watson, Lord Hardinge, Lord Downes, Mr. Vansellar, Sir John Herschell, Mr. Walton Roberts, &c. A large number of clergy was also present. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, assisted by a numerous choir; and the earth was sprinkled on the coffin by John Blunt, a veteran soldier from the neighbouring parish of Horsmonden, who lost a leg when fighting under Lord Beresford at Albuera.

After the funeral, the will of the deceased was read at Bedgebury Park; when it appeared that the Bedgebury Park estates and those in Staffordshire and Derbyshire are bequeathed to Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, who is also left residuary legatee. To Capt. Denis William Pack, of the Royal Artillery, second son of the late Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B. and nephew and godson of the deceased, are bequeathed all the estates in the co. Carlow, on condition that he shall assume the name and arms of Beresford. His Lordship's Orders are left to the Marquess of Waterford, as head of the house of Beresford. The executors are the Archbishop of Armagh, the Marquess of Waterford, Sir John Kirkland, Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Drummond the banker.

Honourable mention has been made in the Portuguese Cortes of the memory of Lord Beresford by the Duke of Terceira and other officers who served under him, and his death has been recorded upon the journals of both Houses, with the same sentiments of regret as in the case of the Duke of Wellington.

GENERAL SIR ALEX. MACKENZIE, BART.

Oct. 17. At Bath, in his 83d year, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart. of Fairburn, co. Ross, the senior General in her Majesty's service, G.C.H. and G.C. of the order of St. Januarius.

He was the eldest son of Roderick Mackenzie, esq. by Catharine daughter of William Baillie, esq. of Ross Hull, Ross-shire, and half-sister to Sir Ewen Baillie, sometime Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, who was created a Baronet in 1819, with remainder to the male issue of Mrs. Mackenzie. Sir Alexander succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle, August 21, 1820.

He was a school-fellow of Sir Walter Scott in Edinburgh, and afterwards of the Duke of Wellington at the Military academy in Angers, "where (as stated by himself in a memorandum written at the time of the Duke's decease) we remained a year, and we then travelled together through some parts of France."

He entered the army on the 30th June, 1787, as Ensign in the 1st or Royal Scots, in which regiment he served for four years and a half. He was then promoted into the 42d Highlanders, and passing rapidly through the intermediate steps of Captain and Major, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Feb. 1794 by raising the 2d Battalion of the 78th or Ross-shire Highlanders, of which regiment he was second in command at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795. He next commanded the 36th regiment, and acted as a Brigadier-General in the Mediterranean in command of the army in the two Calabrias.

At the re-commencement of war in 1803, he was placed as a Major-General on the staff, and successively commanded brigades on the coast of Kent, in Ireland, at Hull, and at Brighton. In 1808 he was appointed second in command of the forces assembled at Cork, under Sir Arthur Wellesley; but on the change of the destination of that expedition from Buenos Ayres to Portugal, his post was conceded to Sir Brent Spencer, who was already serving on the coast of the Peninsula, and General Mackenzie was transferred to Sicily. In the mean time, his juniors—Hill, Graham, Beresford, and others, all obtained positions under Wellington, and he lost by this accident the tide which might have carried him forward to more prominent distinction.

He continued, however, in employment. For his services in the Sicilies and Calabria, he received from the King of Naples the Grand Cross of St. Januarius; and that of the Hanoverian order was subsequently conferred upon him by King George IV. by whom, and by H.R.H. the Duke of York, he was much esteemed. For some time before the conclusion of the war in 1814 he commanded the North of Ireland. He attained the full rank of General in 1821, and at the time of his death he was the senior of that rank.

General Sir A. Mackenzie has left a variety of munificent bequests for religious and charitable objects. Among them are: to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, 1000*l.*; to the Consumption Hospital, 1000*l.*; to the Scottish Hospital, 500*l.*; to the Northern Infirmary, Inverness, 500*l.*; to the poor of Inverness and of Dingwall, 100*l.* each; to the Inverness Dispensary, 100*l.*; to the United Hospital at Bath, 300*l.*; to the Western Hospital at Bath, 100*l.*; to the Bath Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor, 200*l.*; to the Bath District Benevolent Institution, 200*l.* The residue of the property, which was proved as under 80,000*l.*, is left equally to his nephews, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison and Mr. K. Murchison.

GEN. SIR THOMAS BRADFORD, G.C.B.

Nov. 28. In Eaton-square, aged 76, General Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B. G.C.H. and K.T.S. Colonel of Her Majesty's 4th Regiment of Foot.

He was the son of Thomas Bradford, esq. of Ashdown, Sussex, by a daughter of William Otter, esq. of Welham, co. Nottingham, and was brother to the late Sir Henry Holles Bradford, K.C.B. of the Grenadier Guards, who died in 1816 from a wound received at Waterloo. He entered the army as Ensign of an independent company on the 20th Oct. 1793, became a Lieutenant in the following month, and a Captain in 1794. In Sept. 1795 he was promoted to the majority of the Nottingham Fencibles, with the rank of Major in the army. He served in Ireland during the Rebellion in 1798. In 1804 he was sent to organise the Volunteer corps in the North of England, and in October of that year he was placed on the full pay of his rank in the 3d Garrison Battalion. In June 1805 he became Major in the 87th Foot, in which rank he was employed as an assistant Adjutant-General with the army in Hanover, under Lord Cathcart; and, on the return of the army from that country, he became Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards. In 1806 he received the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General and chief of that department in the expedition prepared for South America under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, during which he was present at the attack and siege of Monte Video, and at the attack on Buenos Ayres. On his return he was for a short time Assistant Adjutant-General to the troops in Scotland; and in June 1808 he was appointed to the Adjutant-General's department of the army in Portugal. He was present at the battles of Vimiera and Corunna. On the return of the troops to England he became Assistant Adjutant-General in the Kent district. In 1809 he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the 22d regiment, and in 1810 to the brevet rank of Colonel. Shortly after he joined the army in Portugal, and in December of the same year he was appointed by Marshal Beresford to the command of a brigade in the Portuguese army, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He served in the Peninsula from that time to the general peace in 1814, and was engaged at the battle of Salamanca, the siege of Burgos, the battle of Vittoria, the assault of Tolosa, the attack of the outworks of San Sebastian and the siege of that fortress, the actions of the Nive on the 9th to the 12th Dec. 1813, near Biaritz, the passage of the Adour, and the investment of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie, at which he was severely

wounded. In May 1813 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the British army, and of Marshal de Campo in that of Portugal. For his services during the Peninsular war he was awarded medals for Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and the Nive, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword by the Prince Regent of Portugal, and a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815.

On the conclusion of the war he was appointed to the staff of the Northern division as Major-General, whence, in June 1815, he was removed to the staff of the Duke of Wellington in France, where he commanded the 7th Division in Paris, and, on the reduction of the force, a brigade in the army of occupation. In 1819 he was appointed to the command of the troops in Scotland, where he continued until promoted to Lieut.-General in 1825. In the mean time he received the Colonelcy of the 94th regiment in 1823. Soon after attaining the rank of Lieut.-General he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, and a Member of Council in that presidency. He served in India until the close of 1829, about which time he was removed to the command of the 30th regiment. In 1832 he became a commissioner of the Royal Military College and of the Royal Military Asylum. In 1831 he was invested by King William IV. with the Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and in 1838 by Queen Victoria with the Grand Cross of the Bath. He attained the full rank of General in 1841, and was appointed Colonel of the 4th, or King's Own, regiment in 1846.

Sir Thomas Bradford was twice married, and leaves by his first marriage two sons and three daughters.

He married, secondly, the widow of Lieut.-Colonel Philip Ainslie, and niece of Ralph Atkinson, esq. His second daughter, Georgiana-Augusta-Frederica, was married in 1846 to the Rev. Henry Richard Ridley, Vicar of Stranton, Durham, younger brother to Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.

GEN. SIR AUGUSTUS DE BUTTS, K.C.H.

Nov. 28. In Cambridge-square, London, aged 83, General Sir Augustus De Butts, K.C.H.

He was the son of Elias De Butts, esq. of the county of Wicklow. He entered the Royal Engineers as a First Lieutenant in 1792; became Captain in 1796, and Lieut.-Colonel in 1806. He was present at the sieges of Toulon, Bastia, and Calvi; and

was very favourably mentioned by Lord Hood in his despatches on the surrender of Bastia.

He became a Colonel in 1814, and afterwards for some years commanded the Royal Engineers in Jersey. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army in 1821; was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers in 1827; became a Lieut.-General in 1837, and a General in 1851. He was knighted by her Majesty in 1837.

Sir Augustus De Butts married in 1804, a daughter of Francis Minchin, esq.

His will has been proved by his sons, Augustus De Butts and James Whitshed De Butts, esqrs. two of his executors: the personalty in England being estimated at 10,000*l.* This property, together with estates in Dublin, he has left to trustees, to raise annuities for his widow, Lady De Butts, and his four sons.

ADMIRAL NESHAM.

Nov. 4. At Exmouth, aged 83, Christopher John Williams Nesham, esq. Admiral on reserved half-pay.

He was the son of Christopher Nesham, esq. who was Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Monson at the capture of Manila in 1762, by Mary Williams, daughter of Adm. Wm. Peere Williams-Freeman, esq. who died Admiral of the Fleet in 1830.

He entered the navy in Jan. 1782, as first-class volunteer on board the *Juno* frigate; and in June in the following year was present in the action fought between Sir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffrein, off Cuddalore. In 1789, when still a midshipman, and travelling in France, he was at Vernon during an *émeute*, when the mob were about to hang a wealthy man, a M. Planter. The British midshipman, passing accidentally, inquired what they were going to do, and, being informed, he rushed forward and expostulated with the frenzied populace. He was derided and pushed away. Nothing daunted, and assured of their determination to suspend their victim, he once more succeeded in getting to the stranger, clung to him with manly devoted grasp, and declared that they might as well hang one innocent man as another, and if they hanged M. Planter they should hang him. The heroic conduct and the energetic resolve of the youthful Englishman fortunately appeased the infuriated throng. He was carried about in triumph as a brave fellow, and M. Planter's life was saved by an instantaneous escape. For this act the General Assembly decreed him a civic crown and a uniform sword of the National Guard of Paris, observing that "he who unarmed had exposed his life to

save that of M. Planter, would always make a noble use of that sword to defend liberty and repress anarchy and confusion."

In June 1790 Mr. Nesham became attached to the Salisbury 50, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Milbank, at Newfoundland; and on the 17th Nov. following he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In July 1791 he was appointed to the Drake sloop, and in Sept. 1792 to the Niger 32, both in the Channel; and in May 1793 to the Adamant 50, in which he served successively on the West India, Newfoundland, Lisbon, and North Sea stations; and on the 11th Oct. 1797 took part in the action off Camperdown. On the 2d Jan. 1798 he was promoted to Commander; and on the 13th April, 1801, appointed to the Suffisante sloop. He was posted on the 29th April 1802; and on the 26th Oct. 1804, appointed to the Foudroyant 80, bearing the flag of Sir Thos. Graves off Rochfort, where he continued until Feb. 1805. In March 1807 he was appointed to the Ulysses 44, in July 1808 to the Intrepid 64, and in July 1809 to the Captain 74, all on the West India station. In the first of these ships he co-operated in the reduction of Marie Galante in March 1808. In the Intrepid he assisted in the reduction of Martinique, and was mentioned in terms of high approbation for his able support of Commodore George Cockburn. In April 1809 the Intrepid was severely cut up in an engagement off Guadeloupe with the French frigates *Henriade* and *Félicité*. In Dec. 1809 he returned to England, and paid off the Captain, which was then found unfit for further service.

On the 22d July, 1830, Captain Nesham was appointed to the Melville 74 in the Mediterranean, where he remained about twelve months.

He became a retired Rear-Admiral Jan. 10, 1837; but was transferred to the active list Aug. 17, 1840; on the 9th Nov. 1846, advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral; and on the 30th July, 1852, to that of Admiral. He received the war medal in 1849, with two bars, for Camperdown and Martinique.

He married first, in 1802, the Hon. Margaret-Anne Graves, youngest daughter of the first Lord Graves, and by that lady, who died in 1808, he had an only daughter, who became, in Jan. 1831, the wife of Major Lloyd of the 73rd Regiment. The Admiral married secondly, in July 1833, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Col. Nicholas Bayly, (brother to the first Earl of Uxbridge,) and first cousin to the Marquess of Anglesey.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSDEN.

Dec. 30. At Byrom Hall, near Ferry-bridge, Yorkshire, Rear-Admiral William Ramsden, of Oxtou Hall, Tadcaster.

Admiral Ramsden was born at Byrom Hall in 1789, the second son of Sir John Ramsden, the third Baronet of that place, by the Hon. Louisa Susan Ingram Shepherd, fifth and youngest daughter and co-heir of Charles ninth and last Viscount Irvine, and sister-in-law to Francis second Marquess of Hertford, K.G.

He entered the Navy in Aug. 1803, as first-class volunteer on board the Excellent 74, Capt. Frank Sotheron; and in Sept. 1806, after having served for about three years in the Mediterranean, joined, as midshipman, the Royal William, flagship of Adm. George Montagu at Portsmouth. In the early part of 1807 he sailed in the Modeste 36, Capt. Hon. George Elliott, for the East Indies; where he removed to the Culloden 74, the flag-ship of Sir Edward Pellew, and was nominated, 14th Oct. 1808, acting Lieutenant of the Dasher sloop. He was confirmed 30th Dec. following. He invalidated home in 1810, and joined next in April, 1811, the Kent 74, again on the Mediterranean station. He was made Commander 14th June, 1813, into the Ferret brig, on the north coast of Spain, and left that vessel in April, 1814. In Feb. 1818 he was appointed to the Dotterel sloop; from which, in the following April, he was transferred to the Scout, in which sloop he continued, again in the Mediterranean, until about Oct. 1821; and on the 26th Dec. 1822, was advanced to post-rank. He accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1846.

Admiral Ramsden married, Aug. 6, 1827, Lady Annabella Paulet, eldest dau. of Charles 13th Marquess of Winchester, and sister to the present Marquess.

MAJOR-GEN. T. W. TAYLOR, C.B.

Jan. 8. At Haccombe, Devonshire, the seat of his son-in-law Sir Walter P. Carew, Bart. aged 71, Major-General Thomas William Taylor, C.B. of Ogwell House, Devon, Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and Colonel of the 17th Lancers.

This gentleman was the elder son of Pierce Joseph Taylor, esq. of Ogwell and Denbury, by Charlotte, fifth daughter of the Very Rev. William Cooke, Dean of Ely, and Provost of King's College, Cambridge. He was born on the 13th July, 1782; and entered the cavalry service as Cornet in the 6th Dragoon Guards in 1804; became a Lieutenant in 1805; Captain, 1807; Major, July, 1814; Lieut.-Colonel, 1815; Colonel, 1837. He served as Assistant-Adjutant-General to the force

under Sir James Craig, in the Mediterranean, during 1805 and 1806. He was employed on the staff at the attack and capture of Java, in 1811, including the attack of the outpost near Weltevreden, and the storming of the lines of Cornelis. He served also in the campaign of 1815, with the 10th Hussars, and was present at the battle of Waterloo.

He expired in the presence of his wife and three sons, and his daughter Lady Carew. His body was interred in the family vault, at Denbury Church, on Tuesday, 17th Dec.

General Taylor married, on the 14th Jan. 1810, Anne-Harvey, daughter of John Petrie, esq. formerly of Gatton, Surrey, and has issue four sons and five daughters. The former were: 1. Pierce-Gilbert-Edward, in the Bengal service, who married in 1836 Sophia, daughter of Major Shaw, of the East India Company's army, and has issue; 2. Arthur-Joseph, in the Royal Horse Artillery; 3. the Rev. Fitzwilliam John Taylor, of Christchurch, Oxford, Rector of West Oggwell and Rottery, Devon; and 4. Reynell-George, in the Bengal Cavalry. The daughters were,—1. Anne-Frances, married in 1837 to Sir Walter Palk Carew, Bart. and has issue; 2. Harriet-Maria, married in 1837 to W. B. Fortescue, esq. of Fallapit, co. Devon; 3. Georgiana-Jane, married to R. Barnard, esq. of Kineton, co. Warwick; 4. Amelia-Mary; and 5. Eliza-Charlotte-Sleech.

HON. ROBERT HENRY CLIVE, M.P.

Jan. 20. At Shrewsbury, aged 65, the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P. of Oakley Park, Shropshire, and Hewell Grange, Worcestershire, and one of the Representatives of the Southern division of the county of Salop, Colonel Commandant of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, and a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, Chairman of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway, and Deputy Chairman of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, and a Magistrate of the counties of Salop and Worcester.

This gentleman was the second son of Edward first Earl of Powis by Lady Henrietta Antonia Herbert, fourth but only surviving daughter of Henry-Arthur first Earl of Powis, and sister and heir to George-Edward-Henry-Arthur the second Earl of the creation of 1748. He was born January 15, 1785, and matriculated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1809.

During a portion of the administration of Lord Sidmouth he undertook the duties of Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and afterwards proceeded on

foreign travel. On his return to this country, and on the resignation of his relative Henry Clive, esq. he was returned at the general election in 1818, in conjunction with his brother Lord Clive (afterwards Earl of Powis), as representative for the borough of Ludlow, a seat which he retained until the year 1832, when, on the ebullition of party feeling excited by the passing of the Reform Bill, he was displaced by Mr. Romilly after a severe contest, remarkable for conduct, as Mr. Clive considered at the time, unexampled in the annals of elections, and he expressed his determination not to place himself in a situation again to be subjected to the caprice of those who had once deceived him. His high and honourable mind was deeply sensitive upon his rejection by constituents to whom he had always proved himself a neighbour alive to their local interests and prosperity,—and a representative zealous, true, and faithful to the great public interests confided to his care and judgment.

As a proof, however, of the regard he occupied in the breasts of his friends and the freeholders of the district, a few days only elapsed after his rejection by the electors of Ludlow, when he was, without the least solicitation on his part, nominated and elected as one of the knights to represent the Southern division of the county of Salop, a position which he held until the time of his lamented decease.

Although not prominent as a debater in Parliament, yet, during the thirty-six years he was a Member of that House, he exercised such a faithful and conscientious discharge of every duty to which he was called, that he attained a popularity as general as it was well deserved, from many whose views on political matters did not probably altogether coincide with his own. He supported Conservative measures upon principle, and from personal conviction was induced to give his support to the free-trade system as promulgated by Sir Robert Peel. In consequence of this he was occasionally interrogated by some of his agricultural constituents, who at district and other meetings not unfrequently raised questions, and called for explanations from him, in a manner more straightforward than courteous. Under this ordeal, however, he had always a ready and sufficient answer to his catechists, and, from his general knowledge of the commercial as well as the agricultural relations of the country, he was moreover enabled to justify the line of policy he had taken, as being in his view the best for the public good. Whilst these subjects were under discussion, it may be mentioned as a noble trait in the character of Mr. Clive, that

he was offered by the then administration the peerage that had become dormant by the decease of his brother-in-law Other-Arthur sixth Earl of Plymouth, but which he in deference declined, 'on the ground of political consistency, and that high sense of honour which he considered dearer to himself than either titles or riches.

As an extensive land proprietor in the counties of Salop and Worcester and in South Wales, Mr. Clive directed much of his attention to agriculture, and endeavoured to excite his tenantry to the adoption of the most improved methods of cultivation. In this he was eminently successful, as by his own energy, intelligence, practical knowledge, and example, he was well qualified to assist and direct them, and which several interesting papers contributed by him to the publications of the Royal Agricultural Society of England fully confirm. He also rendered much assistance in his own vicinity as President of the Ludlow Agricultural Society. To this it may be added, that he was a most generous and considerate landlord, and his kindness was particularly evinced in promoting the comfort and welfare of the cottagers on his estates, which was further happily illustrated in the erection of tasteful groups of dwellings for their accommodation, and in the prolific gardens thereto attached. He was the originator of the Bromfield Horticultural Society, the annual show of which excited considerable interest.

In whatever public business he undertook he manifested the highest integrity, and he was remarkable for uniform punctuality in relation to the financial or magisterial affairs of the counties with which he was connected, and in his attendance at the various railway meetings at which he was, as chairman or deputy chairman, necessitated to take an active and prominent part. In private life, by his affable and mild disposition, he gained the esteem of all parties, and secured the regard of a large circle of friends, by whom his death will be sincerely regretted, and especially by those who were allied to him in the more endeared relations of domestic affection, where his light shone conspicuous, as a husband, parent, master, and Christian gentleman.

Previously to the passing of the Municipal Act he was for several years a member of the corporation of Shrewsbury, and in 1824 he filled the office of treasurer to the Salop Infirmary. He was a member of, and took much interest in, the Hereford Diocesan Board of Education, and in other objects of usefulness, as occasion required.

Mr. Clive had a well-stored mine of information on most subjects, cultivated in

his earlier years by foreign travel, and subsequently enlarged by research and observation. In polite literature he had considerable knowledge, and in works of art, of which he was a connoisseur and patron, he evinced a refined and discriminative taste. In 1841 he published a volume, entitled "Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers," a work containing valuable information in reference to the Court and the Lords Presidents of the Marchers of Wales, whose jurisdiction for more than two hundred years extended over a wide tract of country. In 1852 he was President of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, and occupied the chair at the annual meeting held at Ludlow, when he gave a concise epitome of the interesting antiquities which abound in that locality.

In 1819 Mr. Clive married Harriet, daughter of Other-Hickman fifth Earl of Plymouth, and sister and heiress of Other-Arthur the sixth Earl; that lady survives him, with three sons and three daughters, namely, 1. Henrietta-Sarah, married last year to Edward Hussey, esq.; 2. Robert Clive, esq. elected M.P. for Ludlow in 1851, and married in 1852 to Lady Mary Selina Bridgman, youngest daughter of the Earl of Bradford; 3. Mary; 4. George-Herbert, now in the East Indies with the 52nd Regt.; 5. William-Windsor; and 6. Victoria-Alexandrina, a goddaughter of her Majesty.

The illness which caused the decease of Mr. Clive was somewhat sudden in its nature. On the 30th Dec. he left his home and happy family in tolerable health to attend a meeting of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway at the former town. The morning was cold and wet, and it is considered that he became chilled in walking from Oakley Park to the Bromfield station. On reaching the board-room at the Shrewsbury station he was found so unwell, that it was suggested he should immediately retire to the residence of J. J. Peele, esq. town clerk of Shrewsbury, where medical assistance was obtained; but, notwithstanding the most skilful means were used, he gradually lingered with exemplary patience and Christian hope until Saturday, January 20th, when exhausted nature quietly sunk in death.

The remains of Mr. Clive having been removed from Shrewsbury to Oakley Park, were interred on the 28th at Bromfield, in a vault in the churchyard, constructed some years ago under his own direction.* Agreeably to the request of the deceased,

* His parents repose within the church, in a vault which was closed at the interment of his father in 1839.

the funeral was private, and the attendance confined to relatives and friends, who walked from the mansion, accompanied by sixty of the tenantry. As many of the workmen on the estate had each a suit of black clothing, &c. and all the cottagers had five pounds presented to them to purchase mourning, and to the children attending the village school of Bromfield were given dresses and suitable habiliments.

The inhabitants of Ludlow testified their esteem for the memory of the deceased by a suspension of business on the day of the funeral; and the corporation of the town voted a resolution of condolence to Lady Harriet Clive and the family on their sad bereavement. A similar compliment passed from the Mayor, &c. of Shrewsbury. It may be also stated that the freeholders of the southern division of Shropshire, as evincing their sense of the anxious and zealous services of his late lamented father, unanimously elected, on the 8th of February, Robert Clive, esq. to supply his place as their representative in Parliament.

H. P.

RICHARD HANBURY GURNEY, Esq.

Jan. 1. At his seat, Thickthorn, near Norwich, aged 70, Richard Hanbury Gurney, esq. senior partner in the Norwich Bank, and for many years a representative of that city in Parliament.

Mr. Gurney was a junior half-brother to the present Hudson Gurney, esq. of Keswick, near Norwich, formerly for many years M.P. for Shaftesbury and Newtown, Hants. and a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries; being the only son of Richard Gurney, esq. of Keswick, by his second wife Rachel, daughter of Osgood Hanbury, esq. of Oldfield Grange, in Essex.

In early life Mr. Richard Gurney was a member of the Society of Friends. For many years he occupied a very conspicuous and influential position in Norfolk, as the head of the Norwich Banking firm.

He was first returned to Parliament for Norwich in 1818, after a contest in which there were polled,—for William Smith, esq. 2089; for R. H. Gurney, esq. 2082; and for the Hon. E. Harbord 1474. He was re-elected in 1820, but in 1826 gave way, without a poll, to Mr. Jonathan Peel. In 1830 he opposed Mr. Peel successfully, the result of the poll being,—

R. H. Gurney, esq.	2363
Robert Grant, esq.	2279
Jonathan Peel, esq.	1912
Sir Charles Ogle	1762

He was again returned in 1831, together with Mr. Grant, by a large majority over 12

Sir Charles Wetherell and Mr. Michael Thomas Sadler, who had been proposed without their knowledge.

The enactment of reform had a contrary effect at Norwich to its results elsewhere. The Whigs were defeated in 1832, and Conservatives returned—

Lord Stormont	1985
Sir James Scarlett	1936
R. H. Gurney, esq.	1746
Charles Bellenden Ker, esq.	1716

Mr. Gurney did not sit in parliament after 1832; but he was twice proposed for the Eastern division of the county of Norfolk, first at the election in Jan. 1835 with the following result—

Edmond Wodehouse, esq.	3482
Lord Walpole	3196
Wm. Howe Windham, esq.	3076
Richard Hanbury Gurney, esq.	2866

and again at the general election of 1837—

Edmond Wodehouse, esq.	3654
Henry N. Burroughes, esq.	3523
Wm. Howe Windham, esq.	3237
Richard Hanbury Gurney, esq.	2978

Mr. Gurney was, throughout his life, a Whig in politics. During the long period for which he represented Norwich he was ever anxious to promote its interests by his purse no less than his personal exertions. He was very highly esteemed for his great liberality and kindness of heart. He was a lover of old English sports in general, and particularly fond of horse-racing, but was never known to make a bet.

Probate of his will has been granted to the acting executors, Mr. John Henry Gurney and Mr. Sampson Foster, with power reserved to the other executor, Mr. Hudson Gurney. The personal estate in the province of Canterbury is sworn under 500,000*l.*, that in the province of York under 25,000*l.* The residuary personal property, together with the estates, which are considerable, are entailed on the testator's daughter, her husband Mr. John Henry Gurney, and their issue, subject to the life interest of the testator's widow in the bulk of the real and a portion of the personal estate; Mr. John Henry Gurney (the testator's son-in-law) being sole trustee.

The remains of Mr. Gurney were interred on Monday, the 9th Jan. at the Rosary, Thorpe, near Norwich, where a piece of ground had been some time since purchased for the purpose. The hearse was followed by seventeen mourning coaches, containing the nearest relatives and family connexions, clerks belonging to the bank, and the tenantry. There were also upwards of thirty private carriages. The funeral service was read by the Rev. John

Alexander, Independent minister; the service was almost literally the same as is used in the Established Church.

E. C. L. KAY, ESQ.

Nov. 24. At Manningham Hall, near Bradford, Yorkshire, aged 83, Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kay, esq. a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding, and formerly M.P. for Bradford.

This gentleman was paternally a member of the family of Cunliffe, and derived from a common ancestor of Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, Bart. of Liverpool. His grandfather, Ellis Cunliffe, esq. of Ilkley and High House, Addingham, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lister, uncle of Samuel Lister, esq. of Manningham, a junior branch of the house of Ribblesdale.

He was born on the 13th May, 1774, the eldest son of John Cunliffe, esq. of Fairfield Hall, Addingham, by Mary, only daughter of the Rev. William Thompson, Rector of Addingham. He first assumed the additional name of Lister on succeeding to the estates of that family, and afterwards, in 1841, the additional name of Kay, on the death of his father-in-law, William Kay, esq.

On the creation of Bradford into a parliamentary borough by the Reform Act in 1832, Mr. Lister was returned as one of its first members, after a contest which terminated thus—

Ellis Cunliffe Lister, esq.	650
John Hardy, esq.	471
George Banks, esq.	402

In 1835 he was not re-elected without a struggle, but the former members retained their seats—

John Hardy, esq.	611
Ellis Cunliffe Lister, esq.	589
Mr. George Hadfield	392

In 1837—

Ellis Cunliffe Lister, esq.	635
William Busfield, esq.	621
John Hardy, esq.	443
Wm. Busfield, jun. esq.	383

In 1841 Mr. Lister retired, and was succeeded in the representation of Bradford by his eldest son, who defeated Mr. Busfield; but on the premature death of Mr. William Lister almost immediately after, in Sept. of the same year, Mr. Busfield recovered the seat.

Mr. Lister married, first, in 1794, his cousin Ruth-Myers, niece and heiress of Samuel Lister, esq. of Manningham, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, in Feb. 1809, Mary, only child of William Ewbank, esq. afterwards Kay, of Haram Grange and Cottingham, near Hull, by

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whom he had issue five sons and four daughters. The former were, 1. William Cunliffe Lister, esq. barrister-at-law, and M.P. for Bradford, who died Aug. 12, 1841; 2. John, born in 1810, who will assume the additional name of Kay on the death of his mother; 3. Ellis, who died in 1833; 4. Samuel; and 5. Thomas-Thompson. The daughters were, Mary, married to Joshua Ingham, esq. of Blakehall; 2. Harriette; 3. Anne; and 4. Elizabeth-Emily.

WILLIAM RICKFORD, ESQ.

Jan. 14. At his house at Green End, Aylesbury, aged 85, William Rickford, esq. a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire.

He was born Nov. 30, 1768, the only son of William Rickford, esq. of Aylesbury. He was a banker in that town, and formerly its member in several parliaments. His first election was in 1818, when the poll terminated, for Lord Nugent 854, William Rickford, esq. 490, and C. C. Cavendish, esq. 420. In 1820, 1826, and 1830, he was re-elected without a contest; but in 1831 there was again a struggle, by which he was placed at the head of the poll—

William Rickford, esq.	983
Lord Nugent	604
Lord Kirkwall	508

Again, after the enlargement of the constituency, in 1832—

William Rickford, esq.	1076
Lt.-Col. H. Hanmer	657
T. B. Hobhouse, esq.	602

In 1835—

William Rickford, esq.	855
Lt.-Col. H. Hanmer	586
T. B. Hobhouse, esq.	508
Dr. John Lee	269

Mr. Rickford stood a fifth contest in 1837, but was again returned at the head of the poll—

William Rickford, esq.	865
W. M. Praed, esq.	657
Lord Nugent	540

At the dissolution of 1841 he retired from Parliament. He had always supported liberal Conservative principles.

Mr. Rickford married, Sept. 28, 1791, Mary Vanderhelm, by whom he had issue two sons, William and James, who both died young, and he leaves an only surviving daughter, and heiress, Elizabeth-Harriet, married in 1821 to Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. of Gadesbridge Park, Herts, by whom she has a numerous family.

WILLIAM PAWSON, Esq.

Jan. 5. At Edinburgh, aged 74, William Pawson, esq. of Shawdon, Northumberland.

This gentleman was born in May, 1780. He entered the Royal Navy at the time of the battle of Camperdown as a midshipman in the Venerable, the flag-ship of Admiral Duncan, and subsequently served in her under his uncle, Admiral Sir George Fairfax. He continued to be actively employed until the peace of 1815 in the Channel, Mediterranean, and West India squadrons, serving in the *Courageux*, *Chesapeake*, and other ships. He was wrecked on the coast of Holland during the French occupation of that country, and was detained a prisoner of war, until exchanged into the *Desirée* frigate, and sent home, as acting Prize Master, in a vessel she had taken. On the passage across to Yarmouth, the prisoners attempted to recapture the ship, when Mr. Pawson, by his energetic manners, supported by a small crew of a single midshipman and six seamen, succeeded in subduing the outbreak, and brought the prize safe into port.

In 1817 Mr. Pawson, by the death of his brother, George Pawson Hargreaves, esq. became possessed of the Shawdon estates; and in 1826 he served as High Sheriff of Northumberland.

He married in 1817 Mary-Anne, daughter of the Rev. R. Trotter, of Morpeth, by whom he has left a son and heir, William John Pawson, esq.

W. A. ROBERTS, Esq.

Nov. 28. At Bewdley, aged 83, Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, esq. formerly M.P. for that borough, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Worcestershire, and a magistrate of Warwickshire.

Mr. Roberts was the great-grandson of Mr. Henry Roberts, who settled at Droitwich about the year 1705, and was one of the first that established extensive salt-works at that place. His grandfather, Richard Roberts, esq. married Dorothy, sister and coheir of William Aylesbury, esq. of Packwood, co. Warwick, from which source he derived his christian name. His father bore the same; and by Betty-Caroline Crane, niece and heiress of Thomas Cheeke, esq. of Bewdley, had issue two sons, Thomas-Aylesbury, who died unmarried in 1803, and the subject of the present notice.

Mr. Roberts was born on the 23rd June, 1771. He was first returned to Parliament for Bewdley (which even then returned but one member) at the general election of 1818, and he continued to sit for the borough during five parliaments, dissolution in 1832, when the

operation of Reform rendered his re-election impossible.

His remains were committed on the 6th Dec. to their last resting-place in Dowles churchyard. The funeral was attended by John Bury, esq. and Slade Baker, esq. executors; John Crane, esq. banker, Thos. Baker, esq. Rev. Jos. Crane, and E. R. Nicholas, esq. as friends of the deceased; J. H. Walker, esq. and Thomas Lloyd, esq. as the principal mourners. The body was lowered into the grave to rest side by side with Mr. Roberts's late companion and time-honoured servant, Mr. James Lankester.

CHARLES JOHN TINDAL, Esq.

Sept. 26. At Penrith, near Sydney, New South Wales, Charles John Tindal, esq. a Member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, a Director of the South Sea House, and one of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London.

He was the youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where his respected father before him had early in life distinguished himself. Mr. Tindal was for several years Marshal to his father, and his urbanity and gentlemanly manners will be long recollected not only by all of his own year at Cambridge, but also by every one with whom in his official capacity he came in contact while attending his father on the various circuits. Shortly before the Chief Justice's death, Mr. Tindal was appointed to the office of Registrar of the Acknowledgements of the Deeds of Married Women, which post on the elevation of Sir Thomas Wilde to the Chief Justiceship, he afterwards held conjointly with Mr. Edward Archer Wilde, until the appointment of Sir John Jervis, who bestowed it on his son-in-law, Mr. Bankes. Since that time Mr. Tindal held no place whatever, passing the greater portion of his time at his house, Milland Place, Liphook, Hants. where his health becoming gradually more and more impaired, he at length determined, on the advice of his physician, Dr. Williams, to try the effect of a long sea voyage, and at the recommendation of that gentleman sailed on the 20th Jan. 1853, in the *Panthea* for Sydney, New South Wales. At Ryde, in the neighbourhood of that town, he resided for some time, but afterwards moved to St. Mary's, South Creek, Penrith, and his strength rapidly declining, his constitution at length gave way to the repeated attacks which had so long been undermining it, to the deep regret of a very extensive circle of friends and acquaintances,

to whom his uniformly gentlemanly and amiable conduct had universally endeared him.

F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D.

Sept. 5. At his residence, King Edward's road, South Hackney, aged 70, Francis Augustus Cox, D.D. LL.D. for more than forty-two years pastor of the Baptist church in that place.

Dr. Cox was born at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, on the 7th March, 1783. He was an only son, and had one sister, eighteen years his junior, married first to the Rev. Mr. James, and secondly to the Rev. W. Killingworth; and she is still living. From his grandfather, who was long a respected member of the Baptist community in the same town, he inherited considerable property. His early education was received from Mr. Comfield at Northampton; at the age of sixteen he was admitted into the college at Bristol, then under the superintendence of Dr. Ryland; and he lastly entered the university of Edinburgh, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. On the 4th April, 1804, he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist congregation at Clipstone, a large village in Northamptonshire, where he continued for some years, during which time a large chapel was erected there. He subsequently occupied for twelve months the pulpit which had been vacated by the celebrated Robert Hall at Cambridge; and, after an interval, during which he had no permanent engagement, he settled at Hackney on the 3rd Oct. 1811. His congregation then met at Shore Place, in a building which has since been destroyed; but we find from Robinson's History of Hackney that in the very next year it moved to a larger chapel built in Mare-street, and that Mr. Cox's stipend as minister was 400*l.*

On his settlement in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, Mr. Cox took an active part in all the public societies and other business connected with his communion. He was one of those who assisted in commencing *The Baptist Magazine* (a publication still continued) in the year 1809, advancing a portion of the requisite capital. He wrote an essay in the first number, and became a frequent contributor. For three years, the usual term of service, he was Secretary to the General Body of Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations residing in and near London and Westminster.

"Two things especially adapted him for public business: his habitual good temper, and his talent as a public speaker, being ready, fluent, discreet, and attractive. His ability in this way, combined with his

kind willingness to assist every good undertaking, caused him to be sought for by the projectors of religious enterprises and the managers of charitable institutions, out of his own circle as well as in it. His appearance was prepossessing, and his manners were always gentlemanly and bland. In the earlier part of life he was tall, thin, and graceful; but as he increased in years his form became portly, the remains of his dark curly hair became perfectly white, and his whole aspect was that of a fine old man." (*Baptist Magazine.*)

Mr. Cox was one of the projectors and founders of the London University, the scheme of which originated with a few Dissenting ministers. They were introduced by Mr. Brougham (before he was Lord Chancellor) to some of his political friends, by whose aid the project was accomplished, but it was determined that no minister of religion should be placed on the Council. Mr. Cox became Librarian, but did not hold the office long. When Lord Brougham was made Rector of the University of Glasgow he procured for Mr. Cox the degree of LL.D. That of D.D. was subsequently conferred upon him in America, when he visited the university of Water-ville.

Dr. Cox's earliest publication was An Essay on the Excellence of Christian Knowledge, published in 1806; the next, A Sermon on Apostacy, 1812, which had been preached before "the monthly meeting of ministers." In 1815 he produced *The Life of Philip Melancthon*; comprising an account of the most important transactions of the Reformation, 8vo.; and in 1817, *Female Scripture Biography*; including an Essay on what Christianity has done for Women; two vols. 8vo. This work has recently been reprinted. In 1824 he published a *Vindication of the sentiments and practice of the Baptists, against attacks which had been made upon them by doctors Dwight, Ewing, and Wardlaw.* In 1836 appeared a *Narrative of the Journey which he had made in the previous year in America, in conjunction with Dr. Hoby, at the request of the Baptist Union.* Many other pieces, of minor importance, appeared from his pen; but his principal work was the *History of the first fifty years of the Baptist Missionary Society*, which he produced in 1842, the year in which the jubilee of that institution was celebrated.

His "*Biblical Antiquities, illustrating the Language, Geography, and History of Palestine,*" was reprinted from the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, in 1852, post 8vo.

Dr. Cox married first, in 1811, a daughter of Jonathan King, esq. of Watford, who, after leaving him two children, a son and

daughter, died young. Miss Savory, of Plymouth, became his second wife, and was his intelligent and judicious helpmate and counsellor during the greater part of his ministerial life; she was the mother of four sons and one daughter. After a considerable interval Dr. Cox married the widow of Mr. M. G. Jones, of St. Paul's Churchyard; and that lady survives him. Of his seven children three only are living—his son by the first wife, and his two younger sons by the second; and all of them were either in Australia or on their way thither at the time of his death.

REV. WILLIAM JAY.

Dec. 27. At Bath, in his 85th year, the Rev. William Jay, the eminent Dissenting Minister.

Mr. Jay was born at Tisbury, in Wiltshire, on the 8th May, 1769. His parents were persons in humble circumstances, and he himself, in his younger days, laboured as a mason's boy. Having attracted the notice of the Rev. Mr. Winter, a Presbyterian minister in his village, he was introduced to the care and tuition of the Rev. Cornelius Winter, of Marlborough, a Dissenting minister, who was much engaged in preparing young men for the pulpit, and whose *Life*, written by Mr. Jay, has had a large circulation. A mere youth when he began to preach, not having attained his sixteenth year, his first public attempt at a sermon was made in the village of Abington in Wiltshire. He preached in Surrey Chapel when only sixteen; and there is no doubt that Rowland Hill discerned something extraordinary in the lad whom he permitted to occupy such a post. He has stated in one of his publications that before he was of age he had delivered nearly one thousand sermons. At first he preached at various small places in the same part of Wiltshire, and for nearly a twelvemonth he officiated as the minister of Lady Maxwell's Chapel, at the Hotwells, Clifton. On the 31st Jan. 1791, he was settled as the minister of Argyle Chapel, in Bath, having previously for many months preached there.

Mr. Jay's regular ministry was confined to Bath, and was interrupted only by annual visits to London and to the coast. By his writings, however, he was so extensively known, that few persons of any denomination omitted an opportunity of hearing him. He continued to be the minister of Argyle Chapel until January, 1853, during the remarkable period of sixty-two years. In Jan. 1841, when Mr. Jay had completed the fiftieth year of his ministry, the jubilee was celebrated by religious service at the chapel, and by a social meeting held in the Assembly Rooms

on Tuesday, the 2nd Feb. 1841. On that occasion 820 persons breakfasted together, and a testimonial of respect was presented to Mr. Jay: it consisted of a salver with an appropriate inscription, and a purse which contained 650*l.*

The circumstances connected with his resignation of the pastoral duties at Argyle Chapel have been the subject of much discussion, and occasioned a disunion among his people, which resulted in the secession of a large number, who now assemble for worship in the Assembly Rooms. There is no doubt that this embittered his latter days, and he has been more than once, we understand, heard to express his belief that the wound thus made would never be healed. During the last year he has occasionally preached at Bradford (in which town he has, since his second marriage, frequently resided), at Bratton, and other small places in the neighbourhood; and, not very long since, he preached at the chapel near the residence of the Earl of Ducie.

In a description of Mr. Jay's manner of preaching written in 1819, we find the following remarks: "His eloquence is sometimes highly animated, but more commonly tender and pathetic. Much, no doubt, of the impression he makes is owing to his vocal powers, and his full management of their influences. His friends know what emotion he has frequently excited by a single sentence. There is, however, no art or affectation in his manner. It is nature speaking: it is simply a natural feeling, and a serious anxiety to produce a useful effect; and Mr. Sheridan once said, when he heard him, This is the most perfectly natural orator I ever met with."

"His favourite, though by no means invariable, method of preaching is textual: and so attentive is he to perspicuity and order, that few discourses are so easily understood, and so generally recollected. He is accustomed only to write the outlines of his sermons, and to leave, after much meditation, the filling up to the extempore energy of the moment of delivery. His acquaintance with the Sacred Volume is great, and enables him to bring forward passages which are seldom noticed by many others; yet not in the way of a fanciful mode of allegory, but rather as supplying more, and better, practical and appropriate remarks. He frequently produces great effect by a judicious use of anecdotes; though, in his anxiety to be simple and familiar, and to be understood and felt by the common people, he perhaps occasionally descends too much from a very refined taste." (*European Magazine*, Jan. 1819.)

At the same period his works consisted

of eight volumes, most of which had passed through several large editions, and had been republished in America. They consisted almost wholly of sermons, together with an Essay on Marriage, and Memoirs of the Rev. Cornelius Winter and the Rev. John Clark.

His last literary work was a volume of Lectures on Female Scriptural Characters, originally delivered more than forty-eight years ago, which has been published since his death, inscribed to the Dowager Countess of Ducie, in a dedication dated in the very month of his death.

It is stated that Mr. Jay had for many years in preparation an account of his own life and times, and that it is brought down to a very recent period.

Mr. Jay married, in the same year that he settled in Bath, Anne, daughter of the Rev. Edward Davies, Rector of Bath Easton, and of Coychurch in Wales: and by that lady he had three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Jay died a few years ago, and he afterwards married Miss Head, of Bradford, who survives him.

His body was consigned to the family vault, in the burial-ground in Snow-hill, belonging to Argyle Chapel, on Tuesday the 3rd Jan. The mourners were, Mr. Cyrus Jay, Mr. Ernest Jay, R. Ashton, esq., Rev. R. Bolton, Rev. Jay Bolton, Rev. James Bolton, Joshua Whittaker, esq., and the Rev. J. A. James.

Mr. Jay's portrait was painted by Mr. Etty, and an engraving from it was published in the European Magazine for Jan. 1819.

BENJAMIN LEWIS VULLIAMY, Esq.

Jan. 8. Aged 74, Benjamin Lewis Vulliamy, esq. of Pall Mall, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., and Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Watch and Clockmaker to her Majesty, the Office of Woods, Ordnance, and Post Office. He was the son of a gentleman of the same name who was before him Clockmaker to the Crown, &c. and whose family has held that appointment by royal warrant for 130 years, conducting their business in the same house in Pall Mall. Mr. Vulliamy pursued the art in a truly scientific spirit, and had written much in various places on matters connected with it. The business will no longer be continued under the name.

Mr. Vulliamy has left two sons,—Benjamin-Lewis, who has for some years resided in Italy, and George, an architect, and secretary to the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; and one daughter, the wife of the Rev. S. J. Rigaud, Head Master of the Grammar School at Ipswich, eldest son of the late Prof. Rigaud of Oxford.

DR. GROTEFEND.

Dec. 15. At Hanover, in his 78th year, Dr. George Friedrich Grotefend, the philologist and antiquary.

He was born at Münden, on the 9th June, 1775, and received his early education in the school of his native town and in the educational establishment at Ilfeld. In 1795 he entered the University of Göttingen, where he was brought into close connexion with Heyne, Tychsen, Heeren, and other eminent scholars. By the influence of the former, exerted on his behalf, he became one of the teachers of the Gymnasium in 1797. After this he made himself known by a little work entitled, "*De Pasigraphia, sive Scriptura Universali*," published at Göttingen in 1799. In 1803 he was advanced to the office of protector of the Gymnasium, and three years afterwards, in 1806, to that of co-rector of the same establishment; in 1812 he was promoted to the office of professor of classical literature in the Lyceum of Frankfort-on-the-Main; from whence, in 1821, he was summoned to take the directorship of the Lyceum at Hanover, which office he held until 1819. Besides many learned and profound essays or treatises, published in the *Allgemeine Encyclopädie* and in other journals devoted to literature, a very long catalogue of his literary works is enumerated in the biography given of him in the *Hannoversche Zeitung*. He was, however, pre-eminent in regard to his literary renown, on account of the fortunate results that attended his efforts, commenced in 1802, in the deciphering of the Persepolitan cuneiform inscriptions, and which have been further extended by subsequent investigators in the same department of archaeological literary research, as Lassen, Bournouf, Botta, Hincks, Rawlinson, Layard, and others. Indeed, Dr. Grotefend appears to have been the first to furnish the key to the elucidation of these very remarkable inscriptions; and in that respect he may be said to bear the same relation to this subject that our own countryman, Dr. Thomas Young, bears to another but not less interesting kindred subject, namely, the deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphic writings, aided, however, as he was by the Rosetta Stone, and in which he has been so successfully followed by Champollion and others. In what estimation his labours in the cause of literature were held, the numerous diplomas he received from many learned societies in Germany and other countries will plainly testify. In 1847 the King of Prussia bestowed upon him the honourable distinction of the third class of the order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and subsequently the King of

Hanover conferred upon him the rank of member of the fourth class of the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover; and on account of this distinction he dedicated to that sovereign his last work, on the deciphering of the inscriptions relating to Assyrian and Babylonian Kings at Nimroud.

Dr. Grotefend was no less amiable and respected as a man than he was distinguished as a scholar. He was naturally endowed with a constitution of unusual healthiness and vigour, of which he wisely availed himself by his persevering efforts in study, and by which he was able to reap for himself such a rich harvest in the attractive fields of literature. In his death society in general, and literature in particular, have sustained a heavy loss.—*From a paper by Dr. W. Camps, read before the Syro-Egyptian Society.*

FRANCIS ARUNDALE, ESQ.

Sept. 9. At Brighton, in his 47th year, Francis Arundale, esq. architect.

Mr. Arundale was born in London, on the 9th August, 1807. He served his articles for seven years with the elder Pugin; and, on the expiration of that time, accompanied Mr. Pugin in his tour of Normandy, and in conjunction with Messrs. G. B. Moore, Ferrey, and Talbot Bury, made the drawings published as "Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy." In 1831 he went out to Mr. Hay, who was investigating the antiquities of Egypt; and made drawings of all the principal remains in that country. This gave the tone to his future life. He afterwards joined Mr. Catherwood and Mr. Bonomi, with whom, in 1833, he visited the Holy Land, and made a very large number of drawings and sketches. He was one of the very few Christians who have obtained admission into the Mosque of Omar, built on the site of the Temple of Solomon; and of this he made careful drawings. Altogether he was nine years in the East. When in Upper Egypt he inhabited one of the excavated tombs, where, probably, the seeds of those maladies were laid which afterwards terminated his life. After returning from the East Mr. Arundale visited Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, and other parts, where he made numerous drawings. He had previously published his journal made in the East, and when in Italy commenced, but did not finish, a reprint of the works of Palladio. More recently, in conjunction with Mr. Bonomi and Mr. Birch, he published a work on Egyptian antiquities; but he had not the art of descending to popularize, and the sale was small. He had of late years painted several large pictures in oil, from his sketches

abroad. Occupied as he had been entirely as an architectural artist, in the first part of his career, he had not practised as an architect: the only building known to have been executed by him being a Boat-house at Birmingham, for Mr. Bowyer Adderley.

Mr. Arundale married a daughter of Mr. Pickersgill, the Royal Academician, who remains with six children to deplore his irreparable loss.

Note.—During Mr. Arundale's visits to the East he collected some Antiquities, of which his widow would wish to dispose. We give a list of them, with their prices, in our Advertisement sheet, in the hope that it may strike the eye of some one interested in such curiosities.—*Edit.*

MR. JAMES S. STORER.

Dec. 23. In King Edward-terrace, Islington, aged 82, James Sargent Storer, formerly of Cambridge, an eminent draughtsman and engraver, particularly in the department of topography and antiquities.

In most of his published works Mr. Storer was associated with his eldest son, the late Henry Sargent Storer, who died 8th January, 1837, and was buried in the family vault at St. James's Chapel, Pentonville, now the resting-place of his father.

The engraved works of the Messrs. Storer, for the most part taken from their own accurate drawings, are very numerous. The following is a list of the chief of them, arranged, as nearly as possible, in the order of time.

"Cowper, illustrated by a series of views in or near the park of Weston Underwood, Bucks. Accompanied with copious descriptions. 1803. 4to. This was a favourite work, and passed through several editions. Many years after its first appearance, the views were re-engraved on a smaller scale, and from varied aspects. The new edition is entitled, "The Rural Walks of Cowper, displayed in a series of views near Olney, Bucks." (No date.)

"Views in North Britain, illustrative of the Works of Robert Burns; with a Sketch of his Life." 1805.

A third work of the same character, in illustration of Bloomfield.

"Select Views of London and its Environs." (Engraved in conjunction with Mr. John Greig.) 1804-5. Two vols. 4to. containing seventy-one plates.

"The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet." (Also in conjunction with Mr. Greig.) 10 vols. (500 plates.) 1807-11.

"Antient Reliques." (A continuation of similar plates.) 2 vols. 8vo. 1812.

Another edition of the "Cabinet," in combination with the plates of the work last-mentioned. 1817-19.

"Views and Description of the Abbey of Fonthill, Wilts." 1812. Large 8vo.

"Histrionic Topography; or the Birth Places, Residences, and Funeral Monuments of the most distinguished Actors." (With descriptions by J. Norris Brewer.) 1813. 8vo.

"The Portfolio. A collection of Engravings from Antiquarian, Architectural, and Topographical subjects." 4 vols. 1823-24.

"The Cathedrals of Great Britain." 4 vols. 1814-19. Characterized by the late Mr. Pugin as by far the best views of our cathedrals for accuracy of drawing and detail. The letterpress was written wholly by a Mr. Brown, who manifested much intemperate zeal in his religious and political remarks. Mr. Brown died in the prime of life, in a tour to the continent, and is noticed in Britton's Chronological History of Christian Architecture (appended to the fifth volume of his Architectural Antiquities, p. xxix).

The plates in "A Dialogue—after the manner of Castiglione on Oxford," by Rowley Lascelles, Esq. 1822.

"Delineations of Gloucestershire; being 48 Views of the principal Seats," (with Descriptions by J. N. Brewer.) 1824. 4to.

"Delineations of Fountains Abbey, co. York," 4to. (about 1820,) with plates on a larger scale than most of the Messrs. Storer's works, and of a high degree of excellence.

The plates in Cromwell's "History of Clerkenwell." 1823.

The plates in Cromwell's "Walks through Islington." 1835. (Somewhat slight, but accurate.)

A large and magnificent interior view of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, looking west. The largest work of the Messrs. Storer. It was not finished till after Mr. H. S. Storer's death, and the finished copies are inscribed to his memory.

A large view of Highbury College. 1827.

Other works of unknown date.

Illustrations to a Life of the Rev. John Newton.

A work on Edinburgh.

A Panoramic View of that City.

A large South View of Rotherham Church, Yorkshire.

A series of Views of the College Gates at Cambridge (and other illustrations of Cambridge, where Mr. S. for some years resided).

The letterpress to some of the above-named works is believed to have been written by Mr. James Storer, though it is not known that he ever ostensibly assumed the position of an author.

The antiquities of England are as deeply indebted to James Storer as to almost any other artist. His works will preserve faithful resemblances of buildings, many of which have already fallen before the destroyer, and not a few of which are not elsewhere delineated.

J. VAN EYCKEN.

Dec. . . . At his residence, Place de la Chancellerie, Brussels, J. Van Eycken, painter.

His works were chiefly religious subjects, or episodes of life treated allegorically. Her Majesty is the possessor of his picture called "Abundance," representing a lovely mother with her twin infants. It is painted in the most luscious colour of the modern Belgian school. He exhibited at the Royal Academy four years ago three fine pictures, which were not duly estimated by our amateurs, and were returned to Brussels. Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert, however, had a finer appreciation of his high artistic attainments, and the royal collection boasts the possession of three of his pictures. Before his death he gave permission to engrave the picture of "Abundance," which will, undoubtedly, make his talent appreciated, although too late for this inestimable artist to enjoy the distinction he so fully merited.

While painting a large composition in the transept of the church in the Rue Haute, called "La Chapelle," he had the misfortune to fall from the scaffolding. Although not much injured, it had a bad effect on his fragile health, occasioned by the poignant grief felt at the premature death of his wife, to whom he was so tenderly attached, that he never ceased to mourn her up to the period of his own decease.

MR. CHARLES BARBER.

Jan. . . . At Liverpool, Mr. Charles Barber, President of the Liverpool Academy of Arts.

Mr. Barber was a native of Birmingham, but had been resident in Liverpool or its neighbourhood for above forty years, during the whole of which period he occupied an eminent position in relation to local art. From the opening of the Royal Institution, Mr. Barber was connected with it, and acted as teacher of drawing. He was one of the earliest members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, in the proceedings of which he took a lively interest to the last, and to which, in times gone by, he was a frequent contributor of papers. With the literary men by whom Liverpool was distinguished during the first quarter of the present century, Roscoe, Traill, Shepherd, and others, he was

on terms of familiar intercourse, and was one of the first to encourage and assist the late Thomas Rickman in his studies of Gothic architecture, in which he afterwards obtained so much celebrity. When the Architectural and Archaeological Society was formed, Mr. Barber gave it his warm and cordial aid. He was one of its first members, filled the office of vice-president for two years, and was assiduous and constant in his attendance until prevented by recent infirmities.

As an artist Mr. Barber was an enthusiastic lover of nature; he never wearied in his attentive devotion to catch her changeable expressions, whether in the varied and gorgeous effects of sunrise, the mysterious mantle of mist, or the sparkling brilliancy of sunlight on the waters. During his moments of leisure his pencil was ever in his hand, striving to embody and make patent the sense of the beautiful as present to his mental vision. He was a regular contributor to our local exhibitions, and, occasionally, at the exhibition of the Royal Academy in London. Relieved during his latter years from the necessity of toil, by the possession of ample private means, his enthusiasm for art continued to the last. Above a year ago he suffered severely from an attack of paralysis, from which he partially recovered, but which left its effects on his utterance. His mind and right hand, however, were still healthy and sound; and it will give some idea of the character of the man to state, that under these circumstances he completed two pictures which were exhibited in Trafalgar-square, London, in 1849: these were, "Evening after Rain, a luggage train preparing to shunt;" and "The Dawn of Day, a foraging party returning."

As President of the Liverpool Academy he won the respect and esteem of his brother artists, soothing, when necessary, the *genus irritabile vatum*, and encouraging the younger members in their aspirations after distinction and success. By the Academy the loss of his counsels and support will be severely felt, particularly at the present juncture, when they seem likely to be turned adrift without a local habitation to call their own.—*Liverpool Courier.*

MR. PHILIP KLITZ.

Jan. 13. At Southampton, aged 49, Mr. Philip Klitz, professor of music, and organist of All Saints' Church.

He was born at Lymington, where his father established his reputation as a musician of considerable eminence, and brought up six sons to his profession. Philip, the eldest, early became a composer of ball-room music. He came to reside in

Southampton about twenty-five years ago, and showed the versatility of his talents by composing, besides much classical music, a variety of ballads, of which the words were frequently his own, and one series of naval songs, called "The Songs of the Mid-Watch," the Admiralty did him the honour of ordering them to be added to Dibdin's in a special edition published for the navy. Besides his musical works he was the author of "Tales of the New Forest," which he was well qualified to write, from his intimate acquaintance with the scenery of the Forest, and the manners of its people. He was a great advocate for the Hullah system, and introduced it in Southampton and other places, and indeed sought to cultivate a musical taste among the young generally. His lectures on music were exceedingly attractive at all the Literary Institutions of these counties. He was a most brilliant performer on the pianoforte and viola, and conducted Paganini's concerts when very young. He has for many years held the office of organist at All Saints' church, and there, as well as previously at other churches, raised and taught a choir, and perfected the vocal service. His wife and an only son have to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father—the profession of one of its most meritorious and accomplished members, and the Masonic brethren a brother whom they esteemed. He always gave a willing assistance to the craft, and distinguished himself amongst them, and was P.P.G.O. of Hampshire. One of his Masonic compositions, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," is possessed by every Lodge in the province, and is introduced at most of their festive entertainments.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Aug. ... At New York, aged nearly 90, Mr. John Noble. He emigrated when young, from Grafton, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, amassed a large fortune, and, having no issue, has bequeathed it (except fourteen thousand dollars to charitable institutions) to his own relatives, some of whom reside in Yorkshire. He was a member of the Wesleyan Society for a number of years.

Sept. 11. At Hobart Town, Alfred Margetts, esq. third son of the late Thomas Margetts, esq. of Hemingford Grey, Huntingdonshire.

Sept. 12. At Umballah, Charles St. John, M.D. Inspector-gen. of Hospitals in Calcutta. He entered the service as Hospital Assistant in 1811, became regimental Surgeon in 1822, Staff Surgeon 1836, an Assistant Inspector 1839, Dep. Inspector-general Oct. 1843, and Inspector-general July 1850. He served in the Peninsula from Sept. 1811 to the end of the war, and subsequently in the American war.

Nov. 7. Drowned, at San Jorge, Rio Negro, Banda Oriental, in attempting to ford a river on horseback, aged 29, Thomas Fair, jun. second surviving son of Thomas Fair, esq. of Edinburgh, formerly of Buenos Ayres.

Nov. 15. Aged 24, Herbert-John, second son of Richard Beatniffe Manclarke, esq. of Rugby.

Nov. 18. Aged 67, Major-General James Campbell, K.H. late Lieut.-Colonel of the 95th Foot, to which commission he was appointed in Sept. 1831. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1838, and that of Major-General in 1851. His body was interred in the Kensal Green Cemetery.

Nov. 21. At Meerut, aged 28, Fanny, wife of Capt. Edward Grantham, H.M. 98th Regt. eldest dau. of E. T. Janverin, esq. of Portsmouth.

Nov. 22. At Ipswich, in his 85th year, James Thorndike, esq. one of the few survivors of the old corporation, in which he served the office of Bailiff in the years 1809, 1813, 1815, and 1819. He was Treasurer of the Ipswich Charities for many years previous to the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, when he was chosen Auditor of the Corporation, an office which he held to his death.

Nov. 27. At Delhi, where he had been lately elected deputy secretary and manager of the Delhi Bank, aged 31, Francis-Macnaghten, second son of Browne Roberts, esq.

Dec. 2. From a stroke of the sun, on his passage to Madras, in the Oriental, two days after leaving Aden, aged 26, Frederic James Norton, third surviving son of the late Sir John David Norton.

Dec. 8. At Ooscottah, between Bangalore and Madras, aged 32, James Lumsdaine Sandys-Lumsdaine, Lieut. 15th Light Dragoons, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Edwin Sandys Lumsdaine, of Blarney, &c. N.B. and Rector of Upper Hardres and Stelling, Kent.

Dec. 12. At La Guayra, Henry Joseph Lord, esq. formerly partner in the firm of Powles, Lord, Weymar, and Co.

Dec. 13. In Jamaica, aged 40, James-Strange, eldest and last surviving son of Col. Maddan.

Dec. 14. At Clifton, Commander Thomas Jackson (a), on the reserved list of 1851. This officer entered the navy in 1800, in the Marlborough 74, Capt. Sotheby, stationed in the Channel, and in the following Nov. removed to the Superb 74, in which he served until Oct. 1807; participating during that period in Saumarez' action of 12th July, 1801, the action in the Gulf of Gibraltar, Nelson's pursuit of the fleets to the West Indies, Duckworth's action off St. Domingo, 6th Feb. 1806, when he was slightly wounded, and in the expedition to Copenhagen. He then became acting Lieutenant of the Nassau 64, which effected, in company with the Stately 64, the capture and destruction of the Danish 74, Prinds Christian Frederic. Mr. Jackson's confirmation in the rank of Lieutenant took place on the 17th of the ensuing May; and he assumed voluntary command, 6th Sept. 1809, of one of four boats, which assisted in boarding and carrying Le Jean Bart, of 4 guns and 25 men. His succeeding appointments were, in 1809 to the Cordelia 10, Coquette, paid off in Jan. 1812, and 10th Feb. 1813 to the Wasp sloop, in which he served on the North American and Mediterranean stations until put out of commission in Sept. 1818.

Dec. 15. At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Chas. Breton, 74th Highlanders, youngest son of the late J. F. Breton, esq. of Lyndhurst.

At Toronto, Upper Canada, John Brownlow Osborn, esq. third son of the late Sir John Osborn, Bart. of Chicksands Priory.

Dec. 18. At Surinam, aged 50, A. Mackintosh, esq.

Dec. 21. At Falmouth, in his 21st year, Edward-John, second son of Captain Pascoe, R.M. late of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.

Dec. 22. At Hamilton, Canada, William Roger Puleston, esq. third son of Colonel Sir Richard Puleston, Bart. of Emral-park, Flintshire.

Dec. 24. Rebecca, wife of William Sagon Page, late of Scarborough, solicitor; and suddenly, Jan. 9, at the residence of his son, W. S. Page, solicitor, Duke-st. Manchester-sq. aged 62, William Sagon, late of Scarborough, solicitor and notary public.

At Bayswater, aged 32, Charles L. C. Radford, chief officer of the ship Esk, R.W.I.M.S. Company's Serv. only child of the late Dr. Radford, M.D.

Dec. 25. At Quinton, co. Northampton, aged 39, Marianne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rev. S. B. Ward, Rector of that place.

Dec. 27. At Tonbridge Wells, aged 78, Hezekiah Brown, esq. late Capt. in the Royal South Lincoln Militia.

At Brompton, Elizabeth-Purvis, dau. of Archibald Kidd, esq.

At Bristol, Edward Thomas, esq. He was a liberal supporter of the Temperance cause, and had subscribed 50l. towards the expenses of the first year's agitation of the Temperance Alliance.

Dec. 28. At Boghead House, Antrim, aged 18, Thomas-Parker, youngest son of Col. Gillmore.

Dec. 30. At Falmouth, Capt. Charles Pengelly, R.N. He entered the navy in 1796, and served for sixteen years on full-pay, besides subsequent employment in the Water and Coast Guard. He was made Lieutenant in 1805; in April 1814, acting-Commanding of the Gualoupe 16, for his conduct in leading a division of the flotilla in the attack on Genoa; and confirmed Commander in September following.

Jan. 1. At St. Kitts, aged 28, Grace-Wilhelmina, only dau. of the late William Bowrin, esq. of the Paradise Estate, Nevis, and granddau. of Rear-Adm. Gourly, R.N.

At Malta, aged 43, Lord Hamilton Francis Chichester, brother to the Marquess of Donegal. He was the fifth son of George-Augustus 2d Marquess, K.P. by Anna, dau. of Sir Edward May, Bart. He married in 1837 Honoria-Anastasia, dau. of Henry James Blake, esq. and sister to Lord Wallscourt; but has left no issue. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the county Donegal at the general election of 1832, and for the town of Belfast at that of 1842.

At Sandwich, Canada West, aged 34, John, third son of Henry Holmes, esq. solicitor, Romsey.

At Nevis, aged 36, Paixfield Mills, esq. of the Inner Temple, chief justice of that island; also, Dec. 9. at Nevis, aged 30, George Rice Mills, esq. his brother. They both died of cholera.

Jan. 2. At Campden-grove, Kensington, aged 38, Col. Francis Halem, of the Madras Army.

At Bristol, G. A. Hogarth, esq. second son of the late Henry Spence Hogarth, esq. of Ford Place, Stifford, Essex.

At Wainfawr, Cardig. George Richards, esq. late of Epsom.

Jan. 3. At Camberwell, Maria-Henrietta Ashton, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Ashton, esq. formerly of Plalstow, Essex.

At Ballycastle, co. Antrim, aged 89, Mary, relict of Alexander McNeale, esq.

Jan. 5. At Beaminster, Dorset, aged 29, Ann-Margaret, second dau. of Samuel Cox, esq.

At Windsor, aged 72, Mary, widow of James Fraser, esq. of Belladrum, Invernesshire.

At Elton, Hunts, aged 85, Mr. David Laurance, for many years steward to the late Earl of Carysfort and his trustees.

Jan. 6. In Devonshire-st. Queen-sq. aged 89, Jane, eldest dau. of Benjamin Baldwin, esq. late of Wokingham, Berks, and formerly of Faringdon; and sister of Robert Baldwin, esq. of Paternoster-row.

At the rectory, Great Wigborough, Sarah-Jane, wife of the Rev. Godfrey Bird.

At Greenwich, aged 20, Reginald-Latham, second son of the late Rev. William Borradaile, Vicar of Wandsworth.

At Stirling, aged 76, R. Burn, esq. R.N.

At Abercorn Lodge, St. John's Wood, aged 68, Thomas Dowbiggin, esq. head of the late eminent firm of Dowbiggin and Son, cabinet makers and upholsterers, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Carshalton, Surrey, aged 77, Ann, relict of Joseph Estridge, esq.

At Sydenham, aged 58, James Fearn, esq.

At Grove House, Upper Holloway, aged 77, the widow of Mr. James Gurney.

At Rugby, aged 47, William, second surviving son of Robert Haymes, esq. of Great Glenn, Leic.

In St. Paul's-sq. York, aged 80, Jane, widow of Thos. Tuton, esq. of Farnham and Knaresborough. At Lincoln, aged 68, Mary, sister of Commander John Wilson, R.N.

At Peckham-rye, aged 77, William, second surviving son of the late John Woodbridge, esq. of Camberwell-green.

Jan. 10. Whilst on a visit at the residence of T. L. Gery, esq. Daventry, Miss Jane Batlin, sister to the late G. Batlin, esq. surgeon, of Braunston, formerly of Daventry.

At Calais, Lempster Bulkeley, esq. Capt. unattached, late of H.M. 40th Regt. and youngest son of the late Col. Bulkeley, of Huntley Hall, Staff.

Frances, wife of G. P. Edwards, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Thos. Pink, esq. of Brighton.

At Sudbury, aged 77, Jemima, widow of the Rev. John Gilpin.

At Dover, aged 75, Thomas Green, esq.

At Winchester, Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Gilbert Heathcote, R.N.

At Newark-upon-Trent, aged 82, Anne, widow of John Huddleston, esq. and only surviving child of the late James Crewick, esq. of the Ponds, Sheffield, and Brightside, Yorkshire.

At Leamington, Laura, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Hunt, Vicar of Weedon Beck, Northampton.

In London, aged 21, Octavius, son of Richard Lloyd, esq.

At Great Bentley, co. Essex, aged 100, Mr. Jas. London. He had, to the last, a beautiful head of hair, of raven blackness, with scarcely a tinge of gray.

Aged 82, Samuel Platt, esq. of Keppel-st. Russell-sq.

At Ventnor, aged 58, George Robertson, esq. of Limehouse, London.

At Brailsford rectory, aged 55, Maria Shirley, widow of the Bishop of Sodor and Man. She was the dau. of William Waddington, esq. was married to the Rev. Walter Aug. Shirley (afterwards Bishop) in 1827, and left his widow in 1847, having issue one son and one daughter.

At Keppel House, Fulham-road, Dorothy-Margaret, relict of Charles Shakeshaft, esq.

At Ditchett, in the parish of Rose Ash, Devon, John Ayre Thomas, esq. leaving a widow with three children.

Jan. 11. At Lisbon, aged 70, William Shelton Burnett, esq.

At Cherry Burton, aged 66, David Burton, esq. At Ketteringham Park, Norfolk, Catherine, infant dau. of the Rev. William Hay Gurney, of North Runciton.

Aged 53, John Harvey, esq. of Tickmond House, Horsley, Gloucester.

Aged 77, Harriet, wife of John Litchfield, esq. formerly of Keppel-st. Russell-sq.

At Onslow-sq. Brompton, aged 59, Susan, wife of Major-Gen. Macdonald, Royal Artillery.

At Camden-town, Mary-Palmer, relict of Lieut.-Col. Moore, of H.M. 14th Foot.

In Upper Belgrave-place, aged 62, Michael Rowed, esq.

At Marshalls, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, William Sturgeon Sims, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. W. E. Sims, Rector of West Bergholt, Essex.

At Margate, aged 73, Ann, wife of John Slater, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 81, William Stuart, esq. superintendent engineer of the Plymouth Breakwater. He was a native of Scotland, and it was at the suggestion of his friend and countryman the late John Rennie that he was appointed, on the 2d Dec. 1811, to the Plymouth Breakwater, with which he was connected from its commencement to the period of his decease. His remains were interred in his family vault in the New Cemetery, Plymouth.

The relict of Hercules Tailyour, esq. of Holden Hall, Forfar.

At Walton-on-Thames, aged 88, Joanna, relict of Col. John Taylor, H.E.I.C.S.

At Newcastle, aged 74, Mary-Sadler, dau. of the late John Todd, esq. Tofts, near Haydon-bridge.

At Hastings, aged 67, Lieut. Thomas Pryor Wheeler, R.N. He entered the service 1809, passed his examination 1816, and obtained his commission 1826.

Jan. 12. In Cork-st. Burlington-gardens, aged 60, Charles Finlay Alder, esq. of Arnoldvills, co. Dublin, and late of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

Aged 82, Harriot-Elizabeth, relict of Henry Berry, esq. of Golden-sq.

At Notting-hill, Reginald Charles Jones, second son of Robert Oliver Jones, esq. of Fommon Castle.

At Turnham-green, Middlesex, Françoise Philippine Henriette Lochmann, dau. of the late C. G. Lochmann, esq. Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

At Lucan House, co. Dublin, aged 87, Emily, relict of Col. Vesey.

Aged 80, John Warren, esq. of Exeter, solicitor.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, John Gregory Welch, esq. late of Arle House, a magistrate of the county of Gloucester.

At Green Hill, Radipole, aged 74, George Welsford, esq.

Jan. 13. At Compstall, Cheshire, aged 74, George Andrew, esq.

Aged 81, James Allen Bull, esq. of Great Oakley Hall.

At Kensington-gardens-terrace, aged 26, Isabella, the wife of Col. Cannon.

At Lindfield, aged 83, Thomas Compton, esq.

At Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, Charlotte, wife of R. H. Cox, esq.

At Clapham-rise, aged 63, Ann, relict of Alexander Davidson, esq. of Ealcutta.

At Grove-hill, Falmouth, aged 75, Agatha, widow of George Hillhouse, esq. and sister to Charles Barclay, esq. Bury Hill, Dorset.

At Hampton, Madeline, wife of George F. Hoffman, esq. eldest dau. of Henry Curling, esq. of Londesborough House, Bayswater.

In Grosvenor-pl. aged 70, Jean, widow of Thos. Hughan, esq. M.P.

At Ravensworth, near Richmond, Margaret, widow of Thomas Lax, esq.

Aged 52, Edward-Warren, third surviving son of William Nias, esq. of Bath.

At Stanshaw, aged 71, Sarah Sophia Fowler, relict of Thomas Wade Pink, esq. of H. M. Cus, toms, Portsmouth.

Aged 84, Martin Prior, esq. Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-square.

At Clifton, aged 74, Mary, wife of Henry Sheppard, of Clifton-hill, esq.

Aged 78, Lieut.-Col. George Woodroffe, of Poyle park, Surrey, and Nash Court, Kent, late of H.M.'s 7th Regt. of Dragoons, and of the H.E.I.C.S.

Jan. 14. Suddenly, at the residence of Mr. Pickering, Ansty, Yorkshire, aged 56, Jane, relict of Joseph Bassford, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, Anthony George Wright Biddulph, esq. of Burton Park, Sussex. He was the eldest son of Anthony Wright, esq. by Lucy his wife, daughter of Edmund Plowden, esq. and grandson of Anthony Wright, esq. of Wealdside, Essex, by Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Biddulph, esq. of Biddulph and Burton, through whose mother Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Goring, Bart., of Burton, Mr. Biddulph was a co-heir of the barony of Camoys. He succeeded to the Biddulph estate on the death of his kinsman John Biddulph, esq. of Biddulph, in 1835, and assumed in consequence the additional surname and arms of Biddulph. He married in 1827 Catharine-Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late S. T. Scrope, esq. of Danby, by whom he leaves, besides daughters, one son, Anthony-John.

At Plaistow-lodge, Bromley, Kent, aged 28, Wm. Dundas Boyd, esq. 14th Light Dragoons.

At Roebuck House, near Dublin, aged 72, Thomas Boyse, esq. of Bannow, co. Wexford. He was the eldest son of Samuel Boyse, esq. of Bannow, by Dorothy, dau. of Robert Shapland Carew, esq. of Castleborough, in the same county. He

was at all times a firm advocate of liberal opinions, and an intimate friend of Thomas Moore, whose visit to Bannow is described as an interesting event in his life.

In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 75, Mrs. Alice Brown.

At the residence of his son-in-law F. H. Marshall, esq. of Moulton, aged 72, John Bryan, esq. R.N.

At Leamington, aged 64, Richard Hare Croker, esq. Lieut.-Col. in the 18th Regiment of Hussars, second son of the late Edward Croker, esq. of Ballingarde, co. Limerick.

At Thetford, Mr. Ellison, the barometer and mathematical instrument maker of Norwich, who sustained serious injuries in a collision on the Eastern Counties Railway, and was the sixth sufferer whose death has ensued from this unfortunate occurrence.

Frances Dana Holland, for 53 years wife of the Rev. Richard Holland, Vicar of Spreyton, Devon.

At Exeter, aged 74, Samuel Kingdon, esq. for many years a magistrate of Essex. He was the first mayor elected under the Municipal Reform Bill in 1836, and filled various other important public offices. The champion of truth, he was fearless and undaunted in exposing faults where he believed them to exist, truly liberal and benevolent to the poor, and a large contributor to every charity and institution for the benefit of the city. His funeral took place at St. David's, and was attended by many of his brother magistrates and gentlemen of the city, and several hundred persons were present.

At Brighton, Eliza, wife of John Henry Machin, esq. of Lower Tulse Hill.

At Marseilles, Charles Rodney Morgan, esq. M.P. for Brecon, son and heir apparent of Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Bart. of Tredegar Park. He was born at Riperra House, co. Glamorgan, Dec. 2, 1828; was educated at Eton; entered the Coldstream Guards in 1847, and was returned for Brecon at the last election by a majority of 159 to 122 in a contest with Col. Lloyd Watkins (who is now elected to succeed him). Mr. Morgan was unmarried. His next brother, Godfrey-Charles, was born in 1830.

Aged 76, William Shadbolt, esq. one of the justices of the peace for Surrey.

At Galtsigill, near Carlisle, aged 102, Mrs. Dorothy Simpson, more familiarly known to the present generation as "Old Dolly." She was a native of the neighbourhood of Brampton, but for the last fourscore years of her life had resided at Galtsigill, in the parish of Dalston, commonly with one of her numerous family of ten sons, eight of whom survive their venerable parent. She had ever been a woman of a robust and hardy constitution and of remarkably active habits, and she retained the possession of all her faculties almost unimpaired till the latest period of her existence.

At Lewisham, aged 64, Henry Sparrow, esq.

At Nice, aged 38, the Hon. William Hamilton Stuart, barrister-at-law, fourth and youngest son of the Earl of Castlestuart.

Jan. 15. At Bath, aged 81, John Armstrong, esq.

At Norwich, at an advanced age, Catherine, widow of J. Arthy, esq. dau. of the Rev. W. Scott, many years Rector of Diss.

In London, aged 37, Ralph Brandling, esq. second son of the late H. W. Brandling, esq. of Low Gosforth, Northumb.

At Exeter, Korn-Louisa, relict of John Kingdon, esq.

At Beckington, aged 93, Mrs. Frances Mitchell, late of Blandford Forum, Dorset.

At York, Mary, wife of Thos. Swale, esq. second dau. of Mr. Harrison, of Clementhorpe.

At her son-in-law's, in Doughty-st. aged 75, Arabella, relict of Major Thomas Walsh.

Jan. 16. At Brompton, aged 73, Dan. Ball, esq. 56, Thomas Barnes, esq. of Upper Park-pl. Ickh Heath, Eleanor-Mary, youngest dau. of

the late Rev. J. F. Browne Bohun, of Westhall, Suffolk.

Aged 43, John James Calley, esq. late 12th Royal Lancers, of Burderop-park, Wilts. He was the only surviving child of the late Thomas Calley, esq. M.P. for Cricklade, by Elizabeth-Anne, only dau. of Anthony James Keck, esq. of Stoughton Grange, co. Leic. and succeeded his father in 1836.

At Plymouth, aged 84, Mr. William Carpenter, formerly a master printer in Fetter-lane, London. He was the oldest person on the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers, having been elected a liveryman in 1792, called on the Court in 1836, and served the office of Master in 1845. Mr. Carpenter was a quiet, inoffensive, and amiable man, and retired into Devonshire a few years since.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Clarke, only dau. of the late J. Crown, esq. of Stoke.

In Chesterfield-st. aged 80, James Cocke, esq.

At Brighton, Sophia-Eliza-Catherine, widow of the Rev. John Courtney, Rector of Sanderstead, Surrey.

At Bean Sçjour, Guernsey, aged 80, Applegarth-Budd, relict of Harry Dobrée, esq.

At the Old Palace, Croydon, aged 75, Miss Ann Greene, dau. of the late Dr. William Greene, of Thundercliffe Grange, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, and aunt of Mrs. Aaron Penley, of Croydon.

Aged 27, Elizabeth-Clementina-Carmichael, wife of Phineas Fowke Hussey, esq. Wyrley-grove, Staffordshire.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, Thomas McChene, esq. late of Waterford, Ireland.

At Twickenham, aged 92, Thomas Moxon, esq.

At Streatham Common, Mary-Anne, dau. of Mr. Alderman Muggelidge.

Jan. 17. At Bryn, Montgomeryshire, G. R. Wythen Baxter, esq. author of the Book of the Bastiles, &c.

Ether-Frances, wife of Leonard S. Cox, esq. At Bath, aged 69, William Cummin, M.D.

At Exeter, aged 49, Sarah, relict of Samuel Cusack, esq. M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

In Berners-st. aged 53, Henry Edaile, esq.

At Oakley House, Alpha-road, Caroline-Grace Fisher, youngest surviving dau. of John Fisher, esq. formerly of Malshanger House, Hants.

At Torrington, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. J. H. Kerr, 11th Foot.

At Kensington, Cornelia, wife of Elijah Litefield, of Chancery-lane, solicitor.

At Sydenham, aged 78, Mary, widow of John Lyall, esq. of Dilham, Norfolk.

At Walton, aged 8, Henry, youngest son of the late Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.

At Paris, aged 53, Charlotte-Maria Neave, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Neave, Bart.

At Camelford, aged 69, Robert Pearce, esq.

At Bonchurch, I.W. aged 24, Thomas Edmonds Rutter, eldest son of the late John Rutter, esq. of Upper Clapton.

Aged 37, the wife of J. B. Soldi, esq. of Lower Kennington-lane, Newington Butts.

At Southport, aged 76, Charles Turner, esq. of Liverpool.

At Stroud, Glouc. aged 57, William John Wood, esq. only son of the late Rev. John Wood, Vicar of Herne.

Jan. 18. At Brighton, aged 19, Douglas-Charles, second surviving son of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, and nephew to Lord Teignmouth.

In Gloucester-pl. New-road, aged 70, Miss Ann M. Burgoyne.

Aged 82, George Devey, esq. of Camden-terrace, Camden-town.

Aged 35, Samuel Turner Fearon, M.D. of Hoddesdon, Herts. late Professor of Chinese literature, King's College, London.

At Malta, from a severe contusion in the head, occasioned by the accidental falling of a block, while in the execution of his duty on board H.M.S. Agamemnon, William David Loch, Lieut. R.N., eldest surviving son of Rear-Adm. Francis Erskine Loch.

Jane-Eliza-Francis, wife of the Rev. J. B. Maughan.

At Fosbury House, Wilts, Anrea-Otway, youngest dau. of Capt. H. O. Mayne.

At the residence of her son-in-law J. B. Friend, esq. of Sussex-sq. Hyde-park, aged 60, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Hotham Pigeon, esq. late Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

Aged 29, George, eldest son of G. W. K. Potter, esq. Secondary of London.

In Pentonville, aged 76, William Prior, esq.

At Thurnscoe, Yorkshire, aged 60, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Wood Simpson.

In Hunter-st. aged 65, Robert Smith, esq. Superintending President of London District Post.

Selina-Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. W. Tireman, Rector of Bowers Gifford, Essex.

At Maidstone, Harriet, widow of John Warwick, esq. alderman and magistrate of that borough.

At Corsham, aged 26, Louisa, only dau. of Wm. Weaver, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Peter Wright, Rector of Marks Tey, Essex.

Aged 71, Margaret, wife of Joseph Brooks Yates, esq. of West Dingle, near Liverpool.

Jan. 19. At Thurlaston, Leic. aged 33, Anne-Mary, wife of the Rev. G. E. Bruxner, Rector.

At Barnstable, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of John Gribble, esq.

Aged 82, the Princess dowager Kohary, great-grandmother of the King of Portugal, widow of Francis-Joseph Prince Kohary in Hungary.

At Phoenix-green, near Winchfield, William Pain, esq. late of Mitcheldever, Hants.

At Breckenborough, near Thirsk, Jane-Margaret, dau. of William Rutson, esq. of Newby Wiske, Yorkshire.

David Wilson, esq. late of St. John's-wood, and Brighton.

Jan. 20. At Parkham, Elizabeth, relict of J. Caddy, esq. of Bowden.

At Bath, aged 87, Miss L. Frances Caldwell, dau. of the late Sir James Caldwell, Bart. and Count of the Holy Roman Empire, of Castle Caldwell, co. Fermanagh.

At Hastings, Angelica, youngest dau. of the late John Marten Cripps, esq. of Novington, Sussex, and grandaun. of the late Sir William Beaumaris Rush, of Wimbleson House, Surrey.

At Teignmouth, aged 82, Lawrence Gwynne, esq. LL.D. Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of Middlesex.

Aged 78, John Hawkins, esq. of Byelands, Herts.

At Evershot, William Jennings, esq.

At the Deanery, Chester-le-Street, Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late Francis Johnson, esq. of Newcastle.

Aged 98, John Rann, gent. of Hall-st. Dudley, brother to the late Reverend Joseph Rann, M.A. formerly Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry.

At Cheltenham, aged 86, Jane, widow of William Richards, esq. of Clatford, Hants.

At Lynton, North Devon, aged 76, Mary, widow of William Ayshford Sanford, esq. of Nynheadcourt, Somerset. She was daughter of the Rev. Edward Marshall of Breaage, co. Cornwall; and had issue an only son, the present Edw. Ayshford Sanford, esq. formerly M.P. for West Somerset.

Jan. 21. At Loughton, Essex, aged 28, Maria, dau. of Sir George Carroll, alderman of London.

Drowned in the wreck of the ship Tayleur, (recorded in our last Magazine, p. 181.), aged 28, Pattison, only son of Stoddart Drysdale, esq. of Richmond, Surrey; and, aged 58, Arthur-St. George, fourth son of the late Lieut.-Colonel L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County.

At Walsall, aged 25, Mary-Jane, wife of the Rev. Henry Francis Newbolt.

At Newcastle, aged 66, John Steavenson Paget, esq. surgeon.

At Nicosmyett, North Tawton, Devon, aged 37, James Scott, esq.

Jan. 22. At Dover, the Rev. James Cooke,

Wesleyan Minister, late superintendent of the Dover circuit, and financial secretary of the Kent district. He had been a Wesleyan minister for thirty-two years, but had for some weeks relinquished his ministerial duties in consequence of disagreement with the leading party in the Conference.

At Byram Farm, near Ferrybridge, aged 73, Benjamin Croshaw, esq.

At Bodmin, aged 72, Joseph Hamley, esq. for many years coroner for East Cornwall.

At Amptill, Martha-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late William Haywood, esq.

Aged 55, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, late of Broadstairs, widow of John David Kelly, esq. solicitor, of Drury-lane.

At Hannington rectory, Hants, Eliza-Treacher, wife of the Rev. A. J. W. Morrison; and on the 11th inst. their infant, Evelyn, 14 days old.

At Twickenham, aged 82, Mary, widow of John Ramsden, esq.

At Dartford, aged 88, Thomas Smith, esq.

At Dorking, Surrey, Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Whitehouse.

At Cowley Vale, St. Helen's, Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Barnes, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Plymouth, aged 37, three weeks after his arrival from India, Edw. Bate, esq. Lieut. 7th N.I.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Francis Winter Bulman, esq. fourth son of the late Job Bulman, of Cox Lodge, Northumberland, esq.

At Devonport, aged 61, William G. Byers, esq. proprietor of the Devonport Independent newspaper.

At Llandaff, aged 69, Miss Sarah Coffin.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Colborne, wife of Mr. William Colborne, and mother of Dr. W. H. Colborne.

At Bath, Mrs. J. M. Colebrooke, widow of Lieut. J. Ulric Colebrooke, of the Madras Army.

At Southampton, aged 67, Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, Col. Bengal Artillery.

Aged 67, Diana, wife of John Hartry, esq. of Acre-lane, Brixton, and St. Martin's-lane.

At Stepney, aged 53, Mr. Daniel John Hayes, eldest son of the late Capt. Hayes. His widow is the niece of the late James Harmer, esq. of Ingress Park, Kent.

At Plymouth, aged 27, Caroline-Julia, wife of the Rev. Arthur A. Lewis, Curate of St. Peter's, Plymouth, and youngest dan. of the late Mr. Justice Taunton.

At Gateshead, aged 57, Catherine, widow of Thomas Swinburne, esq.

At Kensington gravel-pits, aged 57, James Philip Webster, esq. of Little Brick-hill.

At Hursley, suddenly from apoplexy, on his return from hunting, aged 63, Joseph White, esq. of Ampfield.

Jan. 24. At Woodford, aged 27, Elizabeth, wife of Abel Chapman, esq. She was the dau. of John Gurney Fry, esq. of Warley Lodge, Essex, and granddau. of the celebrated Mrs. Fry. She was married in 1846; and has left four daughters.

In Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, aged 71, Solomon Cohen, esq.

At Penton Lodge, near Andover, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of William Cubitt, esq. M.P. She was the 2d dau. of William Scarlett, esq. of Norfolk, and was married in 1814.

At Beverley, aged 81, Mary-Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. Dittmas.

At St. John's Wood, aged 58, Alexander Hamilton Earle, esq. Roy. Art. late of St. Katherine's-court, Somerset.

In Oxford-sq. Hyde-park, aged 26, Matilda, wife of James H. Enthoven, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law Captain Neil Cook, Southampton, aged 77, Charlotte, widow of Lieut. John Lamb, of Cottesingham, near Hull.

At Brighton, Catherine, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Willis, LL.D., Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

Jan. 25. At Colnbrook, Bucks, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrow.

At Torquay, aged 26, Barbara, second dau. of the late Thos. Stubbs Bedford, esq. of Edgbaston.

At Paris, aged 32, John, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex.

At Clifton, aged 24, Theodora-Harriet, eldest dau. of William Hewitt, esq. of Bradbury, Wilts.

At Thame, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. T. F. Lee, M.A. Head Master of the Grammar School, and Vicar of Thame.

At Wantage, aged 18, H. G. Lunsden, eldest son of J. G. Lunsden, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

At Prestwich, aged 69, Vernon Royle, esq. a Justice of the peace for Lancashire.

At Earlswood House, Reigate, aged 71, Sarah, wife of Andrew Stirton, esq.

George Henry Taylor, esq. of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st. solicitor.

At the rectory, Husband's Bosworth, Leic. aged 40, Mary-Henrietta, relict of Rev. H. W. Kendall Wood, and second dau. of the late Rev. John Fisher, Rector of Warendon, Bucks.

Jan. 26. Aged 69, Rt. Revan, esq. of Rougham Rookery, and of Bury St. Edmund's, banker.

At Brixton, aged 83, Mary, relict of Joseph Denman, M.D. of Buxton, and Stoney Middleton, Derbyshire, the uncle of Lord Denman.

At King's Langley, aged 29, Esther, wife of John Lake, esq.

At Edinburgh, aged 82, Anne, widow of Wm. Mure, esq. of Caldwell. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of Dunskey, co. Wigtown, the first Bart. by Jane, dau. and heir of John Blair, esq. of Dunskey; she was married in 1791, and left a widow in 1831, having had issue a very numerous family, of whom the eldest is the present William Mure, esq. of Caldwell, author of the History of the Literature and Language of Greece, and the eldest dau. was married to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B. and was mother of the present Lord Colville and the Viscountess Newry and Morn.

At Modbury, William Nicholls, esq.

At Islington, aged 78, Thomas Orvington, esq. of Glasgow, and formerly of Cheapside.

At Hastings, George Robinson, esq. solicitor, late of Wellington.

Aged 49, Richard Southby, esq. Chievely, Berks.

Aged 72, William Walker, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At her brother's, Liverpool, aged 34, Matilda-Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Jeremiah Woods, esq. of Poplar House, Swilland, Ipswich.

Jan. 27. In Montagu-pl. Portman-sq. Anne, wife of Rear-Adm. Digby, and dau. of the late Josias Jackson, of Southampton.

At Swinton Field House, near Malton, aged 62, John Fewster, esq.

At Lynington, Caroline-Florentia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Goodchild, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At the Rectory, East Lavant, near Chichester, aged 15, Honora-Anne-Charlotte, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Legge.

At York, aged 27, Estica-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Leonard Metcalfe, esq. of Keighley.

At Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, Alexander-David, the youngest son of Charles W. Morice, esq.

At Binstead-cottage, near Ryde, aged 76, Henry Metcalfe Wardle, esq. formerly for many years resident at Highfield, Southampton.

At Sandwich-st. Burton-crescent, Capt. John Holt White, late of the 10th H.E.I.C. Cavalry.

At Park House, Selby, aged 22, Mary-Emma, youngest dau. of the late Matthias Whitehead, esq.

At the Charter-house, London, aged 63, Capt. Norman Wightwick, formerly of the 49th Regt.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Foster, an aged lady, burnt to death by falling into the fire.

Jan. 28. At Leamington, aged 30, T. W. Belles, esq.

At Capel Cross Green, aged 84, John Brooke, esq.

At the Charterhouse, Richard Gouldsmith, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, and formerly commissioner of bankrupts for Bolton-le-Moor. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1802, M.A. 1808, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, May 6, 1806.

Aged 34, Elizabeth, relict of T. F. Hargrave, esq. of South Lodge, Highgate.

Sarah, widow of John Littlewood, esq. late of Wood-street, and Barnaby Villas, Islington.

At Northampton-park, Canonbury, aged 65, Brough George Maltby, esq.

At Birkenhead, aged 74, John St. George, esq. formerly Capt. of the 80th Regt. and late Lieut.-Col. of the Salop Militia.

At Kingston, aged 76, Isabella, fourth dau. of the late Edward Stewart, esq.

Jan. 29. At Sittingbourne, Thomas Alexander, esq. late of H.M. Ordnance, Port Louis, Isle of France.

At Plymouth, aged 47, James Carter, esq. of Delabole, for many years manager of the Delabole slate quarries.

At Shermanbury Park, Sussex, aged 70, Barbara, wife of Stephen Hasler Challen, esq. dau. and heir of Wm. Chambers, esq. of Seaford.

At Folkestone, aged 86, Ann, relict of Thomas Farley, esq.

At Hazleleigh Cottage, Essex, aged 71, Mary, relict of R. Goring, esq.

In Finsbury-square aged 37, Jane, wife of C. H. Oliver, esq.

At Sudbury, aged 64, Mr. Abraham Stevens Syer. He served the office of mayor in 1834.

In Paris, Charlotte-Sarah, widow of John Ritchie, esq. of Aberdeen, sole surviving dau. of William Makepeace Thackeray, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex.

At Cambridge-terrace, aged 66, Col. Henry Walpole, late of the Madras Army. He was a son of the Hon. Robert Walpole, Envoy to Portugal, youngest brother of the first Earl of Orford of the second creation, by his second wife Sophia, daughter of Richard Stert, esq. He married in 1834 Elizabeth-Carpenter, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Clement F. Smith, of the Madras army, and had issue a son and a daughter.

At Pembridge Villas, Westbourne-grove, aged 78, Carolina, wife of William Wybrow, esq.

Jan. 30. At Sydenham-hill, Theresa, wife of Alexander Beattie, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Edw. Griffith Colpoys, K.C.B.

At Devonport, Margaret-Paton, wife of Francis W. Cole, esq. Paymaster R.N.

At Cairnbank, co. Forfar, aged 38, John Hull Fell, esq. of Belmont, Uxbridge, Middx.; and Feb. 3, Elizabeth, his widow. Their only son, Richard, died five days before his father.

At Kilmarnock, aged 79, William Finnie, esq.

At Lee, Kent, aged 25, Georgiana-Charlotte, only dau. of Chamberlain Hinchliff, esq.

At Nursted-house, near Petersfield, aged 71, James John Hugonin, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. 4th Light Dragoons.

At Neufchatel, at her mother's, Madame de Montmolin-Meuron, aged 43, Sophie, the wife of his Excellency Charles J. La Trobe, Lieut.-Gov. of the colony of Victoria.

Florence, dau. of Isaac Moses, esq. Gloucester-sq. Hyde Park.

Jan. 31. Edmund, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Allen, of Inchmartine, Perthshire.

At Windsor, aged 85, Maria, widow of George Barnard, esq.

At Marlborough, Wilts, aged 78, Miss Philippina Brewer.

At the residence of his father Major Brock, of Colchester, aged 40, George William John Brock, esq. late of Toronto, Upper Canada.

At Exeter, aged 63, Charles Brutton, esq. Solicitor to the Corporation of the Poor, a Member of the Town Council, and a Commissioner of Improvement. He filled the office of Chief Magistrate in 1845, and last year was appointed a Justice of the Peace. In 1838, in the shrievalty of Sir John

Rogers, Bart. he was appointed Under Sheriff, and he has since filled the same honourable office for eight other sheriffs of the county.

At York, aged 75, George Lambart Clifford, esq. He was the youngest son of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall, Staffordshire (4th son of the 3rd Lord Clifford) by Barbara, youngest dau. and co-heir of James 5th Lord Aston, of Forfar, by Lady Barbara Talbot, dau. of George 14th Earl of Shrewsbury. He married in 1812 Mary, dau. of Walter Hill Coyney, esq. of Weston Coyney, co. Stafford, and had issue a son, Charles, born in 1813.

At Clapham Common, aged 84, Mrs. Compigne. At Limehouse, aged 38, Edwin Melville Dolman, esq. a surgeon in extensive practice. He precipitated himself from the second-story window of his residence during a fit of insanity arising from fever.

Aged 67, Archibald Dyer, esq. son of the late Thomas Dyer, esq. of the Treasury, and brother of Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Bart.

At Dover, aged 60, Lieut. Henry Paget Jones, R.N. (1814) commanding H.M.S. Violet.

At Knowbury parsonage, near Ludlow, Jane, relict of Ballard Jaques Nemblard, esq. and formerly the wife of the Rev. J. Lloyd Jones, Plas Madoc, Denbighshire.

In the Close, Norwich, aged 89, Robert Plump-tre, esq.

In Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 39, Peter Raven, esq. surgeon, Litcham, Norfolk.

At Plymouth, aged 78, Harriet, widow of Major P. H. Roper, 4th Regt.

At York, aged 92, Michael Walker, esq.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Candlish, formerly Miss Jean Smith, the last of the six "belles of Mauchline," to whom the verses of Burns have given celebrity. The husband of Jean Smith was

Mr. Candlish, a medical man; and her son is the Rev. Dr. Candlish, of Edinburgh.

At Dublin, a Jew named Cohen, who followed the trade of a pencil-maker, and had been resident in that city for time out of mind. Although living, to outward appearance, in a state of wretchedness, he was known to be possessed of wealth, and it is believed that the sum will prove to be not under, if not above, 60,000*l.* With the exception of some trifling annuities to two poor relatives in England, and another of 100*l.* a year to the Jewish congregation in Dublin, the whole of the property is demised to the Hebrew charitable institutions of London. A brother of Baron Rothschild is the executor of the will.

At Brooklyn, New York, aged 87, Mr. General Cunningham, many years proprietor of the Cheltenham Chronicle, and one of the original proprietors of the Bath and Cheltenham Gazette. He served his apprenticeship on Trewman's Exeter Flying Post.

At Paris, aged 93, M. Pierre Didot, son of Ambroise Didot, and brother of Firmin Didot. The funeral of this senior of the French press took place at the cemetery of Mont Parnasse.

At Amport, Andover, aged 89, Mrs. Anne Routh, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Peter Routh, 50 years Rector of South Elmham, Suffolk, and sister of the President of Magdalen college, Oxford.

At an advanced age, in Paris, the last surviving child of the last Doge of Venice. Nearly her last words were "Pauvre Venise, je ne te verrai plus."

Feb. 1. At Loudoun-road, St. John's Wood, aged 75, Thomas Blake, esq. formerly of Plantation "Vive la Force" and Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana.

Aged 64, Mr. George Bracher, of Copthall-buildings and Lower-road, Islington, formerly of Odstock.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Jan. 28 .	520	368	264	20	1172	569	603	1655
Feb. 4 .	556	374	253	15	1198	616	582	1655
" 11 .	579	352	238	9	1178	593	585	1797
" 18 .	588	339	227	—	1154	575	579	1539

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, FEB. 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
82 4	41 3	27 4	48 2	47 10	50 3

PRICE OF HOPS, FEB. 20.

Sussex Pockets, 9*l.* 9*s.* to 11*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 11*l.* 0*s.* to 17*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, FEB. 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 20.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3,710 Calves 28
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 20,810 Pigs 220
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, FEB. 17.

Walls Ends, &c. 21*s.* 0*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 21*s.* 0*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 63*s.* 3*d.* Yellow Russia, 63*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, to February 23, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	42	50	39	30, 33	fair	11	34	41	35	30, 23	cloudy
27	38	45	48	, 41	do.	12	32	39	32	, 17	do. fair
28	48	50	48	, 41	do.	13	32	36	30	, 53	do. do.
29	48	56	37	29, 83	rain	14	33	30	38	, 54	do. do.
30	49	56	50	30, 13	cloudy	15	39	38	37	29, 93	do. rain
31	48	54	48	, 08	do.	16	35	40	40	, 98	do. fair
F. 1	48	54	42	, 03	heavy rain	17	37	50	41	, 57	do. do. snow. rn.
2	37	44	36	, 17	cloudy, fair	18	33	40	34	, 54	snow, rn. fair
3	34	34	35	, 29	foggy	19	42	52	45	, 91	fair, cloudy
4	34	43	44	29, 93	fair, cldy. rain	20	40	47	40	, 86	cldy. fair, rn.
5	40	45	52	, 93	rain, cloudy	21	42	48	46	30, 24	do. do. do.
6	50	56	52	30, 00	cloudy, fair	22	43	49	39	, 36	fair, rain
7	50	54	41	, 04	do. hail	23	43	48	43	, 37	do. cldy. rain
8	38	46	36	, 16	fair, hail, rain	24	43	48	47	, 33	fair
9	36	44	36	, 13	rain, hail	25	45	51	46	, 38	do. cloudy
10	36	43	36	, 23	cloudy, fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28 217	91½	91	92½	—	—	—	—	par. 4 pm.	9 12 pm.
30 215	91½	90½	92½	5½	—	—	—	—	9 12 pm.
31 216	91	90½	92	5½	100½	230	—	par. 4 pm.	9 13 pm.
1 216½	91½	90½	92½	—	—	115½	232	1 5 pm.	10 13 pm.
2 215	91½	90½	92½	—	—	115	—	6 pm.	10 14 pm.
3 215	91½	91½	92½	5½	—	—	—	8 2 pm.	11 15 pm.
4 —	93½	92½	94½	5½	—	—	—	4 pm.	13 pm.
6 217	93½	92½	94½	5½	—	231	—	—	13 16 pm.
7 216½	92½	91½	93½	5½	101	232	—	—	14 20 pm.
8 216½	92½	92½	93½	—	—	—	—	10 pm.	20 17 pm.
9 —	92½	92½	93½	—	—	—	—	10 pm.	17 20 pm.
10 —	92½	92½	94	5½	—	—	—	6 pm.	17 20 pm.
11 217	92½	91½	93½	—	115	230	—	—	17 20 pm.
13 216	92½	92	93½	—	—	—	—	10 pm.	17 20 pm.
14 217	92½	92½	94	5½	—	—	—	—	17 20 pm.
15 —	91½	92½	93½	—	101	232	7 10 pm.	17 21 pm.	
16 218	92½	91½	93½	—	115	235	7 11 pm.	18 21 pm.	
17 218	92½	92	93½	—	—	—	11 pm.	22 18 pm.	
18 —	92½	91½	93½	—	—	231½	7 11 pm.	22 19 pm.	
20 —	91½	91½	93	5½	—	—	8 pm.	22 19 pm.	
21 218	91½	91	92½	5½	115	236	7 11 pm.	18 22 pm.	
22 218	91½	91½	93	5½	101½	—	—	18 21 pm.	
23 —	92½	91½	93½	—	—	238	—	18 21 pm.	

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—May I add one additional testimony against the Amiens *Nativity*, so ably discussed in your last number, viz., that NAT. cannot stand for NATA, because in the sepulchral style an abbreviation is never made merely for the sake of saving a single vowel (final). Can the Archbishopal Dissenting Minister of Westminster produce a single instance?

C. DE LA PRYME.

MR. URBAN,—The notice in your last (p. 226) of "the ancient mansion at Pucklechurch" recalls a time when I visited it, now nearly thirty years since. My Pencillings on the Way, in my Excursion Book of 1826, sketch a description that may be interesting now. "Passing down a road that leads to the coal-pits, an old manor-house strikes the eye, with quaint-looking square stone windows boldly mullioned, and a roof embattled in sharp pointed angles. As I entered a little inclosure before the door, two antique urns or jugs flanked the porch; they are now used for geraniums, and the house for a school. Mr. Archer, the principal, showed me within several curious old mantel-pieces and cornices to match, chimney-casings beautifully embellished with heraldic carvings, as well as old medallions and inscriptions illustrative of the family of Dennis, who once occupied this house, while the Riddleys were settled in one immediately adjacent. Coming out, I observed an inscription over the porch, which stated the erection to have been in 1642. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Archer's assistant, then led me to the garden, and directed my attention to the traces which, after the lapse of centuries, define the moat which once encircled that palace of the Saxon kings, where Edmund was assassinated by an outlawed robber. Within the ambit of this moat is a small mount or pile, supposed to have been connected with the old structure. Thence through Shotwood to Mangotsfield." . . .

Yours, &c. JOHN DALTON.

Our old friend, Mr. GODDARD JOHNSON, of Norwich, informs us that few discoveries have been recently made at Caistor (the Venta Icenorum), except a few Small Brass coins of a very common type, and those generally in a very corroded state; but that about three weeks since a labourer on the farm picked up a *denarius* of Augustus (the earliest coin that has come under his notice found there), of a rather rare type:—

Obverse. Head of Augustus; beneath it, IMP. X.

Reverse. A bull butting; beneath, AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F.

"The reverse is given in King, Tab. xiv.

LXXI.

Mr. Goddard Johnson has also received, from the same place, part of a stone, having a hole through it, *countersunk*. These stones (of which he has had several) are generally rather kidney-shaped, weighing from 3 to 16 ounces. For what purpose they were used is not with any certainty known, but it is conjectured that they were hammers. From the shape of the hole they cannot be fastened on a shaft, but possibly a thong was passed through the hole, and then fastened round the wrist, and when in close contact with an enemy were thrown at them, immediately recovered, and repeated. Mr. Johnson does not recollect their being noticed in any archaeological work, but begs us to direct the attention of antiquaries to the subject.

MR. URBAN,—I have long had in my possession an ALE-YARD, such as that described in your November Magazine. It is a glass tube, blown into a bulb at one end, and a trumpet-mouth at the other. It is less than a yard in length, and contains an imperial pint. If ale were sold by the yard, it must have been by aid of a different instrument; since this is very thin, and, by its shape, exposed to every hazard. I have always considered it as a bacchanalian puzzle, by which the drinking a pint of ale at one draught, no difficult labour in itself, becomes, from the shape, a task for even a Dutch Hercules.

South Cave, Yorkshire, Feb. 17. DAVS.

D. H. H. inquires whether the dedication of the Church, which formerly existed in London, was to Saint Osith or Saint Sithe. The many pictures which formerly existed in English churches of S. Sitha, were of a different saint to Saint Ositha.

S. sends us an impression from a seal-ring, which is of gold, set with a cornelian, on which the following coat of arms is engraved: on a pale, between two pallets, three spread-eagles. This is a singular and ingeniously contrived coat; but we do not find it in Glover's Ordinary.

A Correspondent at Dover informs us that the old mansion in that town, which was engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1849, and more fully described in July following, was pulled down last year.

ERRATA. Jan. p. 65. The gloves exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries were found at Wellington, not at Worcester.

Feb. p. 183, 2nd column, line 14, for T. Valpy read J. M. Valpy; line 16, for C. Vernon read C. J. Vernon.

March, p. 254, col. 2, for "The transpositions of Jeremiah were not rectified," read "It arranged the dislocations of Jeremiah according to the Hebrew standard." P. 258, for *Sacra de Profanis*, read *Sacra Profanis*.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT REFUGEES OF FRANCE.

Histoire des Réfugiés Protestants de France depuis la Révocation de l'Edit de Nantes, jusqu'à nos jours. Par Charles Weiss. Paris, 1853. 2 tomes 12mo.

THE promulgation of the Edict of Nantes by Henry the Fourth, in 1598, was one of the most important acts in civil and religious history. Thenceforth the association of reason and faith in religion was justified, and they were permitted to go forth with joy, the harbingers of moral and intellectual progress. But a policy so little in accordance with the social condition of the age, could not fail to excite the clamour of all the men of extreme party views. The old Leaguers, the Catholics "à gros grains"—doubted the sincerity of Henry's conversion, and the Protestants were hardly less suspicious. Duplessis Mornay quitted the court. Some days after the attempt made upon the King's life by Jean Chatel, Henry received Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigné, and showed him his lip pierced by the dagger of the assassin. "Sire," replied the old Huguenot, "hitherto you have renounced

God only with your lips, and God hath been content to pierce your lips alone; but renounce him with your heart, and in your heart you will be stricken." What is this edict, said the Leaguers, but a law which grants a legal existence to heretics, to men excommunicated, given over to the civil power in this world, and to eternal punishments in the future? The Huguenots retorted by appeals against an apostacy which maintained a false religion. They recalled the period of the King's earlier career; they evoked the memory of the days of the siege of Rochelle, the disaster of Moncontour, the victories of Coutras and of Ivry, when they rushed to the battle where they saw the white plume shine, singing, as with one voice, the hymns of Marot, or returned from victory while the loud note of thanksgiving pealed forth from amid their bannered hosts,—

For our God hath crushed the tyrant, our God hath raised the slave,
And mocked the counsel of the wise, and the valour of the brave.
Then glory to his Holy Name, from whom all glories are!
And glory to our Sovereign Lord, King Henry of Navarre.

The clergy feared from the edict the diminution of their revenues—the parliament considered it to be an infringement of their rights—by the mass of the people it was received as the mark of victory, or the brand of shame, according to the parties with which they were allied. Time moderated these views. The King won over the chiefs of the Catholics, and controlled those of the Protestants; and, although there was

occasional discontent, peace was preserved during the remainder of his reign. The death of Henry the Fourth renewed the hopes and the hatred of both parties. The Protestants, hardly satisfied with the confirmation of the edict by Mary de' Medici, obtained a permission to convoke their assembly general at Chatellerault. Dissension arose among their chiefs; the insidious policy of the Duke de Bouillon was

defeated, and Duplessis Mornay drew up the Act of Reconciliation, which was signed by all the heads of the party at Saumur. This act established really a representative republic in the very heart of an absolute kingdom. Such a power necessarily excited fear; for at the beginning of the seventeenth century the Protestants possessed no less than 816 churches, divided into 16 parishes, and controlled by 62 colloques, which met quarterly to regulate their affairs. It was not long before each party prepared for war, and, when power passed from the hands of Concini into those of Albert de Luynes, the government resolved to destroy the formidable political organisation which had enabled the Protestants to brave the royal authority, or to appear as an independent power in the state.

The pulpit resounded with discourses against the Calvinists. At Lyons, Moulins, Dijon, and Bruges, an infuriated multitude broke into their cemeteries, violated the sanctity of their graves, destroyed their churches, and compelled their pastors to flee. They appealed for justice to the ordinary tribunals, and also to the King, but in vain. Bearn was declared united to the crown; the Catholic religion was re-established; and Louis the Thirteenth returned to Paris amid the shouts of the populace. He had hardly received the felicitations of his councillors, when he heard of the revolt of the Bearnese. An assembly-general of the deputies of the Protestants was summoned at Rochelle. This was illegal. In vain the Duke de Bouillon, Sully, and Duplessis sought to induce them to desist from their designs. Confident in their strength, the assembly published, on the 10th May, 1621, a declaration, the result of which was to constitute a Protestant republic,—to make Rochelle the Amsterdam of France—to authorise the levying of taxes—to maintain war against the crown—and to enter into treaties with foreign powers. The Protestant party had miscalculated their strength; they had trusted in Buckingham, and forgotten Richelieu. Rochelle fell. The Treaty of Alais in 1629 closed the wars on account of religion, but the Calvinists had ceased to be a political power. Richelieu guaranteed them the free exercise of their worship; he allowed

also their religious organisation, and their synods, but he demolished their fortified cities of refuge, and conceded the privileges they retained, not as in former times—by a treaty as between two powers—but simply as an *act of grace* from the sovereign.

This act was the inauguration of a new era. Deprived of all political influence, excluded by degrees from almost all offices of the state, the Protestants devoted themselves to agriculture and commerce. They covered the plains of Bearn and the West with rich harvests. The vineyards of Berri restored prosperity to that district; fertile pastures enriched the mountain gorges of the Cevennes. The bourgeoisie of the cities evinced a similar industry. They revived old manufactures—they perfected new. In Guienne they had the almost entire command of the wine-trade; in the two provinces of Brouage and Oleron twelve families possessed the monopoly of the sale of wine and salt, which amounted yearly to from twelve to fifteen hundred thousand livres. Caen became the mart of the cloth manufacturers of Vire, Falaise, and Argentan. The commercial intercourse between France and Germany fell exclusively into the hands of the Reformers. Even Baville in 1669 bore testimony to the commercial activity of the merchants of Nismes, and their industrial superiority. To the Protestants France owed the rapid advance of maritime commerce, and the prosperity of the ports of Bordeaux, Rochelle, and Normandy. They competed in the manufacture of woollen cloth with the merchants of England and Holland. Rheims, Rhetel, Sezanne, and Abbeville were celebrated for their factories. Gold and silver lace, and lace of silk and thread, occupied the inhabitants of Montmorency and Villiers le Bel. The hats of Caudebec found extensive sale among the gallants of England and Germany. All these, with the trades of silk and metal buttons, made Colbert say with truth, that fashion was to France what the mines of Peru were to Spain. To other products of skilled industry must be added the paper manufacture of Auvergne. Mills were established at Ambert, Thiers, and Chamalières. Among these Ambert was especially remarkable; its productions realised annually

not less than 80,000 crowns. Normandy was the mart of the linen trade; the linen manufacturers of Coutances, up to 1664, exported annually to the amount of 800,000 livres. In Britany, where the Protestants were settled, at Rennes, Nantes, and Vitré, their chief occupation was the manufacture of sail-cloth, or *toiles Noyales*, so called from the first factory having been established at Noyal, and in eight or ten of the neighbouring communes. Superior in importance, distinguished alike for taste and excellence of workmanship, were the silk manufactories of Lyons. Even after the revocation of the edict, Lyons imported 6000 bales of silk, of which 3000 were there used, 1,500 at Tours, 700 at Paris, and the remainder in smaller towns. A question has been raised as to the cause of this superiority of the Protestant workmen over those of the Catholics; we think it may be attributed partly to their exclusion from the guilds of arts and trades, which left them free to act unfettered by traditional laws and usages, which regulated the hours of labour, the number of workmen, the quality of the raw material, and its fabrication. Permitted to unite, and aware that unity is strength, they combined capital and labour; they established large manufactories; fixed a scale of wages having due relation to prices; and directed attention to new processes and inventions. It has been calculated also, that, by their avoidance of religious festivals, and many conventional claims established by the customs of the trades, the Protestant worked 310, and the Catholic only 260 days. Other moral and social causes tended also to a more active development of their commercial pursuits.

To enlarge the sphere of intellectual action, to free it from the traditions of the past, is the necessary tendency of the reformed religion. Appealing to reason rather than to imagination, it elevates individual character, and, deprived of the forms of an impressive ritual, it seeks strength in the cultivation of loftier and purer spiritual conceptions of the objects of faith. Impressed with the value of education in its highest sense, the Calvinists founded the celebrated universities of Saumur, Montauban, Nîmes, and Sedan. There the genius of their greatest preachers was trained, and

there were developed those powers of mind which dignified Henri Basnage, the learned commentator of the *Coutume de Normandie*; Valentin Conrart, still recalled as the founder of the Academy of France; Pierre du Moulin, Daillé, Drelincourt, Mestrezat, Allix, and Claude, who gave renown to the church of Charenton. To the nobility the career of arms was still open, and it was to the Huguenot aristocracy France owed some of those great victories she yet recalls with pride. The Comte de Gassion, the Maréchal Guebriant, Rantzau, Chatillon, Turanne, Schomberg, and the brave Duquesne, all belonged to the reformed religion. But the Huguenot nobility gradually conformed to the Catholic Church. To this they were induced by many causes. The government was resolute upon excluding them, so far as it was possible, from all state rewards. They were disgusted with the control assumed by the Assemblies, and humiliated, as the Baron des Adrets said, to find the *diseurs* instituted as judges over the *faiseurs*. They would have maintained their faith against the secular arm, but they fell beneath the intellectual power of Bossuet and Arnauld. Jurieu, one of their chief ministers, had admitted the salvability of members of both churches. Those, therefore, who thought with Henry the Fourth, "*que les honneurs et les dignités valaient bien une messe*," were the more readily converted; while those who recoiled from the consequences of the Roman Catholic doctrine of the loss of eternal life to them who repudiate her creed, resolved to act upon the principle of taking "*le parti le plus sûr*," and thus reconcile their temporal and eternal interests. The defection of the chiefs freed their followers from the consequences of their political intrigues. Satisfied with the concessions they had obtained, and fully occupied with commerce, the Protestants stood aloof from the factions formed against Richelieu and Mazarin. Their loyalty became proverbial. When during the Fronde, in reply to the "*Qui Vive!*" they were required to cry "*Vivent les Princes*," or "*Vive la Fronde*," they so constantly shouted "*Tant s'en faut; Vive le Roi*," that the King's adherent obtained the sobriquet of the party, "*Tant s'en faut*." Mazarin

bore constant testimony to their loyal services. In 1658, in reply to the address of the delegates of their assemblies, he assured them that "ni sa calotte, ni son caractere," prevented his public acknowledgement of their fidelity. He did more, he maintained the provisions of the edict, he opened to them an honourable career in the civil service of the crown. It was to the Calvinists the department of finance was principally confided, and both Fouquet and Colbert defended them, as men of capacity and honour. Thus, upon the death of Mazarin, the Protestant religion was more than tolerated; it was protected. The elements of civil discord were extinct. All parties renounced the struggle for power, all sought the maintenance of peace and of public order. Louis said truly, "L'état c'est moi."

Let us now trace the cause of the misery which ensued. Notwithstanding the loyalty and the political subjection of the Huguenots, they were hated and dreaded as a party in the state. Upon this point the Jesuits and the Jansenists were united. The clergy never ceased to excite the populace, who detested them for their religion, and envied them for their wealth. But this feeling had remained as an inert force except for its accordance with the desires of the King. Louis had upon his assumption of power adopted the traditional policy of Richelieu. He resolved to exclude the Calvinists from all the honours and even the service of the state. They had been a party, they were a party, they might revive again. Other influences supervened, all dependent upon his personal character.

To a handsome form Louis the Fourteenth united many excellent qualities. His intellect was clear, his judgment sound, his views elevated. He was generous with grace, and amiable with dignity. No man was more observant of self-respect, few men have been more studious to encourage it in others. These qualities unfortunately were marred by a bad education. His mind was nurtured in the pride of the purple, hardened by adulation into the most obdurate selfishness. Nothing was intellectual, great, or good—France had no interests—glory there was none—unless associated with him. Al-

ting to be superior to opinion,

he was ever under the influence of others, and passed his life the tool of his ministers, of women, and of priests. His knowledge was limited; he was learned in court history, studied political treaties, and displayed a pedantic erudition in the laws of that frivolous ceremonial which formed the intellectual solace and occupation of his court. He has been lauded as the patron of literature: yet he persecuted Port Royal, of which Pascal was the chief; caused the death of Racine, exiled Fenelon, and depreciated La Fontaine. If he admired Boileau and Bossuet, and showed favour to Massillon and Bourdaloue, it must be remembered that he was conscious of the power of the satirist; and that in his spirit of imperfect devotion he feared more than he appreciated the doctrines they preached. To conclude, he was infirm of purpose, fluctuating ever between extremes of passion and devotion, corrupting his court by his morals, and refining it by his manners; always under the influence of false ideas and absurd prejudices, and regardless of human life, of human happiness, or the result to France in the gratification of his ambition or of his will. No stronger proof can be adduced of his habitual subjection to opinion than the influence exercised over him by the triumvirate composed of Madame de Maintenon, Louvois, and Père La Chaise. The characters of these *Ministers of State* it is necessary to comprehend, that we may rightly estimate all the causes which led to the Revocation.

To beauty and a pleasing figure Madame de Maintenon united manners combining reserve with graceful ease. Her conversation was natural and flowing, witty and epigrammatic; drawing its resources but little from others; sustained by an extensive knowledge of books, of the world, and of various conditions of society, always appropriate, and expressive of cheerfulness and good sense. Her intellect was singularly clear. Devoid of imagination, impassive, and unimpressive, her judgment was combined with so great a spirit of calculating prudence that it assumed the character of habitual selfishness. No one ever more deliberately considered the effect of her actions upon others, no one more invariably kept her own interest in view.

For this she was humble, for this she was proud, demure, flattering, insinuating, or complaisant. Of love and friendship she was incapable. Her friendship was simply the association of the intellect, her love never rose beyond esteem. Her devotion was sincere, but devotion alone is not morality; she was anxious to be worthy of heaven and yet to possess the world. This struggle may possibly have caused that inconsequence of action with which she has been reproached. She was the friend of Ninon de l'Enclos, of Madame de Montchevreuil, and Madame de Pommereuil, three of the most abandoned women of her day. She did not hesitate to be the "cover-slut" of the king's adulterous intercourse, or to weaken the affection of Louis for Madame de Montespan, to whom she owed her position, her residence in France, her bread. No generous emotion ever induced her to hazard her own interest for another's good. Racine died of chagrin, by her own considerate act; she suffered the exile of Fenelon without a word. Louis on his death-bed was abandoned, and her most passionate expressions were those of the weariness of life, and the painful contrast of the pleasures she had known in the society of others in comparison with the ceaseless misery of the king's. What plea can extenuate, what reason justify, her faithlessness to the Marquis de Villette? In perfidy, though not in effect, it recalled the sin of David against Uriah. Yet we must not forget her extensive charity, the kind protection she extended to her companions in misfortune, the foundation of St. Cyr, her rare contempt of lucre, and her difficult position as regarded Louis and the court.

The character of Louvois has been ably sketched by his contemporaries. He united to a vigorous intellect a power of abstraction equal to the charge of various public departments, in which he displayed the most perfect knowledge of details and the highest talent in their direction. This was particularly remarkable during the wars, in which to gratify his selfish ambition, against the remonstrances of Colbert, the advice of Turenne, notwithstanding the increasing misery of the people, and despite of the lowering aspect of the political horizon, he so constantly

led the King. This selfish ambition marked his career. His mind was harsh and resolute, restrained by no moral influence, acknowledging no law but the King's will, shrinking from no injustice; nor from cruelty, nor from crime, if requisite for his ends. To serve his ambition, he had been content to make the only sacrifice of his life—the too open indulgence of his debaucheries. To forward this he stimulated at once the vices and the weakness of Louis; and, at the period when the King had determined on the conversion of the Huguenots, his name passed with horror from lip to lip as the cause of the inhuman devastation of the Palatinate.

Père La Chaise, the confessor of the King, united to the learning and supple morals of the Jesuit, a disposition naturally conciliatory and kind. It is difficult to determine upon what ethical theory he permitted the King's "liaisons," especially that with Madame de Montespan, of whom he was the friend, or by what moral principles he reconciled his duties as the King's confessor with the manners of the court. It was not that he was insensible to virtue, but indifferent to vice, when worldly interests prevailed. For these he restrained the exercise of excellent qualities, and pandered to the worst inclinations of the King. Had Louis been inclined to toleration, he had been tolerant; and, if he allowed the persecution of the Huguenots, it was not from conviction as a duty, or fervour of religious zeal, but the calculating spirit of the Jesuit, and the love of ease of age.

The court of Louis the Fourteenth displayed that combination of the intellectual and the social qualities so remarkable in the character of the French nation, and that adulation of present power and of prevailing opinion which in individuals is meanness, in nations a vice. None dared oppose the will of the king. The nobility were divided into castes, alike in one respect—their struggle to obtain his favours. Gallantry was their recreation, war their pursuit, and they excited the ambition of Louis to advance their own. The clergy, as a class, were elevated by such men as Bossuet, Massillon, Flechier, and Bourdaloue; but, with rare exceptions, they were debased by

ignorance, bigotry, and relaxed morals. Of the higher orders, many were simply professional believers: of the lower, the majority were but ignorant teachers. That there was much sincere and pious faith among all classes must be at once allowed. Louis hail from his assumption of power resolved to discourage the extension of Calvinism. From the first he refused to the Protestants, as we have said, all participation in the honours of the state. In 1662 he ordered twenty-two churches of the Huguenots to be destroyed in the Pays de Gex. In the same year they were forbidden to inter their dead except at daybreak or nightfall. Children of mixed marriages were to be baptised as Catholics. The bodies of those who had relapsed from Catholicism were refused burial, and dragged to the nearest ditch, naked, through the streets. In 1665, curates and magistrates were authorised to enter the rooms of the dying, to exhort them to conform to the Catholic religion, and if impatience, anguish, or pain extorted even an uncertain sign, the body was claimed for burial in the Catholic cemetery, and the children were dragged to the mass, under the pretext that their parent had abjured. They were next forbidden to provide funds for the support of their ministers: their schools were suppressed, or limited to a small number at great distances from the towns. Education was restricted to the simplest forms: all the learned professions were closed against them. They were forbidden to print or to possess works upon their own faith. If a Catholic were converted he was condemned to the galleys. If he were seen within the walls of a Calvinistic church, the wicket of the church was liable to seizure, and the confiscation of his property. Finally, children of Protestant families were allowed to abjure at seven years of age, and their parents were to be condemned to an annual sum for their future support. Marriage in their own churches was forbidden, and their registers were removed.

Thus the Calvinists were deprived of all but the commonest rights. They seemed to commercial pursuits, and to the injustice of the law, the bigotry of the clergy, and the fanaticism of the

people. Colbert had hitherto protected them, but on his death the power of Louvois prevailed. Stricken with some hesitating remorse for his adulterous life, and satiated by its indulgence, Louis had conceived the idea of labouring for the conversion of the Calvinists as an expiation of his sin. It was to him what the vow of the cross had been to the Crusader. The moment was favourable. Men's minds were agitated by the effect of the eloquence of Arnauld and of Bossuet. Never has intellect imparted more grace to enthusiasm, or enthusiasm been degraded by more frivolous and worldly considerations. The pride of Louis was propitiated and excited by the hope that he should achieve the glory of subduing a sect which had defied his ancestors. Accordingly in 1677 he set aside a large sum from the "droits de regale" to this end. Pellisson the academicien, a convert of "le parti le plus sûr," and who, it is suspected, relapsed on his death-bed, was charged with its administration, aided by the bishops, the intendants, and the clergy of the provinces. A debtor and creditor account was yearly rendered: the ordinary sum for a province was fixed at six livres per head; when the money was expended, the balance was struck, and lists of arrears with their receipts were sent to the King. It is needless to describe the state which formed the wretched material of Pellisson's return. They were the scattered witnesses of pious fraud, picked up from the lower classes of that population which huddles numbers in large towns. Soon nothing was heard as even for the miracles of Pellisson. Every one looked on with complacent scorn. "Les miracles de Pellisson," has it been said, "that this of Bossuet had far more converting. Encouraged by his success, Louis enlarged the means, the numbers increased in proportion. Thus it thus animated his zeal by the examples of Constantine and Theodosius. Madame de Maintenon explained to the effects of the King's "blessed of Providence" as a sign of grace, and declared the monarch to "behold" to "behold" and to David. It became the mode in Paris to furnish all peasants, foreign all persons, and to serve up to the conversion of the Huguenots. Madame de Maintenon took the lead: she wrote

she entreated, she advised, she exhorted. Madame d'Aubigné, she reminds her brother, ought to convert some one of our young relations. Another is told, how constantly Paris is edified by the sight of her leading some "six livres" convert into the churches. A third is thus exhorted: "*Convertissez vous comme tant d'autres, convertissez vous avec Dieu seul, convertissez vous enfin — comme il vous plaira, mais convertissez vous.*" There was much true zeal, and as much prudence as zeal, in this display. Louis was to be kept as he had been won. Her discretion was roused, he had reproached her with having been a Calvinist. Rubigny was "intraitable,"—Louvois her enemy. Nor did she forget "*le parti le plus sûr,*"—the temporal interests of her family. On the 19th May, 1681, having procured her brother a "*pot de vin,*" of 118,000 francs, she recommended him to lay it out with discretion, adding, the lands in Poitou are now selling for almost nothing, the distress of the Huguenots will force the sale of more; you can, at little cost, establish yourself magnificently in Poitou. She was right. Jealous of her influence, resolved to maintain his own, considering religion as a mere matter of civil polity, curbing his will to the superiority of the King's alone, Louvois resolved to gratify his master's wish, and to destroy the Calvinist party. Accordingly, "*Il y mela du militaire,*" he wrote to Marillac, intendant of Poitou, whom he judged to be the fit agent for his plans, March 18th, 1681, to authorise the persecution known as that of the "*dragonnades.*" The details can be but briefly given. By these instructions, the only royal exceptions to the soldiers' lust and power, were rape and murder. They were billeted exclusively on the Calvinists; neither rank nor poverty was excepted. With furious cries they entered the house, they demanded money; if it were denied, the inhabitants were subjected to every kind of outrage, even to torture, to compel their conversion. Their feet and hands were slowly burnt, their limbs broken by blows, their lips seared with hot irons; others were thrown into dun-

geons, of which the stagnant air was poisoned with noisome vapours, and bidden to lie there and rot. The success of this first mission surpassed even the hopes of Louvois. For a while he was controlled by political considerations, but in 1684 the dragonnades recommenced. They now increased the tortures, by hints obtained from the Jesuits and the Dominicans. Minds educated beneath the stern morals of Calvinism, were condemned to listen to the conversation, the oaths, and blasphemous jests of drunken soldiers. They were forced to labour; their bodies were subjected to cruel pains from suspension by ropes, oftentimes the flesh was pinched, their heads thrust into heated ovens; and finally thus exhausted, by a refinement of cruelty, the curse of *Ladurlad* was fulfilled in its full bitterness on them,—

And sleep shall obey me,
And visit thee never,

for all rest was denied them by relays of wretches who compelled them to stand, or who roused them by brutal violence, if nature for a moment yielded to repose. Women bred up with the tenderest care were subjected to the most odious offices, and the most shameless outrages. The result may be surmised. Conversions rapidly increased; and the returns were now not by hundreds, but by cities, by districts, and by provinces. Louis ordered public rejoicings, the church ordained thanksgivings, the court was fervent in adulation. Some attributed these collective conversions to Divine grace,—"*Dieu se sert de toutes voies pour ramener a lui les heretiques,*" wrote Madame de Maintenon; and Bourdaloue and Fenelon were sent into the provinces to take spiritual possession of their folds. The dragoons, said Madame de Sevigné, have been hitherto excellent missionaries; the preachers now sent will perfect their work. The court was France to Louis, and the court thought Protestantism was extinct. On the 22nd October, 1685, he signed, at Fontainebleau, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The results of that measure will be the subject of a future paper.

THE POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY OF AUGUSTE COMTE.

The Positive Philosophy of Auguste Comte, freely translated and condensed by Harriet Martineau. 2 vols. Chapman.

WE are disinclined to devote much space to a notice of Miss Martineau's translation and condensation of M. Comte's Positive Philosophy, although we have read all such parts of the work as are readable by those not *savants*, with care and painful thought. Few readers, perhaps, are qualified to judge of the profound speculations on the older sciences which are contained in these heavy volumes. Not many *can* accompany M. Comte in his far-reaching historical surveys, without feeling the continual necessity of refreshing their memories concerning the past, and making sure of the correctness of his statements by frequent reference to books. A part, however, and it is by no means the least important part, of that which he (and his translator also) desires to set forth for the benefit of society, *does* lie on the surface. Any intelligent earnest English mind—any man or woman of fair average information, and tolerably trained habits of thought—is fully capable of deciding on the soundness or unsoundness of that which it is really of most consequence to understand in the theory of the Positive Philosophy. Disclaimed, as such a notion may be, in words, by M. Comte, he certainly does make an appeal to internal consciousness—to a consciousness which can alone be ultimate judge of the truth of several of those matters which he has put forth as outer facts; and, if we are correct in saying this, every intelligent mind is capable of pronouncing whether M. Comte is right or wrong, to a large extent. So, with regard to many questions of notorious historical fact, long or lately past, there is really no stupendous difficulty in deciding whether we can accept either his statements, or his inferences from them.

M. Comte's theory has often been stated; but we must give it once again.

Every science in the course of its human applications passes, according to him, through three several stages; perhaps we should speak more correctly if we said that the human race in its progress comes to view the under three several aspects.

In the first stage all phenomena are regarded from the theological point of view; the hidden cause is all in all—the facts themselves are regarded only as emanations from that cause—hence they are passed over with slight examination, and the mind only rests on the invisible. All phenomena are thus referred “to the immediate action of supernatural beings.”

In the second stage the mind is not employed so much with the holy and reverential view of the great First Cause, but it has made to itself a number of idols of the mind—forces, entities, &c.—some supposed powers, inherent in all beings. This he calls the metaphysical stage.

In the third stage men are no longer seeking in the dark for absolute notions, for the origin or destination of the universe, for the cause of causes. Nothing is true in fact, nothing is knowable but actually observed facts and their relations—the invariable relations of succession and resemblance. The number of separate phenomena which may be referred to general laws is ever increasing, and the true “advancement of learning” is therefore only by the way of Positive Philosophy.

In harmony with his notion of the three great stages of progressive science, M. Comte further maintains that thus also is it with the individual mind, if it be at all “up to its time.” This, too, passes through three great eras. In the first it is pious, referring all to supernatural causes. In the second it is metaphysical—beginning to explore the region of abstractions—giving a species of personal power to forces of nature, &c.; and lastly, passing into the practical and positive, when it waives away

All that the parent, all the priest hath taught,—

neither requiring nor wishing for the reference which was needed for its earlier stages, but gradually simplifying and reducing the number of things which cannot be referred to general laws, and finding, in that process of reduction, amply enough for its contentment and joy.

This, we sincerely think, is a fair statement of what we can gather from M. Comte's book, as now translated and condensed. If in any way mistaken, let us be corrected; but that the brief view given would be the obvious and popular one, we can hardly doubt.

Now here are two assumptions, of the truth of one of which at least any one may form a judgment. We begin by the personal and individual one. Here we are sure that—not, as Miss Martineau predicts, “in theological selfishness or metaphysical pride,”—but really from the best exercise of their matured judgments, will many even advanced minds deny the correctness of M. Comte's philosophy as it bears upon the question of individual progress. Most earnestly do we also deny it for them. They may, or they may not, have passed distinctly through the two first specified stages. If they have, has the anticipated result come to pass? Every one can judge of such a fact for himself; and, to a large extent, he can say how it is with others. Well, then, how stands the case? Do the early devout, as they go on and *while* they go on, generally leave their devotion behind? Of course, in some cases they do; but it is far indeed from being the case with many, and those the best specimens of humanity. True it is, that there is much of fancy in the devout fervours of many a young spirit; there is a time of sifting and questioning in matters of feeling as well as in those of opinion, and all who are honest with themselves must learn to distinguish, though by a painful process, between the realities of religious communion and its counterfeits—between steady daylight and certain lurid flashes, making darkness visible. Just, however, we think, as the physician's strong sensibility in the presence of suffering decreases, while his active desires to relieve it gather strength by use, so surely in many minds do deep and fixed habits of personal piety, and constant reference to an Almighty friend, take the place of that vehemence of personal feeling which distinguished them at an earlier period. To say of such persons that they have got out of the theological stage will be ever an error and a libel. That which was once a good will be everlastingly such to them. That Progress should re-

quire us men or women to part with any good element which has been ours in any stage of the way, indeed, we cannot believe. On the contrary, there seem to be a thousand reasons why we should want the blessed consciousness of a Father in Heaven, more and more as life goes on. Our eras of existence have need of such an influencing power, to hallow every change, and to touch our worldliness by a beam of his divine light. Our busy lives need Him—we must keep his Sabbaths in our hearts, as well as outwardly. Our sinfulness needs Him, most of all. The mournful consciousness of wasted hours, neglected opportunities, and forgotten benefits, presses upon lonely hours with a weight only to be removed by the voice of one speaking to the weary and heavy-laden; and, if we really thought that increased knowledge of the world around us would hide its great Maker from our view, the enlarged pages of the volume of natural science would be a sad contemplation indeed; but, in reality, we believe, the more we *know* the more deeply shall we be humiliated by the spectacle of the ineffectiveness of mere knowledge; the more earnestly will recourse be had to those wonderful aptitudes of the devout mind to seek moral strength at invisible fountains, which no philosophy and no acquaintance with facts can teach us to ignore.

M. Comte must not affect to despise self-consciousness on these points. He has invited it as plainly as he invites to historical or scientific research. He tells us of our three individual eras. How, but by individual inquiry, can we know whether he is right or wrong? Believing the inquiry to be perfectly fair, we make it; and this is the result.

Most painful it is, on such a point, to find ourselves at issue with Miss Martineau; yet more confounding to our hopes and wishes, to find her possessed by the extraordinary conviction that she is doing service to society by making more widely known to English readers a systematic piece of argument leading directly to the disparagement of all that has hitherto been found capable of sustaining men under their heaviest sorrows, and enabling them to look higher than the imperfect models of earth for examples and stimulants to virtue. There is no mistaking this

point. Her law of "human progress" neither accepts our lawgiver, our guide by the way, nor the end to which Christians aspire. Fill life with business as we may—crowd its narrow span with objects ever so interesting or so valuable in themselves—what do we find at the end of all, but a dreary void where the bright presence of a benevolent God is not? And how then can we, without the keenest sorrow, receive her Introduction, eloquent as it is?

If it be desired to extinguish presumption, to draw away from low aims, to fill life with worthy occupations and elevating pleasures, and to raise human hope and human effort to the highest attainable point, it seems to me that the best resource is the pursuit of Positive Philosophy, with its train of noble truths and irresistible inducements. The prospects it opens are boundless; for among the laws it establishes, that of human progress is conspicuous. The virtues it fosters are all those of which man is capable; and the noblest are those which are more eminently fostered. The habit of truth-seeking and truth-speaking, and of true dealing with self and with all things, is evidently a primary requisite; and, this habit once perfected, the natural conscience, thus disciplined, will train up all other moral attributes to some equality with it. To all who know what the study of Positive Philosophy . . . its effect on human aspiration and human discipline is so plain, that any doubt can be explained only on the supposition that accusers do not know what it is they are calling in question. My hope is that this book may achieve, besides the purposes entertained by its author, the one more that he did not intend—of conveying a sufficient rebuke to those who, in theological selfishness or metaphysical pride, speak evil of a philosophy which is too lofty and too simple, too humble and too generous, for the habit of their minds. The case is clear. The law of progress is conspicuously at work throughout human history. The only field of progress is now that of Positive Philosophy, under whatever name it may be known to the real students of every sect; and therefore must that philosophy be favourable to those virtues whose repression would be incompatible with progress.

And now, with regard to the world at large, though to consider from the historical point of view whether the theory of humanity here promulgated has a sufficiency of truth to command our assent, would occupy far too much

room, one very memorable passage in M. Comte with regard to France can be easily verified, coming so near our own time: it will, we think, startle many readers.

There has always (he says) been an outcry in one direction or another about the demoralization that humanity must undergo if this or that superstition were suppressed; and we see the folly, when it relates to a matter which to us has long ceased to be connected with religion, as, for instance, the observance of personal cleanliness, which the Brahmins insist on making wholly dependent on theological prescription. For some centuries after Christianity was widely established, a great number of statesmen, and even philosophers, went on lamenting the corruption which must follow the downfall of polytheistic superstitions. The greatest service that could be rendered to human kind while this sort of clamour exists, is that a whole nation should manifest a high order of virtue while essentially alienated from theological belief. *This service was rendered by the demonstration attending the French Revolution. When, from the leaders to the lowest citizens, there was seen so much courage, military and civic, such patriotic devotedness, so many acts of disinterestedness, obscure as well as conspicuous, and especially throughout the whole of the republican defence, while the ancient faith was abased or persecuted, it was impossible to hold to the retrograde belief of the moral necessity of religious opinions.* It will not be supposed that Deism was the animating influence in this case; for not only are its prescriptions confused and precarious, but the people were nearly as indifferent to modern Deism as to any other religious system.—Vol. ii. p. 249, 250.

No one but a Frenchman we think could have penned this remarkable passage. A Frenchman, we know, can scarcely help feeling that even his countrymen's worst actions have a redeeming quality which makes them quite unlike the bad actions of other people, but we do feel it a humiliating specimen of nationality.

M. Comte, if reviewing the actions of other nationalities, would not surely make so great a mistake as to suppose that all the instances of virtue he speaks of came out of a new and strange state of society, and that none were an inheritance from the old and yet very recent state. Much, indeed, that was called Christianity in France before the

Revolution, every one knows was not so at all,—was rather base and degrading superstition. Yet, most surely, there were many pure, virtuous, and sincere Christians in old France. Could the influence of their example and teachings be lost throughout a nation in a few years? Who knows how large a part they still retained in hearts that were, it may be, but dimly conscious of the influence?

Who knows the individual hour, in which
His habits first were sown, even as a seed?
Who that shall point, as with a wand, and say
This portion of the river of my mind
Came from yon fountain?

No *natural* nurture of any kind, we believe, was going on during the French Revolution. The domestic hearth-fires were extinguished. A high order of virtue was out of the question, though isolated acts of nobleness, no doubt, appeared to brighten the darkness of that time. When, indeed, women were going mad by hundreds, and the births of idiots and precociously stimulated natures were more numerous than perhaps ever before known in any nation, no stable form of character could be prognosticated; and the last thing to be expected was a generally "high order of virtue."

Heroic emotions, here and there, spring up ever when the depths of humanity are stirred as they were then; but a fitting time of *education* it can never be. Neither the quiet maternal rearing of infancy, nor the fatherly culture of the young, can proceed by well-ordered stages at such a season; and we are compelled to feel how low must be M. Comte's type, if he can regard the French Revolution character as of an exalted kind. Had it been so, how strange that a low and vulgar form of military tyranny should so soon have succeeded to the previous elevation! The present state of French morality, indeed, M. Comte does not rate high: on the contrary, he laments over it, while imputing its short-comings and its evils in a great measure to the presence of so much only half-demolished theology. And yet if M. Comte would go abroad and make a quiet examination of the different circles of French social life, where would he find the patrons and admirers of the vicious dramas and

impure novels which pollute French literature? Not, we are sure, among the sober, serious sort of French Protestants—not among the devout and consistent of Catholics. It would be, we suspect, almost wholly among the godless in theory and practice.

The world cannot, in short, any more than the individual, spare its theology as it grows older. Its inventions, its clearing up of many difficulties, its now easy explanations of various phenomena carry it up to a certain point with wonderful facility; but, contemplating the dense mass of ignorance and vice which everywhere comes into our view of society, even in a Christian land, we feel it a hollow mockery to point to a *knowledge* of nature as that which is to cure our social evils. Knowledge indeed directed by love can do great things—the knowledge of positive physical facts, everybody allows, may and does aid essentially in the proper appliance of means to ends: but the awakened heart, the missionary mind, precedes all the real benefits society has received from the application of such knowledge; and if the capital fact of a Father in Heaven brooding over the kind designs of his children, prompting the desire to recal the wandering, and ready ever to receive the lost son, is to be ignored, how wild, how misdirected, how inefficacious will be human plans of relief! We conclude, indeed, that M. Comte, and Miss Martineau also, would have much to say about the frequent mis-direction of Christian effort. Anything of this kind ought to be humbly, nay thankfully, in as far as it is true, received; but then let us make the full uses of such concessions. Let them throw us back, as they ought, upon ourselves, and, when we are most deeply humbled by them, it will be the time to feel more strongly than we have ever done before, that we want to be more faithful to the light given us, rather than to seek darkness: to put out our lamp because it is not the sun, would seem but foolish policy, and so, and much worse, would be the absurdity of giving up faith and hope because they have not been productive, through the sinfulness and weakness of humanity, of the fullness of blessing they were meant to convey.

TRAITS OF THE CZARS.

IT is exactly a thousand years since Ruric the Scandinavian chief, assisted by a piratical force, invaded the eastern shores of the Baltic, and laid the foundations of a dominion which his successors held for something like seven centuries. Before two hundred years had elapsed the Russians had made no less than three attempts to plunder Constantinople; and the policy of the chiefs of the first period is that of the Czars of the fifth. The former erected a statue in the square of Taurus, on which there miraculously appeared a written prophecy, that the Russ would one day sit in the seat of the Greek emperor. This mendacious policy still influences the government, and Nicholas the Czar sanctions the lie which declares that the Virgin Mary has appeared hovering over his army, by way of testimony that their march in the direction of Constantinople was blessed by her approval.

All the early expeditions made against the last-named city were by sea, and, despite the ferocity with which they were maintained, the commercial relations of the Greek empire and the Russian state were but slightly affected, and consequently the civilisation of the Russ was not materially impeded. Ruric was succeeded by his son Igor, whose wife and successor, Olga, went to Constantinople to be baptized. This religious circumstance did not prevent her son Sviatoslav from attempting to destroy the holy city; but he was so roughly treated in the attempt by John Zimisceos that he humbly thanked the latter for a safe conduct back to his dominions. The present Czar, Nicholas, has had the effrontery to cite this occurrence as a proof of the friendly union which was begun in early times between the Russ and the Greek. A man knocks down a thief in the highway, but if the robber falls under the wheel of a waggon the man pulls him out of the peril, and thereupon the brigand boasts that they have shaken hands and are friends! Under Vladimir, the son of Sviatoslav, all Russia was converted to a very equivocal sort of Christianity; and with him ends the first period.

13.

Vladimir divided his extensive dominions among his ten sons. The natural result of this course was an internecine war of succession carried on during two centuries and a-half, with all the aggravated ferocity peculiar to family quarrels. The Tartars benefited by the dissensions, and made of the people a herd of slaves; and the fratricidal disturbances and the Tartar supremacy fill up the second and third periods of the Russian history.

The fourth period commences with Ivan I. and his establishment of a capital at Moscow, in 1325; but he and his successors had to struggle daily with the Tartar hordes, who were not thoroughly subdued till 1425, when Ivan III. mounted the ducal throne, opened the fifth period, and, after a reign full of what is called "glory," left a large inheritance to his son Ivan the Terrible. A.D. 1533.

This monster was without teeth when he succeeded to his father's greatness, but his mother, Helena, reigned during his minority, and set such an example to her sex that Messalina was pure by comparison. The boy was trained to be a savage, to kill animals, to ride over people in the streets. He was taught to be a destroyer; and the Czars of later days have not forgotten the instruction, though they apply it more tenderly. Ivan was only in his teens when he had one of his own attendants worried by dogs in the public highway. The young gentleman thought it excellent sport; and he was encouraged to indulge in it by the Glusky family, who were proud to be the preceptors of so promising a pupil. It was that family who seriously taught him that he was an exception to the commandment which said "Thou shalt do no murder." They inculcated assassination as a virtue in a prince.

He robbed his people, not merely by oppressive taxation, but by vulgar open plunder—a process which Nicholas carries out more politely by forced loans. They who grieved by way of dissent were slain for their audacity; and he jocosely compelled parents to slay their children, and children one another; and then, if he were not too weary, slew the survivor, where one

was left breathing, and, like Scrub, "laughed consumedly." He placed himself upon that equality with God from which the present Czar has hardly descended, by one shallow step. His devotion was ostentatious, and he was ever exemplarily devout when he was not stupidly drunk. He would rise from his knees to let slip his wild bears among the citizens in the streets, and "the most pious of Czars" finished his prayers as he looked on at the slaughter, pluming himself on his magnanimity when he flung a few small coins among the wounded. He sometimes suffered, however, from a surfeit of death, and the jesters were then summoned to raise the imperial spirits. They must have addressed themselves to their task with delightful buoyancy, remembering that a bad joke was sure to be strangled in the throat of the utterer—and the latter died with his sorry jest. The very nobles were not safe. He once flung over Prince Goosdof, who had failed in an attempt to be witty, a tureen of scalding hot soup, and as the prince endeavoured to escape, the Czar plunged a knife into his side. The unhappy noble fell dead, and Ivan, remarking that he had "carried the joke far enough," bade the physician attend to him. "It is only God and your majesty," said the medical toady, "who can restore the prince to life; he is quite gone." The Czar was a little affected at the event, but he took a pleasant way of forgetting it. A favourite noble happened to meet him, and bent in reverence before him. The Czar was delighted to fall in with him, and took hold of him by the ear, just as Napoleon used to do with his arch-favourites; but the French emperor was accustomed to leave the ear he pinched upon the head of its owner; not so Ivan, who using his knife cut off the member and flung it into the face of his ancient friend, who received the same with many acknowledgments of his master's condescension. Ivan was the husband of seven wives—at once; and this was the only circumstance in his character which the Greek Church in Russia ever affected to blame in him. His offer to espouse our Virgin Queen Elizabeth must have made that gracious lady merry. Ivan himself soon ceased to be so. In a fit of fury he smote his own son dead by blows from

an iron bar, and God and outraged nature no longer spared this most hideous of monsters. He became gloomy, but hardly less cruel; and partial madness succeeded to gloom, and death at last to both.

This savage was nevertheless one of the ablest of men and of rulers, when he chose to let his natural abilities for good have sway over his natural disposition for evil. He introduced printing into Russia, gave it a code of laws, encouraged religious toleration, and promoted civilization by patronising the fine arts throughout their brilliant circle with a liberality never perhaps known out of his dominions. But he was a Colossus of intemperance in all things, and intemperance begat cruelty, and the indulgence of both led to insanity,—and therewith, strange to say, this great incarnation of the "bestly" died a natural death! So strange are all things in the land of the Czars!

In the person of his son and successor Feodor I., ended the line of Ruric. Boris, the brother-in-law of Feodor, and murderer of Demetrius, Feodor's brother, was elected Czar after the death of the son of Ivan IV. His disastrous reign was followed by the more disastrous one of his son, Feodor II., who was ultimately strangled, and his place taken by a monk, who is known as the false Demetrius, and who met the fate he had inflicted on his predecessor. Under the reign of the successor of the pseudo-Demetrius, Vassili, Russia was torn by insurrection and famine. To make confusion worse confounded, the Poles swept over the country, destroyed every thing before them, reigned over ruin, and that with such unexampled tyranny, that the nation rose, drove them out, and chose for their Czar, Michael, the first sovereign of the present dynasty—of the house of Romanof. The new Czar created his father Patriarch of the Greek Church in Russia, and chose for his wife the daughter of a man who was ploughing in the fields when the information reached him that he was father-in-law of the Czar. Nicholas, therefore, has no claim to sneer at the marriage of Louis Napoleon with the granddaughter of Mr. Fitzpatrick. The first Romanof made a worse choice, and he gained power by the same means as that which raised the present

Emperor of the French to the throne—popular election.

Michael Romanof was elected in 1613, and thirty-two years afterwards he left the throne to Alexis, the father of Peter the Great (by a second marriage). He was succeeded by Feodor III., a son by his first wife; but his sister Sophia and Prince Galitzin ruled, while he contentedly slumbered. Then came the half-brothers, Ivan and Peter conjointly. The latter could endure no rival like Ivan, still less a superior like Sophia. He accordingly dethroned the first, sent the latter to a monastery, and destroyed the numerous body of Strelitzes, who had espoused her cause. There was one exception to the universal massacre of these men, which will be interesting to those who remember the name of Nicholas's late envoy to Vienna. When the Strelitzes who had not been assassinated were being judicially executed, they were called by name, one after the other, to the block. At length the turn came of a youthful soldier, named Orel. He boldly advanced, and as the heads of his comrades impeded his way to the block, he put them aside with his feet, saying, "Make room, comrades, I am coming to join you." His boldness won him his life, and Peter, ennobling his name of Orel (*i.e.* Eagle) by an additional syllable, ultimately bestowed on him the dignity which is now worn by his descendant, Count Orloff.

Peter was perhaps the greatest of the Czars of the sixth period; but the details of his story are too well known to need recapitulation. I will, however, notice how he bore himself in that invasion of Turkey in 1712, from which he escaped in a condition which, bad as it was, will, it is to be hoped, be envied by his imitator, Nicholas.

The triumph of the Czar Peter over the King of Sweden at Pultowa, was the full revenge for a blunder and a crime committed by Charles. The latter had received a Livonian deputation, at the head of which was an officer named Patkul. The object of the deputation was to shew the grievances under which Livonia was suffering. Charles XII. received the members graciously, and complimented Patkul on his patriotic frankness. A few days after the subject assumed a

different aspect in his capricious eyes, and the Livonian was then proclaimed by him as a traitor. Patkul escaped, and entered the service of the Czar. In this act there was no disloyalty to Charles, for Patkul, as a free Livonian, had a perfect right to select his own master. That master subsequently employed him in a matter of diplomacy at the court of that unclean and infamous monster—Augustus of Poland. The Livonian was there under the sacred character of ambassador; but Augustus flung him over to the mad cruelty of Charles, as soon as the latter thought proper to demand him. The insane Swede sat down and wrote the doom of his victim; and by virtue of this royal document, Patkul was broken on the wheel, and subsequently quartered. All humanity cried shame! upon the perpetrator of a deed the chief guilt in which attaches to that crowned and cowardly brute—Augustus.

Peter, who was especially incensed at this tragedy, was avenged, though not appeased, by the victory at Pultowa, and the conquest of Riga and the Livonian provinces. Charles, after the loss of that bloody day, took sanctuary and scanty charity at the hearth of the Sultan. Chafed and moody, he nursed his wrath at Bender, where, in return for the small allowance and not over candy-ed courtesy he met with from the head of Islamism, he stirred up the latter to a most uncomfortable consciousness of the dangers which the Ottoman empire would now incur were the triumphs of Russia to be unchecked. The suggestions of Charles were rendered of double importance by those made in similar spirit by the Khan of the Crimean Tartars, whom Peter threatened to devour; and when the Swedish envoy, Poniatowski, represented in fuller details to the Divan the perils which menaced Turkey from the side of Russia, the Turks, in a mingled fever of fear and fury, called out for "war against those red barbarians," whom a cunningly-devised prophecy had held up to their hatred and terror, from the moment that the crescent shone out in triumph over the double-necked eagle, which proudly symbolized the empire of the Greeks.

Peter was as unjust in his quarrel with Turkey as the Czar Nicholas is now; and Turkey has been no less

prompt in her warlike declarations than she was then;—save, indeed, on one point, her treatment of the Russian envoy in Constantinople. When the Sultan declared war against Peter, he immediately shut up Peter's representative in the Castle of the Seven Towers. Count Tolstoy, it may be added, deserved such a fate much less than Prince Menschikoff on a more recent occasion, whose arrogance was the more lively as he knew that the severity of the old Ottoman code of manners was more somnolent than of yore.

The arrangements made by Peter for the campaign contrast favourably with the blundering tactics which hitherto, at least, have only earned disgrace for the Russian arms on the Turkish frontier. Moldavia was marched upon by a force under Prince Sheremetof, advanced on the same point. The land forces at Azoph and on the shores of the Black Sea, and the fleets near the former and on the waters of the Euxine, were under the supreme command of one man, Admiral Aprixin. It was the most singular and the most faulty of Peter's arrangements. In this respect Nicholas has excelled his predecessor.

Peter, as he sat at supper the night before he left Moscow, had with him two friends and counsellors, both of whom had sprung from the lowest of stations by power of the sweetest of voices. One was Menzikoff, who called "hot pies," with so melodious a note in the streets of Moscow, that Peter was won by the tone as well as the wares of the illiterate peasant pastry-cook from the banks of the Volga. He bade the lad renounce his calling, sent him to school, and finally made of him what the Duke of Parma (when he absents himself from his duchy) ever makes of his old groom, Jem Ward—regent of his dominions. Peter left Menzikoff at the head of affairs at St. Petersburg, while the senate of regency was established at Moscow. The other friend of Peter was a woman, who, in her Swedish obscurity, was known by the name of Martha. The widow of a Swedish serjeant, she had been captured at the siege of Magdeburg by General Bauer. The epicurean general placed his prisoner at

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the head of his culinary department, where her ability attracted the commendations of Menzikoff, who subsequently introduced her to the Czar. She was as ignorant of letters as the handle of one of her own saucepans; and, though she was far from imperially beautiful, she was pretty, vivacious, full of grace of motion, and with that gift which Shakspeare and Luther praised as highly as Peter loved it,—namely, a soft and sweet voice, "an excellent thing in woman!" Peter had privately married this heroine, who, on being made an honest woman, assumed the names of Catharine-Alexina. They had now been married four years, and Peter, before setting out to the Pruth, made public declaration of their union. General Bauer's cook was Czarina of Muscovy, and though she could neither read nor write, she had as much sense of the strong common sort as half-a-hundred princesses who could do both.

Strong sense and a sweet voice: with these charms she soothed the savage nature of Peter, and brought the imperial Cymon sighing to the feet of the novel Iphigenia. But Peter was not like the swain who "whistled as he went for want of thought;" he was not a "fool of nature," and he needed something more than a nymph to curb the devil in him. Catharine was the precise person fitted for the task. She could be coarse of speech and as unrefined in manner as her lord; but she ever kept under dominion what he was constantly allowing to get the dominion over him—namely, her wits. Peter was for ever losing his, and, when this occurred, Catharine told him of his short-comings with a candour which brought down upon her a torrent of abuse, and then her persuasive voice musically wooed her abuser to a confession of error, and expressions of sorrow for fierce uncleanness of language. The might of her magic consisted in this, that she never lost her temper; the helplessness of the terrible Czar was to be found in the opposite fact that he not only lost his temper, but therewith became entirely oblivious of himself. The odds were all on the lady's side.

The Czarina was resolved to accompany the Czar in this great expedition, of which the present presence of the Muscovites between the Pruth and the

Danube is but the logical sequence. Peter was rejoiced to possess so noble an aide-de-camp at his side; and though, as difficulties arose in his path and sufferings heavily fell upon him, he counselled, or feigned to counsel, her return to safety, her indignant tears, her vehement prayers, her witching looks, and her most irresistible of voices won a no very reluctant consent from the Czar, too delighted to consent that she should continue to share with him in triumph or defeat.

The position of Russia with respect to foreign nations, when this invasion of Turkey was resolved upon, was, in many points of view, very similar to that in which the same power stands at this moment. Russia had, as the friend of order, demanded the alliance of other nations; but the latter, strongly convinced of her mendacity and dishonesty, either stood openly hostile, or "hostilely neutral." Peter won over the King of Poland to his side, but the Polish diet patriotically paralysed their servile and disgraceful King. The Czar had excited Moldavia to revolt, just as Nicholas, who professes to hate revolutions, has invoked insurrections in Greece to embarrass the Turks, in Spain and in France to give Louis-Napoleon occupation at home; and as he probably would do in England, but that, with a foe before us, Englishmen know but one party, and care but for one object—the honour and interests of their country. Peter had the good grace not to disclaim extension of conquest. Nicholas has won for himself everlasting infamy by making a disclaimer which belies and is belied by his acts. At the very moment when the present Czar informed those "Friends," who were made to look in the eyes of every man in St. Petersburg as the delegates of the whole English people, imploring at the footstool of Nicholas that he would vouchsafe to grant that people peace,—when he assured them, by his soul, by his honour, that he abhorred war, and had no intention to make or to keep any territorial conquests—the Austrian papers were, at the same moment, publishing to the world the propositions which he had made to the court of Vienna, by Count Orloff, and which were to the effect that if Austria and Prussia united with him, their

claims should be considered when, at the close of the war, the redistribution of the Turkish dominions should come under discussion. He thought to allure them by the tempting iniquity of a new partition-treaty. It was Jonathan Wild inveigling Blueskin to burglary by offering a share of the plunder, but intending to cheat his confederate when the coveted booty was acquired.

Well, Peter was grievously disappointed by the failure of the outbreak in Moldavia. Cantemir, the Christian Vaivode there, had organised a revolt, and his confederate, the Bishop of Jerusalem, had blessed the attempt to make of Moldavia an independent monarchy, with Demetrius Cantemir for king, under the protection of the Czar. Brancovan, Vaivode of Wallachia, had engaged to strike in on the same side, but this treasonable bubble exploded, although Russia did her very utmost to keep it afloat. Brancovan discovered that Cantemir's projects were influenced by the most selfish motives—and, moreover, the Christian populations of the two provinces could not be induced to follow their local chiefs in the path of treason; they remained stanch adherents to the Turkish cause, and served the Sultan bravely. As for the Bishop, he fled; and had the utmost difficulty to preserve his head upon his shoulders during his flight. More than once, his pursuers were inconveniently close to him, but he at length found safety, and Russia had to mourn, as she does now, over agents who had been detected, and treason that had been rendered abortive.

The forces of the respective armies, their tactics, and the characteristics of their leaders, present themselves to us in strong contrast with the armies, discipline, and officers of the present time. The ex-woodcutter, Baltaji Mehemet, ultimately crossed the Danube at the head of 100,000 men. The army of Peter was numerically greater by thirty thousand; but his forces were scattered, and not more than forty thousand were collected under his banner. Both armies were directed towards one point, Jassy. Baltaji, the old woodcutter in the courts of the Seraglio, led his men along the bank of the Pruth, and in the course of his march he despatched a Polish envoy, Poniatowski, to Charles, at Bender,

inviting him to pay a visit to the Turkish camp. Charles, when at the height of his power, cared very little for etiquette, but in the days of his adversity he refused to sacrifice the rights of his royal dignity, and he angrily insisted on the woodcutter first making a visit of homage to the King of Sweden. Baltaji smiled at the request, struck his tents, and passed on, much more desirous of circumventing Marshal Sheremetoff, who, with a large force, was to the south of Jassy, than of visiting a crownless and choleric king. The latter would probably have had a more unwelcome visitor at Bender, in the person of the Czar and his wild hordes, had not the Khan of Crimea, with hordes as wild, watched the residence and cared for the safety of the downcast Swede.

The march of Peter upon Jassy was slowly effected, and with great attendant suffering. Swarms of locusts had entirely destroyed the herbage by the way, and the supplies of water were miserably inefficient. The courage of the Russ was, however, supported by the example of the Czarina, who not only suffered in common with the soldiery, but lent solace to her fellow-sufferers. She was in her sphere in such a scene. It was not the first time she had followed the drum, and no "cantinière" was more prompt to succour and gentle in administering than Catharine, when the sick and the hungry called for aid. She and the army generally looked to Jassy as at once their granary and resting-place; but, when they had reached that long-desired fortress of their hopes, the famished invaders found scarcely enough therein to furnish them with one day's provisions. Thereupon, the word "forward" was given, and the famished Russians staggered on towards the Pruth, in sight of which they arrived on the 18th of June, 1712. Here they were worse off than ever. The Turks had crossed the river before the Moscovite banner was in sight, and two hundred thousand men, for to such number was the Osmanli levy swollen by the Tartar re-inforcements, now stood ready to shower down upon Peter the storm of shot and steel which he frantically strove to turn aside. He was in the most critical position from the very first, and it is very clear that

his perils afforded no warning to the Russian generals, who, with less fatal results, nearly fell, in the early part of the present campaign, into a somewhat similar position. Peter beheld on one side of the river the hostile camp of the Crimean Tartars, while, on the other, the main body of the Turkish forces had so manœuvred as to cut off his retreat upon Jassy. He attempted to procure a little water from the river to refresh his men, who were not only weak from hunger, but half-mad from thirst. The Turkish artillery, however, was so directed that no drawer of water approached the bank without certain loss of life.

The Czar's resolution was at once formed. He shaped his force into one grand hollow square, against which the Turkish masses flung themselves like surge upon the rocks, falling back with broken crests. It was solely owing to the bad training of the Turkish officers that the Russian square was not entirely annihilated. And, it may be added, that if the training be somewhat better now, which is very questionable so far as the greater number of the officers is concerned, the method of instruction is as distasteful to these gentlemen as ever. In proof of this, it is only necessary to cite an incident noticed very recently by the "Own Correspondent" of the *Times*. The European drillers of the Turks were generally called "advisers," though seldom listened to. "A Hungarian cavalry officer," writes the Correspondent, "was not long since in this position, as drill-instructor. After a week or two of drill the Turkish officers assembled in a body, and represented to the Hungarian that the trouble and work of European drill were intolerable. 'If you persevere in this,' said they, 'we will intrigue at Constantinople, and cause your removal. Sit down, like a sensible man, and smoke your pipe in peace. Why should you torment yourself and us?' 'What could I do?' said the Hungarian to a friend of mine, 'I can't afford to lose the pay; so I submitted, as others do.' A Russian officer, now a prisoner at the seraskierate here, observes, 'that every Turkish soldier should have a decoration of brilliants, and that every officer deserved the bastinado.'" By such officers were the Turks led in the last

century. On that occasion, by the Pruth, they were so deplorably ignorant that they kept assailing the Russian square on one side only, so that Peter was enabled to maintain a continually repaired front. During three whole days was this terrific and unequal conflict kept up; nor did the Muscovite discipline quail for a moment before the furious onslaught of the unnumbered foe. At the end of the third day the Russians' powder was exhausted; the men stood with empty pouches and firelocks before the well-provided enemy. Peter was like an ungovernable wild beast in the awful fury of his wrath; and in his despair he had well nigh lost all by ordering his now diminished army to lower bayonets and at their point force its way through the hostile force, which hoped for nothing better than such delivery of such a prey. But he saw that such an attempt might involve the entire loss of the army, the Czarina, and himself. In the acute agony of his despairing irresolution he shut himself up in his tent, within the square, and, flinging off all self-control, he so abandoned himself to the tempest of his rage that he at length rolled on the ground in frightful convulsions. He had sternly forbidden the access of Catharine to him, on pain of death; but when he opened his eyes, and reason again dawned upon him, the Czarina was at his side. His first impulse was to strike her, but she whispered the word "negotiation;" and this hitherto unthought-of means of escape fell so suddenly, yet so refreshingly, upon the chafed mind of Peter, that the strong man was changed, and he wept more like a child than a hero—except indeed a Greek hero, who was generally weeping when he was not lying, and was sometimes doing both.

Peter refused, however, to interfere personally in this matter. He would not allow his name to be employed; but Catharine had wit enough to do without him, and succeeded the better for being left to herself. She sent the usual presents to the wood-cutting vizier, furs and jewels,—customary additions to give weight to a request for an audience. The letter of request was written by Marshal Sheremetof, and a gift of good solid gold was addressed to the *kiaja*. The night wore heavily

on while the messengers were absent; the day dawned, the attack was not seriously resumed; but still no herald brought the answer of the Turk. To remain in doubt was worse than to know the worst, and Peter *would* be doing rather than remain inactive, a prey to his inquietude. His activity took an originally heroic form. He sat down and penned a letter to the Senate at Moscow; but in his beleaguered condition there was little use in confiding it to a bearer, who must inevitably, as it would appear, be captured or slain. The letter was written, nevertheless, and it was to this effect—

I have to announce to you that, victim of false information, and from no error of my own, I am now beleaguered in my camp by a Turkish force which is four times more numerous than that at my command. We are without provisions, and assault, captivity, and death are imminent, unless Heaven vouchsafes assistance by means unknown to ourselves. If to be a captive to the Turks should be my fate, cease from that moment and until you behold me again to consider me as your Czar; disregard all orders brought in my name, and care as little for those which may appear to bear my sign-manual. But I may be doomed to die in this place: if such be my destiny, and you receive well-authenticated proof thereof, proceed at once to elect my successor, choosing the most worthy from among yourselves.

A soldier boldly volunteered to carry this missive to the Senate; and, when he left the Czar's quarters with the document safely bestowed about him, Peter, who was sometimes enthusiastically pious, solemnly prayed that God would speed the bearer on his way. He arrived safely in about nine days.

In the meantime, the Vizier vouchsafing no reply to the application made to him for an audience preparatory to negotiation, a council of war was held, at which Catharine was present. The conclusion there arrived at took the form once more of a unanimous resolve that, should the Vizier demand unconditional surrender, the Russians would cut their way through the Turkish army, or perish in the attempt. This resolution having been agreed to, the army waited in silent observation of its great antagonist; and the latter now soon terminated the suspense by most inexplicably consenting to an immediate and mutual suspension of arms,

According to the terms sent in by Baltaji Mehemet, Peter was required to deliver to the sentence of the Sultan the traitorous Christian subject of the latter, Cantemir Vaivode of Moldavia, who had fought against the Osmanlis in the ranks of the Russians. Peter exhibited true heroism on this occasion, replying to the request, that he would prefer abandoning to the Turks all the territory extending even to Cursk, rather than betray Cantemir. "I might regain the territory," said the Czar, "but lost honour is like lost time—it is never again to be recovered. All I have is my honour; losing that, I lose my kingly state." Baltaji yielded on this point; but he was not content with merely driving the Russ back to his own steppes. He compelled him to surrender Azoph, Taganrog, and other important points, the chief of which were connected with Peter's darling project of supreme maritime power on the Black Sea. When these and some other bitter sacrifices were made—and the fact should be remembered when the hour comes for negotiating with Nicholas, a treaty was signed by the two powers at the little village of Falksen, on the banks of the river Pruth.

Peter died in 1725, and, the son Alexis whom his cruelty destroyed being dead, his wife Catharine succeeded to a greatness which she gloriously upheld during a brief period of little more than two years.

I have scarcely space left to show how the House of Brunswick came to rule in Russia, but will attempt to do so as well as my narrowing limits will allow.

On the death of Catharine, the son of the unhappy and murdered Alexis ascended the throne. His reign, however, was unmarked by any incident of importance, and his character, like his reign, presented nothing worthy of remark. In 1730 he was succeeded by the Empress Anne, the niece of Peter the Great, and wife of the Duke of Holstein. All her acts, however, were the consequences of the influence exercised over her by Biron; but her reign was marked by her intrigues in Poland, her successful wars against Turkey and Tartary, and her unjustifiable invasion of the Crimea. Anne was as much troubled about the im-

perial succession as our own Elizabeth was touching the heirship to the crown of England. At length her eyes fell, most unfortunately for the object looked at, upon the infant son of the Princess Anne and the Prince Anthony Ulric of Brunswick, brother of the reigning Duke. The infant in question was at the time but a few weeks old; and when, in 1740, he became Czar of all the Russias, only two months rested on the young brow selected to wear a crown, which proved to him to be the most exquisite instrument of torture that ever wrung anguish from the frame and very soul of man.

Ivan III. ranks as the most unfortunate, and the most undeservedly unfortunate, of the Muscovite Czars. He succeeded to the imperial throne by right of nomination on the part of the Empress Anne. His mother was appointed Regent over him. She had a bosom friend in Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the Czar Peter, and this bosom friend was incessantly occupied in plots to overthrow the Regent whom she professed to love. The latter was repeatedly warned of the danger which menaced herself and son, but she frankly communicated these warnings to Elizabeth, and in the tears, oaths, and protestations of that very strongly professing lady, she discerned nothing but the virtuous eloquence of much injured loyalty. She was awoke from her dream of confidence when the physician Lestocq, on the 24th November, 1741, after presenting Elizabeth with a card on one side of which she was represented *crowned* and on the other *veiled*, and bidding the daughter of Peter choose between a throne and a convent, headed the conspiracy which, in a brief hour or two, deposed the young Czar, overthrew the maternal Regent, and ended for ever the dynasty of Brunswick in all the Russias.

The fortress of Riga was the first scene of the imprisonment of the fallen family, whence, at the end of a year and a half, they were transferred to the fortress of Dunanunde. Their sufferings were intense, and every species of cruelty, short of death, was inflicted on them. They were subsequently transferred to Ranienburg, and still later to Cholmegori, near Archangel. The little Ivan was separated from his

mother previous to the last murder. He was shut up in the Castle of Schlessburg, where he remained till his death. He never saw the light of day but twice during this captivity, when he was taken to St. Petersburg, that Elizabeth might look upon the results of her infamous cruelty. He remained wholly unconscious; his mind became shattered by constant reflection; and finally, on an attempt made to rescue him when he was a grown man, but less than a child in intellect, he was murdered by his keepers. His father died in captivity, but his mother and her other children were not released till 1774, and then on condition of retiring to Jurland, where the last of her children, the Princess Catharine, died in 1807.

The imperious Elizabeth, who thought she compensated for her filthy licentiousness by never allowing a sentence of death to be executed during her reign, was succeeded by the reforming Peter III.; and Peter by his wife, the famous and infamous Catharine II.—one who was glorious as a sovereign, but the disgrace of womanhood, who sat on the throne surrounded by a theatrical splendour, and died suddenly on her *chaise percée*—an epigrammatic end to the epic of her life.

The thirty-four years of her sway, from 1762 to 1796, were years in which everything flourished in Russia, save truth, honesty, and virtue. Her successor Paul deserves to have it remem-

bered of him, that he heartily cursed the partition of Poland, and as for Paul's son Alexander, who shared in the murder of his father, to the extent at least of condoning the other assassins, he has earned a sort of glowing reputation to which he has no claim. He professed moderation when to practise the great vice of ambition was hardly safe for him, and he highly approved of Bible Societies while he lived in open associations with profligate mistresses under the roof which sheltered his own admiring and faithless wife. The only touching circumstance that gave light to the worldly blindness of the Congress at Vienna, was one of which the beautiful and neglected wife of Alexander was so to speak the heroine. She once encountered her husband's children in company with their mother,—her husband's mistress; and she fell upon their necks with a frantic demonstration of tenderness and jealousy, and gave utterance to expressions which told the hearers that the virtuous and afflicted empress envied the painted and unblushing courtesan.

The brother of Alexander, the present Czar Nicholas, like his predecessor, professed moderation; but during a quarter of a century he has been laying the plans of the great plot which he is now endeavouring to carry out to success, and which has made of him the enemy of the human race, and the outlaw of Europe.

J. DORAN.

PILGRIMAGE TO HIGH PLACES—EINSIEDLEN IN SWITZERLAND

IT has been a custom in the great systems of religion, to associate with their worship all that could engage the senses, and attract the imagination. In accord with this principle, it has been the practice, to fix upon spots remarkable for some peculiar natural feature of beauty, or of grandeur, as fitting places of devotion. More especially does this apply to places of pilgrimage; and assuredly, if there could be one thing more than another, able to dislodge the clouds that worldly struggles over the mind, or to restore it, as the body, to healthful vigour,

it would be a journey to some distant spot. And what more exhilarating than the mountain? What more likely to induce the mind to devotional fervour than its silent and rugged grandeur? This is one reason why "high places" have always been marked out as sites for such a purpose. Adam's Peak, in Ceylon, is the most remarkable of them in connection with the Buddhist creed,—perhaps the most remarkable in the world. It is a mountain of most singular formation, and its terrible and dangerous ascent doubtless enhances the value of the pilgrim's

penance. At Monserrat, in Spain, is another most remarkable and singular mountain, scarcely less dangerous of ascent, if the pilgrim would accomplish the whole journey; but, as this will form a subject by itself, I will at present leave it, and proceed to that of Einsiedlen, in Switzerland.

The situation of Einsiedlen, though less remarkable than the two places above mentioned, is nevertheless in the midst of some of the finest scenery on this side the Alps. It is in the canton Switz, near the lake of Zurich, well known to autumnal tourists; and its history has an interest, apart from other matters, in connection with an episode in the early records of the Reformation, and the fate of one of its most celebrated leaders. The word Einsiedlen signifies Hermitage, or rather Desert; and in the Latin tongue is generally rendered "*Locus Heremitarum*," or "*Locus Heremi*." At an early period the neighbourhood had the name of "*finster wald*," or dark wood, and bears analogy with that of the Black Forest on the other side of the Rhine, to which, indeed, in primeval times it was probably united, forming part of those vast forests spoken of by Cæsar as "*Her-cyniæ silvæ*," and said to be nine days' journey in extent.

The founder of the monastery of Einsiedlen was St. Meinrad, or Meginrad, as it is sometimes spelt.* He was born about the year 805 in Sulghen, a town of Suabia; and was, on his father's side, of the family of Hohen-zollern (now reigning in Prussia), and was also connected with the noble Italian house of Colonna. His mother was Countess of Sulghen. He early evinced his predilection for the monastic life, and entered into the order of Benedictines at Reichenau. Hence he was removed by his superior to Bollingen, a small monastery dependent upon Reichenau, situate at the side of the Lake of Zurich. Here he instructed his disciples with much diligence; but his heart yearned for a retirement more absolute, and a life of complete contemplation. Looking out from the window of his cell, he observed the dark and gloomy forest in the distance. To his eyes it looked a

place that promised the desired silence for his devout reveries. Accordingly, one day he crossed the lake with his scholars, leaving them by its side, amusing themselves with fishing; he, alone, ascended the summit of Mount Etzel, which had never before been accomplished by the woodcutters, and who represented to him the great danger to which he would be subject by such an attempt. After having well examined the top of this barren mountain, and finding it exactly suited to his purpose, he descended with a joyful heart, and went to the village of Altendorf, where he lodged at the house of a widow.

This lady was of a pious and charitable character, and St. Meinrad therefore made her his confidant in the project he had in view, to retire entirely from the world, and to fix his abode in the desert place he had just visited. And this was necessary, as the Saint required some one to attend to his worldly wants,—the celestial alone occupied his thoughts. Having obtained the lady's consent, and a promise of secrecy, nothing remained but the consent of his abbot, Erlebold, which he at length obtained; and in the year 832, and in the twenty-fifth of his age, Meinrad left the monastic cell at Bollingen for the gloomy woods of Mount Etzel. Here he constructed a hut of the trunks and branches of trees, woven together, and the widow of Altendorf, faithful to her promise, not only sustained him with food, but, in process of time, caused a little cell, with a chapel, to be erected for him on the mount.

But the news of his sanctity drew towards him a concourse of admirers, so much so, that he contemplated to fly yet further into the recesses of the forest. He took occasion of the visit of some friends, to seek a more suitable spot, and having led them to the little river Sila, where they engaged themselves in fishing, whilst at their sport, he withdrew, and penetrated the thickest of the woods. By a fortunate chance he came to a little plain, surrounded and enclosed by barren mountains, whose sides were shaded by lofty pines, and possessing an abundant spring of

* I have called Meinrad the founder, because it was he who first planted a cell upon the spot.

water. Here he determined to fix his new sojourn. He went to his benefactress, the widow of Altendorf, thanking her gratefully for the cell in which he had passed seven long years, and, taking with him his worldly goods, consisting of a missal, the Rule of St. Benedict, the works of John Cassian, and some homilies, came to his new abode. This was the place where afterwards arose the famous monastery of Einsiedlen, then called "Heremum," or the Desert. He did not want for friends in his new dwelling. The most distinguished was the Princess Hildegard, daughter of the Emperor Lodowick the Pious, and abbess of the convent of Frauenmunster. She built him a cell, and a chapel, which Meinrad dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and placed in it a statue of the Virgin, before which he kept a lamp continually burning. He again renewed his fasts and vigils, though often tempted of the Prince of Darkness, who troubled him with dismal groanings in the forest, unnatural shades which veiled the sun, and other threatening signs. But in vain, for the saint was comforted by angels, who constrained the rebellious spirits to take flight. Thus he lived twenty-six years, when he met his martyrdom at the hands of two assassins. These miscreants came to a village on the lake of Zurich, to learn the road, and by night endeavoured to reach the dwelling of Meinrad; but, having wandered about in the thickets and bushes, it was day-break before they arrived at his cell. Some crows, that the anchorite fed in this solitude, saw them coming, and raised loud cries, which echoed through the woods and mountains. The saint knew that his murderers were nigh; he had just finished mass, and commended himself to the saints, when he opened the door, and, saluting them, invited them into his cell. They entered, but speedily came out, keeping behind the saint, who offered them bread and wine, told them he knew they were going to kill him, and requested that after his death they would place a candle at his head and feet, which he had for that purpose provided. One, named Richard, then held him, whilst the other, Peter by name, beat him with a knotted staff; finally, he was struck down by a heavy blow on the head, and then strangled.

This event took place about the year 860.

The murderers were, however, discovered, and confessed their crime; and, by order of Count Adelbert, imperial prefect at Zurich, were burnt alive, and their ashes thrown into the river Limat. But the body of the saint was taken to the monastery of Reichenau with great honours, where it remained until 1039, when it was again brought back to Einsiedlen, and Meinrad enrolled among the saints.

The cell and chapel remained for some years deserted, allowed to go to ruin, and was overrun with weeds and brambles, when in 906 St. Benno, of the stock of the princes of Burgundy, became enamoured of the ascetic life, and desirous of emulating the fame of the deceased Meinrad. Accordingly, he came to the deserted place, restored the chapel, and made additional habitations to the original cell; and, by the consent of the lord of the domain, the Count of Rappersvil, part of the plain was cleared, and the neighbouring mountain brought under culture. Moreover, he invited friends of like disposition to come and live there. Gradually, by numerous bequests and privileges, the cells increased in number, riches, and inhabitants. Benno, however, after living there nineteen years, was elected bishop of Metz, in Lorraine. Here troubles awaited him. Fanatical tumults arose against him, for reproving with too much zeal the dissoluteness of the people. He was thrown into prison, and loaded with chains; and with cruel barbarity deprived of his eyes, amongst other gross indignities. It is easy to imagine that he sighed for the solitude of his beloved Einsiedlen; and after resigning his episcopal dignity at the council of Duisburg, he, with joy, caused himself to be conducted back to the desert. Here he was soon joined by St. Eberard, of the family of the Counts of Franconia, who gave all his wealth to the use of the rising monastery. It was now contemplated by the solitaries to erect a large church, and cloister, in honour of the Virgin Mary, St. Maurice, and the Martyrs of the Theban legion: and the brother of St. Eberard bought the site and the whole demesne of the Counts of Rappersvil, and gave it to the hermits. Many eminent persons became liberal bene-

factors, and among them the Empress Adelaide, wife of Lothair, King of Italy, afterwards Emperor. Benno died in 940, and was buried in front of the oratory of the Virgin, by his friend Eberard, who took his place as abbot, and appointed as his vicar and coadjutor, one Dietland, a monk of great probity.

The new edifices being finished, nothing remained but the consecration; so in 948 the abbot sent to Conrad bishop of Constance, praying him to come and celebrate that sacred ceremony. He assented, and on the 13th of September arrived at the monastery, and the dedication was resolved on the following day. Besides the bishop of Constance, Uldaric bishop of Augsburg was invited, together with many princes and nobles, attracted not less by the sanctity of the place, than by their consanguinity to Eberard, and other monks. This consecration is the great miracle of Einsiedlen: and to this day its anniversary attracts a numerous multitude of pilgrims from all parts of the neighbouring countries: and it probably tended, more than anything else, to raise the fame of the place, to one of the most celebrated of the Christian shrines.

Conrad, the bishop of Constance, rose, according to his custom, at midnight to pray; and to make his prayers more grateful and acceptable to God he entered into the chapel of Our Lady. The writers, who relate the story, do not say the worthy bishop fell asleep over his devotions, but they all state he had the most beautiful and joyous vision that was ever seen.

When in the midst of his prayer, the sweetest melody, as if from a distance, broke upon his ears. He soon comprehended that this was assuredly sung by angels; and that it was the order, and ceremonies which are appointed to be observed in the dedication of churches. The same was heard by many monks, who at that time were praying, or keeping the vigil. Conrad, however, as himself given the whole fact in *extenso* in a book entitled "*De Secretis Secretorum*," and says,

The Lord descended from Heaven to celebrate the sacred office before the altar, clothed in a violet-coloured chasuble; the four Evangelists placing the mitre on his head, and displacing it, according to custom.

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Angels bore golden thuribles, flapping with their wings, as with branches of trees. Close by, St. Gregory held the flabellum in his hand, and St. Peter the pastoral staff. But St. Augustin and St. Ambrose stood before the Lord. Mary the Virgin stood upon the altar resplendent as lightning. St. Michael was precentor. St. Stephen read the epistle, the Blessed Laurence the gospel. The "Sanctus" was sung thus: "Sanctus Deus, in aula gloriose Virginis, miserere nobis. Benedictus Mariæ filius in æternum regnaturus qui venit." The Agnus Dei, thus: "Agnus Dei, miserere vivorum in te credentium, miserere nobis. Agnus Dei, miserere mortuorum, in te pie quiescentium, miserere nobis. Agnus Dei, da pacem vivis et defunctis in te pie requiescentibus. Dominus vobiscum." The angel answered: "Qui sedet super Cherubin et intuetur abyssos."

Thus far Conrad himself; but he, astounded at the vision, passed the night, and the following day, almost until noon, in an ecstatic stupor. The consecration being thus delayed, the people at length began to be impatient: Conrad tried to delay the ceremony, by stating he wished to await other signs; but, it being represented to him that noon being near it was too late to defer it, he related to the prelates his vision, and gave it his opinion that the chapel was already consecrated. But, however, some hesitating to accept this view, and thinking it might be the bishop's dream, occasioned by the fatigue of long praying, it was thought proper to proceed to the ceremony, on account of the increasing impatience of the people. Accordingly they began with the chapel; when, wonderful to say, a loud voice was heard, three times repeating these words: "Desist, desist, O brother! the chapel is already divinely consecrated." At this prodigy, the people were seized with a pious horror, and on no account would permit the bishop to proceed with the ceremony. Then Conrad, with the rest of the assembly, consecrated the church, which surrounded it, as requested by Eberard, to the honour of St. Maurice and his companions. Ever since this time the anniversary, on the fourteenth of September, has been a grand festival; and if it happens to fall on a Sunday, it is extended to fifteen days, ending with a procession of the host, which is generally carried by some foreign prelate, should there

be one visiting the shrine at that period.

The fame of the shrine and monastery was now established; pilgrims became numerous, and their rich offerings soon made the shrine as wealthy, as it was famous. Misfortunes, however, were not altogether removed from a place so sacred, and so favoured. Several times, both the church and the conventual buildings were destroyed by fire. The first instance occurred in 1029, through the carelessness of a servitor of the abbey; everything was destroyed but the chapel of Our Lady, which in this, as in all other instances, escaped intact. In 1226 a very destructive conflagration again took place, by which a great portion of the rich offerings, &c. were destroyed, together with valuable charters accorded by different princes and prelates. The third was in 1465, when monastery and church were reduced to ashes, the walls alone remaining; but the chapel sustained not the least hurt, although it is said to have had a roof of wood: however, the abbot, with the consent of the bishop of Constance, had the walls and roof made of stone, which was completed in 1466, the cost being defrayed by eleemosynary gifts from noble and distinguished persons. Another fire happened in 1509, scarcely less destructive. It began at the house of a baker, and the flames, having ravaged the town of Einsiedlen, at length reached the monastery. Conrad, the abbot, ran to the holy chapel, and there invoked the powerful aid of the Virgin Mary. But the flames stopped not, and were on the point of attacking the chapel itself, when again Conrad rushed into the place and besought heavenly aid, "*judiciously reminding the Virgin,*" says one writer, "that the whole monastery belonged to *her*." In a moment the fury of the fire abated, and the church, abbatial palace, and many of the monks' cells, and houses of the chaplains, were preserved unhurt. The fifth fire belongs to the history of heresy, which now began to show its head, in the very front of this ancient retreat of orthodoxy, and from which the very threshold of the chapel itself was not free.

It appears, that Conrad, although he had done much for the abbey, was

not the man for troubled times. The warning voice of reform did not make him sensible of the evil of non-residence; he was fond of his ease, and, like the monk of Chaucer, cared not for the text which says "that hunters ben not holie men." He appointed a vicar, one Barnabas, of the Counts of Saxe, and generally lived at St. Gerold, where he passed his time in the pleasures of the chase, and came but now and then to the abbey. At the death of Barnabas, in 1501, he appointed as his successor, Theobald, a very young monk, sprung from the Barons of Geroldseck; and, finding his inexperience not likely to be productive of good, he gave him a coadjutor, named John Ort, a secular, and his secretary. Now this Theobald appointed as a helper to John Oechlin, the parish-priest of Einsiedlen, a very infirm man, Ulric Zwingle, whose name is so indissolubly associated with the early history of the Reformation.

This active spirit soon made himself conspicuous. United with him in friendship, were two chaplains, named Leo and Luke, together with Theobald, who ruled the monastery as vicar. It was about the year 1518, that, at the annual feast of the Dedication, Zwingle preached to the people against indulgences, pilgrimages, the worship of the Virgin, and the other points of dispute. And such was his success, that those who came with gifts to the shrine, returned home without presenting them, and vowed to make no more pilgrimages. Even the little town of Einsiedlen itself, although in a great measure dependent on the influx of pious travellers, fell away from the old faith, and became an adherent of the new doctrines. At length, Conrad heard of these affairs, and with alarmed zeal set about repressing the evil which had become so threatening. He applied to the senators of the canton Switz, protectors of the monastery, to repress Zwingle and his followers by force.

Zwingle fled to Zurich, and became preacher in the mother church. His friends the chaplains followed him, and Conrad endeavoured to strengthen his position by obtaining a confirmation of privileges from Leo X. and the Emperor Maximilian I. Theobald held communication with Zwingle, and

finally joined him at Zurich in 1526, taking up his residence in the palace of the abbots of Einsiedlen. Such was the desertion, that no monk remained in the cloister but the abbot himself. He had had but two novices during a long rule of forty-five years; one was Theobald, and the other was in prison for some crime. Among other reasons, besides the spread of the new opinions, for this singular defection, were the wars which the Swiss carried on for liberty against the Emperor Maximilian I. The old abbot endeavoured to recall to him the fugitive Theobald, but with no avail; and at length he resigned his abbacy into the hands of Lodowick Blarer, monk of St. Gall, 20th July, 1526, and died on the 27th of October in the same year.

Of the Swiss cantons, five adhered to the Church of Rome,—Lucerne, Switz, Unterwald, Zug, and Uri; and the struggle of opinions soon became one of real and bloody conflict. The Romish cantons took up arms, putting forward a manifesto in which their reasons for so doing were declared. They appointed eighteen widows of the five cantons to pray night and day in the chapel of Our Lady of Einsiedlen, taking that office by six at a time alternately, whilst numerous processions were made to ask aid of the Virgin herself. The day of battle was come. The heretical army, so say the Romanist historians, numbered 20,000 men, that of "the Catholics" but 8,000. An assault was made by a column of their army, which proved singularly successful; for the heretics were defeated with a slaughter of 2,000; and among these were many senators and citizens of Zurich, many priests who had left the faith of Rome, and some of whom had held dignities, but one of the most noted was Theobald of Geroldseck. Zwingle himself was in the fight; he did not cease to encourage his party, and behaved with a courage worthy of his energetic spirit. He, also, the great leader of the cause, was mortally wounded. Fearful of recognition, or in his dying agony, he turned his face to the ground; but was recognised by a soldier of the enemy, who urged him to confess. Zwingle, unable to speak, shook his head in refusal. "At least invoke the aid of God and the Virgin," said the soldier. He waved him away,

when the incensed warrior immediately struck him with a halbert, and so killed him outright. His lifeless body received those barbarous insults, which legislators have awarded to traitors; it was cut into four quarters by the executioner of Lucerne, and was afterwards burnt, and the ashes scattered to the winds of heaven.

The Reformers seem to have been more successful in debate than in battle, for in no less than five actions they were signally defeated, and, in consequence, the five Catholic cantons succeeded in gaining over to their side Appenzel, Glarus, Soleure, and Friburg. The Romanist writers magnify the numbers of the enemy to an incredible degree, as if to show the value of the protection of Our Lady of Einsiedlen, to whom the victories were ascribed.

An army assembled together from some of the chief towns of the Reformed party, to avenge the death of Zwingle; and on the night of the 24th of October, 1531, a detachment advanced, without beat of drum, and posted themselves on Mount Gabel, a few leagues from Einsiedlen. They were discovered by some scouts of the opponents, and suddenly attacked and put to flight by a small body of the latter. And, it is said, the Virgin herself was seen, clothed in a white and shining cloud, preceding the array of her faithful servants. Other victories in favour of the orthodox, and against the heretics, are recorded with much unction by the former. It is not necessary to make mention of them particularly; but they certainly had some influence on the fortunes of the monastery, as some of the lands about the lake of Zurich were restored to it. Lodowick, the abbot, was indefatigable in his attempts to raise the abbey from its fallen state; and at his death, in 1544, left four young monks to carry out his views.

The last fire was in 1577, and is said to have been at the instigation of a heretic, Stoeter by name, who induced two vagabonds to throw combustibles into the houses, and with such success, that the town, and all the conventual buildings, were destroyed—the church, chapel, and relics being saved. The bells, ten in number, were melted, except that which called the faithful

to the holy chapel. It fell from the tower upon the hard pavement of the church without being broken, or even cracked, which of course was considered a prodigy, and the result of divine interposition. The instigator of this crime, Stoeter, was first tortured by having his flesh torn from him by red-hot pincers, then broken on the wheel; and both those who put his idea into execution were executed. The cantons of Switzerland gave liberal aid in restoration, the city of Berne alone abstaining; even the heretical city of Zurich sent, in a most liberal manner, two hundred measures of corn to the monastery.

It is not needful to enter into the particulars of the restoration of the ruined buildings. But it was not alone the material portions of the abbey that were renewed, for, by the means of great displays of piety on the part of eminent persons towards the shrine of Our Lady, it again rose both in celebrity and riches. It would be tedious to enumerate the long list of benefactions by kings and princes, lords spiritual and temporal: a few of those of historical importance must suffice for our prescribed limits.

St. Charles Borromeo archbishop of Milan, came here in 1570, and his devotion before the image of the Virgin was recorded in the process of his canonization by his companion in travel, "*Ibi dum oraret, manantibus ubertim lachrymis respersum vidi;*" and it appears by his own letters that he took home from Einsiedlen many relics.

Maximilian, archduke of Austria, in 1598 gave two heads of the virgin companions of St. Ursula, that were in the royal chapel of Neustadt, in acknowledgment of the raising of the siege of Waradin by the Turks, who had besieged that place with a large army. He also presented a waxen taper of eighty pounds' weight, a heart of gold, three hundred crowns of gold, two large plates of silver, on which were represented the retreat of the Turks and the city of Waradin, and with these were the standards taken from the enemy. After he became king of Poland, he sent his diadem of massive gold, enriched with precious stones, which was for a long time worn by the miraculous image at the principal solemnities.

In the year 1688, Maria Theresa, Countess of Furstenberg, came to Einsiedlen with a large and illustrious cortège. But that which added peculiar interest to this visit, was, that a young Turkish lady, taken prisoner in the sacking of the town of Neuheisel, accompanied her. She was baptized by the abbot, and the Princess, who had been instrumental in her conversion, stood as her sponsor at the font.

During the Thirty Years' War, when the Swedes penetrated to the frontiers of Switzerland, it is related, that on several occasions, special devotions to Our Lady of Einsiedlen were succeeded by immediate aid. Uberling, on the Lake of Constance, was besieged in 1632 by the Swedes under the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. During the siege the citizens unanimously invoked the assistance of the Virgin, and made a vow of a solemn procession to the sacred shrine. On the 20th of April, about nine or ten in the morning, the Mother of God appeared in the air over the city, to give comfort to the besieged; and the enemy finally withdrew. Freiburg, in the Black Forest, also received protection from a similar attempt. Hegnebach, a monastery in Suabia, also tells a like story, and many examples are related of active help being given to the Catholic Swiss against their Protestant countrymen. But I must refrain from further details on that head. I shall also pass over the little incidents which chequered the fortunes of Einsiedlen from the close of the seventeenth century to that of the eighteenth, when a cry more terrible than that of reform reached the silent seclusion of Meinrad. The French army of the Revolution, on its invasion of Switzerland, violated the tombs, broke the relics of the saints, and mixed their bones with others so as not to be distinguished. But the venerable image, with its rich adornings, had been removed and hidden, and that which Schauenburg sent to Paris was but a counterfeit.

The image itself is black, and about 3 feet 6 inches in height (scarcely any of the miraculous images vary much in this respect). It is of wood, and holds a sceptre in the right hand, and the child Jesus in the left. It is placed in a niche, surrounded with a great rosary of silver, with two angels in the

act of holding the crown upon her head. Sixteen large tapers, of eighty pounds weight, are maintained by the Catholic cantons and other Swiss communities. Switz, Freiburg, Zug, Appenzel, Bregenz, Rapperswil, Baden, Einsiedlen, Lucerne, Unterwald, Glarus, Uri, and Altdorf, the Abbey of St. Gall, Soleure, the country of Gastres, Einsiedlen, are the names in the order in which they are placed, the locality of the shrine being *twice* represented. The chapel is very small, and is a

distinct structure inclosed within the church, which accounts for its having so frequently escaped destruction by fire. It measures about 21 feet in length, width and height 19 feet. It has a small choir, 6 feet long and 13 feet wide, and at the entrance is a great shield, on which is inscribed in golden letters "*Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus Deus in aulâ gloriôsæ Virginis, miserere nobis,*"—words said to have been used in the miraculous dedication.

J. G. WALLER.

MOORE AND THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN WILSON CROKER.

Correspondence between the Right Hon. J. W. Croker and the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, on some passages of Moore's Diary. With a Postscript by Mr. Croker, explanatory of Mr. Moore's Acquaintance and Correspondence with him. 8vo.

THE publication of Moore's Diary produced the "Correspondence" between the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker and Lord John Russell, with which our readers are familiar. This Correspondence has reappeared with a Postscript as significant as a lady's, and twice as long. We do not think Mr. Croker has any reason to congratulate himself on its publication. The following is what we learn from it.

At the close of the last century there were two students at Trinity College, Dublin, who appear to have been united in the bonds of friendship. One of them, Moore, early in the present century, published a translation of Anacreon: his friend, Mr. Croker, subscribed for *two* copies. "I was," he says modestly, "with the exception of one — Brown, Esq. the *only* person, English or Irish, who subscribed for *two* copies." Consequently, he was a more liberal Mæcenas than any other of the friends of the bard, save that illustriously obscure person Mr. Brown.

The 67th Ode of Anacreon in Moore's edition was made up by him out of three or four different fragments. Mr. Croker had done the same previously with some remains of Sappho, Alcæus, &c. Moore wrote to his friend to inform him that he had followed this example, and in the Anacreon he confessed that he had taken the idea of welding the fragments into one ode from a "literary friend." This was more than half a century ago; but

Mr. Croker never, as it would seem, forgave the offence, and at the age of 74 he rakes up the matter for the purpose of injuring Moore in the public esteem. The Bard had not helped him to immortality by printing his name (a name then utterly unknown to the world) in the notes to Anacreon, and the wrath of the youth survives in the breast of the old man.

At a later period, when Moore was labouring with weakness in the eyes, Mr. Croker served him as an amanuensis, by writing to the poet's dictation "one, or I rather think two, of Moore's prettiest songs." The minstrel did not make public mention of the fact, but his ancient friend now does it for him, as if to prove how intense was the poet's ingratitude. A coolness appears to have ensued; and it was not till 1809, on some matters connected with Moore's Bermuda appointment, that the two collegians were reconciled. "I was a fool to quarrel with you," says Moore candidly; "and I assure you that it is *with all my heart and soul* that I enter into the renewal of our friendship."

At this time the poet was anxious to surrender his appointment, if he could do so without pecuniary sacrifice. He applied to Mr. Croker, then at the Admiralty, and asked "Would it be possible, do you think, to procure the office for any unobjectionable person who should make it *worth my while* to resign in his favour?" Mr. Croker

has preserved this letter of his friend, but he has not kept any copy of his own answer—which, if it be not strange, is certainly unfortunate. However, he makes up for the deficiency by denouncing the proposal as indecent "to a person in my (Mr. Croker's) official situation." He adds, or intimates rather, that he evaded it delicately. Moore, who had been appointed by a ministry indecent and indelicate enough to give an office of very great importance to a man entirely unqualified for it, does not appear to have thought that Mr. Croker's sense of propriety could have been seriously ruffled; and he accordingly asks point-blank, in a second letter, whether, if he could find a *purchaser* of the appointment, Mr. Croker had interest enough to get him named as Moore's successor. "I know," says Moore, "this sounds very like one of those transactions which we patriots cry out against as unworthy of the great Russell and Algernon Sidney,"—and so undoubtedly it was; but, as we have said, Moore having been nominated to the office by a minister who knew his unfitness, he thought there was not much harm done if he could sell it to an "*unobjectionable* person." Mr. Croker has again preserved his friend's letter, and he uses it now to blast that friend's character with. His own answer to it is not forthcoming: "I dare say," he writes, "I was unwilling that even a copyist should see such a proposition,"—so chary was he of his friend's honour! but he *preserved* the letter containing the proposition of 1809, and treats the public with it in 1854.

The answer, whatever it may have been, does not seem to have offended Moore, and occasional letters passed between the friends from this period down at least to 1833. Mr. Croker hardly knows, (the unmethodical man!) how he has accidentally preserved them, or found them among his chaos of papers! but there they are, down to the most insignificant notes, all produced for Mr. Croker's especial purpose. "On the 22nd May, 1812," says the ex-Secretary, "Moore announced to me his sudden appearance to his friends in the new character of a husband and a father;" and Mr. Croker keeps this delicate comment on his *and's* text:—"The approximation

of characters, usually separated by a longer interval, I remember very much surprised me." Is this comment made to injure Moore or to annoy his widow? It is certainly in the most execrable taste; but even Mr. Croker adds that the marriage was not kept concealed from Mr. Rogers and Lady Donegal; and therefore he might have foregone the luxury of this sneer.

The letters which follow are of a friendly character, asserting the writer's respect for the talents of Mr. Croker, and acknowledging the performance at his hands of various friendly offices. It does not appear, however, that they met at all frequently. The intercourse seems mainly to have been kept up by correspondence. Of this correspondence Mr. Croker quotes all that he thinks will establish his own case, and damage Moore. Not a line of his own letters is given; and of those of Moore's he says, "I only wonder how even these happened to be preserved!" To which we can only say, "*Oh, Mr. Rigby!*"

Now, of course, in all this the public would have been very little interested but for the appearance of Moore's "*Diary*." In one of the volumes of that work, under the date of April 7, 1833, there occurs the following passage: "Barnes, the editor of the *Times*, begged me, in anything I might now write for him, to spare Croker, which I told him was an unnecessary caution, as Croker and I were old allies." To this Lord John Russell appended the following note:—

To Moore it was unnecessary to address a request to spare a friend. If the request had been addressed to the other party, asking him to spare Moore, what would have been the result? Probably, while Moore was alive, and able to wield his pen, it might have been successful. Had Moore been dead, it would have served only to give additional zest to the pleasure of safe malignity.

When Mr. Croker read this he began his unlucky correspondence with Lord John Russell. He commenced after the vulgar fashion of accusing his adversary of judging of the zest and pleasure of malignity from his own personal experience. But it appears to us that Lord John Russell had good grounds for being angry, and that it would have better become Mr. Croker to have been

making apology rather than renewing offence. For such offence as he had committed had never yet been known in England—at all events not in such degree. He had written a review in the *Quarterly*, which was not merely unjust to Moore, but was cruel in the extreme to the poet's widow. We have never heard but one opinion expressed on this latter point. There was something peculiarly heartless in reiterating to the solitary mourner that the affectionate passages which her husband wrote of her in his *Diary* were all moonshine. Mr. Croker could at the best have known nothing about it, and need not, in his rage against the poet, have outraged the feelings of the poet's sick and sorrowing wife. But we do more than justice to Mr. Croker by this remark, for he had good reasons for knowing how sincerely Moore was attached to "Bessy," seeing that he had the assurance under Moore's own hand; it runs as follows, in one of the letters from Moore to Mr. Croker, and is quoted by the latter, at page 27 of his pamphlet:—

I think I have at last found out the life that suits me, for I never was so happy. I read a great deal, and write a little, and have the best samples of human nature before me from morning till night—which samples consist in a pure affectionate wife, and a little rosy pug-nosed innocent child.

Lord John, then, had good reason for asking Mr. Croker if he could possibly think himself justified in embittering the last years of the widow of Moore, sneering at his domestic affections, and loading his memory with reproach? And what is Mr. Croker's reply?—that, in *his* opinion, the article in question needed no justification; that he has as much respect and sympathy for Mrs. Moore as his lordship; and, we suppose to show that respect and sympathy, and his good manners to boot, he sneeringly speaks of the inestimable lady in question as Lord John's "interesting victim!" Mr. Croker describes himself as in his "74th year, and in a probably advanced stage of a mortal disease," but he boasts that he is "not yet in his dotage." Alas! Sir, there is a ferocity of dotage, and it is of *that* you are now suffering.

The review in which so much of this ferocity was manifested, appears to have owed most of its ill-feeling to

wounded vanity. In the *Diary*, under the date Oct. 14, 1820, occurs the following passage:

Met —, who walked about with me, and made me take a family dinner with him at his hotel. *I have not seen so much of him since we were in college together*, and I find that his vanity is even greater than has been reported to me, and his cleverness much less than I expected. He is, undoubtedly, a good partizan, a quick skirmisher of reviews and newspapers, and a sort of servant-of-all-work for his employers; but, as to anything of a higher order of talent, I am greatly mistaken if he has the slightest claim to it.—iii. 156.

The public neither knew nor cared who was here portrayed, but in the description Mr. Croker appears to have recognised himself, and his complaint is that Moore should have written thus of him in a private diary, when in his letters the poet was continually expressing respect for his talents. Mr. Croker does not take into account that Moore, in his letters, rendered judgment chiefly of what he had read or heard; and which judgment a few hours' renewed intercourse (*tête-à-tête*) appears to have modified, very much to Mr. Croker's mortification. The entry was *not*, as Mr. Croker asserts, "left for publication by Moore." The poet's papers were bequeathed to the discretion of a literary executor, and the executor, while inserting the portrait, erased the name. Mr. Croker himself gives a graphical account of the meeting to which his friend alludes:

In the summer of 1820, in consequence of a deep and irreparable domestic calamity, I took Mrs. Croker to make a short tour in France for change of scene. It happened that, walking one evening in the garden of St. Cloud, we met Mr. and Mrs. Moore (the latter we neither of us ever saw before or since); after a few words of very cordial greeting between Moore and me, he introduced Mrs. Moore. A short conversation ensued, and then each party pursued their walk. We left Paris in a few days, and did not return for a fortnight, when I looked out for Moore, and saw as much of him as I could; but Mrs. Croker did not make any advances—as Moore evidently wished—to improve her acquaintance with Mrs. Moore. Moore probably did not know, or at least appreciate, the extent of my wife's affliction and reluctance to see strangers (which was the sole motive of her reserve towards Mrs. Moore), and being, as we now see (which

at the time I did not), in a constant fidget as to the way in which Mrs. Moore was received by his acquaintances, and particularly ladies, he, I have no doubt, resented our reserve as a slight, and this feeling might have prompted his momentary irritation against me; for, whether his estimate of me was true or false, it is evident that there must have been some special cause for his recording it at *that moment*.

There may be something in all this; but, with every respect for those who have to bear sorrow, or the memory of sorrow, while we remark that it was very probable that Moore was not aware of the affliction that had fallen upon his friend and friend's wife, we may ask, Were an irreparable domestic calamity to fall upon the family of the Secretary of the French admiralty, would any man be able to appreciate the extent of it by meeting that worthy official and his lady, looking for consolation in Greenwich Park? which is to London what St. Cloud is to Paris.

When Mr. Croker complained to Lord John Russell of the course taken by the latter in editing Moore's papers, the noble lord remarked, among other things, that he had endeavoured to omit passages offensive to individuals; and his lordship adds, "I omitted some regarding you, which, though not bitter or malicious, might, I thought, give you pain." Mr. Croker is actually bold enough to seize on this passage, and to repeat, as if quoting from it, that his lordship had admitted that there were in the *Diary* notices "still more offensive" than the one which he had produced. This is clearly contrary to the truth, and if Mr. Croker were less blinded by rage and prejudice, he would see that it is so. Lord John was, nothing at all about the suppressed passages being "more offensive." He states that they are "neither bitter nor malicious," and that is all. In fact, as we read through Mr. Croker's pamphlet, we increasingly discover that his only real wound more than a century ago. Moore had omitted none of his letters, had not all that Mr. Croker had copied one at one of his sittings, and, after recommending him upon becoming a privy councillor, had written of him to French publishers as "the right honourable" Croker, with a note of endorsement (?)

which might have as much implied admiration as sneering surprise.

The pamphlet leaves a depressing feeling behind it, and no man who reads it, and remembers that he may in former days have written thoughtless letters to the author, can have any other but uneasy feelings. In regard to letters, however, there is something curious about those of Mr. Croker; his first correspondence with Lord John Russell was prematurely published in the *Times*, before Lord John could have an opportunity of replying to the last letter, and that premature publication was the act of some indiscreet friend, for whose indiscretion, however, Lord John cared not a straw. The pamphlet itself, too, made its appearance, we believe, somewhat prematurely; and, above all, Mr. Croker takes no notice whatever in it of a remark by Lord John, to the effect that Mrs. Moore has several letters of the ex-Secretary, which Lord John has not seen, and which would only be published on permission being given. To this hint Mr. Croker is entirely deaf. He is more agreeably engaged in taxing Lord John with "spiteful slyness," with sneering at Mrs. Moore as an "interesting victim," and with publishing Moore's letters, some of them written when the writer was but a boy, in order to destroy the character of the "man,"—and that man one who refused to poetically satirise his friend. Mr. Croker accounts him as guilty as if he had done so, for the reason that he privately thought less of that friend's acquirements than he avowed to the friend himself; and that he, good-humouredly as it seems to us, made a joke of the tag of "right honourable" which was attached to Mr. Croker's name when the latter became a privy councillor. After all, these are miserable matters upon which to quarrel, and it may fairly be said that if Moore was not entirely faultless, (and who is?) there is something exceedingly worse about his friend as a friend. The youth who at nineteen braved up the notes of his youthful associates, and published them to satisfy his great revenge when almost an octogenarian, can not be supposed poor then, and is not "a fine old English gentleman" now. But there is a passage in one of Mr. Croker's letters to Lord John, the truth of which

cannot be disputed. It is that in which he touchingly says that the nearer a man is to the limits of life, the more careful he should be to see that his reputation stands right in the eyes of the public. No doubt that this is the fact, and Mr. Croker might have taken even higher ground. But, taking his sentiment at its full value, we, in all sincerity, and particularly because of his indignation at Moore when the latter wounded the delicacy of the Admiralty Secretary in relation to the Bermuda affair, venture to remind Mr. Croker that there is one other matter in which he is concerned, and which, as he plumes himself on his delicacy, it behoves him to explain.

The matter to which we are about to refer does not, it is true, in any way concern Moore, but it does very nearly touch the Right Honourable John Wilson Croker. The chief accusation which the latter gentleman brings against the poet is that of having indecently and indelicately outraged the conscientious scruples, &c. of the then Secretary of the Admiralty, by applying to him for assistance in the sale and disposal of Moore's "place" in Bermuda. This is the most serious charge, for all the rest of Mr. Croker's bill of indictment sounds much more like the mutterings of a revengeful school-boy than the hearty objections of a candid man. The letters laid by like charged pistols, and coming so accidentally to hand when wanted—the bad spirit that is manifest from the chancicleer sort of epigraph on the title-page down to the "finis," all this is hardly worth observation compared with the violence alleged to have been committed by Moore upon Mr. Croker's official delicacy. Now, we will not presume to hint a word in denial of such delicacy being Mr. Croker's especial distinction,—at the same time we request attention to the following details.

No man was ever more bitterly denounced in the Quarterly Review than O'Meara, surgeon to Napoleon at St. Helena. The Review taunted him with being a base spy; which appears to have been true enough. But who employed him? O'Meara is charged in the Review in question (vol. xxxviii. p. 237) with "exposing to all mankind the conversations which had been confided to the ear of friendship." Very

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likely; but by whom was he instigated? and to whom did he look for his reward? We do not pretend to answer the question; but we refer our readers to Forsyth's work on Sir Hudson Lowe. For our own parts we will be satisfied to quote, without comment, what we find in the Athenæum for July 2, 1853. The reviewer of Forsyth's work, in that periodical, thus writes:—"If the facts recorded in the work before us be true, it is evident that, in the first instance, O'Meara had been encouraged from the Admiralty to play what many persons would call the part of a spy on Napoleon's words and thoughts. The name of Mr. Wilson Croker is mixed up very strangely in this business, and before having his counter-statement it would be perhaps hasty to pronounce on the accusations in Mr. Forsyth's work." This was written in July of last year; and, if a counter-statement has been made, all that we can say is, that we have heard nothing of it. The results of O'Meara's "base espionage" of Napoleon were conveyed to the Admiralty in letters addressed to one Finlaison. But, as the Athenæum remarks, "the character of O'Meara, thus self-tarnished, is not the question; the conduct of much higher persons is involved. Who was it that encouraged O'Meara to pursue this conduct? Let the Admiralty Clerk tell:" and thereon the Athenæum makes the following citation from Forsyth's work. Finlaison writes to O'Meara:—

Your letters of the 16th of March and the 22nd April came duly to hand, and furnished a real feast to some very great folks here. I also received a letter from you on your first arrival, which was considered very interesting. Not a line of anything you have written to me since you sailed has been ever made public. [We should state here that, as Napoleon read the English papers, the surgeon was afraid lest any of his accounts of the caged lion should meet the eye of the captive.] The moment your letters came they were given to Mr. Croker, who considered them extremely interesting, and circulated copies among the Cabinet ministers; and he desires me to assure you that they never have been, nor shall they ever hereafter be, seen by any other person. I conjecture also that your letters have even amused H.R.H. the Prince Regent. They are written with that good sense, discrimination, and *naïveté* that they could not fail

this official delicacy by asking him for help in selling the Bermuda appointment—it must not be forgotten that, while Mr. Croker protests that he was not merely coy, but indignant, Moore's Diary affirms, in a very sober entry, that the official gentleman was sometimes anything but reluctant to help his friend. In the fifth volume, under the date December 27, 1826, are the following words:—"A kind letter from Croker, in answer to one I wrote to him asking his opinion as to my Bermuda situation, whether I should give it up, &c. &c. Advises me not to give it up, and thinks he could procure me a proper person fit to be my deputy." And again: in vol. v. p. 320 (Nov. 27, 1828), we have the following:—"Called at different places. Sat with C. some time, and had a good deal of talk about my Bermuda place—thinks I cannot take any steps as to a deputy (at least a deputy *with security*) till there is something to give security *for*, which can only occur with

a war." The italics are Moore's, and they are remarkably significant. Now Moore, whose great misfortune it was, as he himself said, to be always in want of money, certainly never thought of making over all his duties to a substitute without retaining some of the pecuniary advantages of the appointment in question. A comparison of dates will show, perhaps, that the above entries do not refer to the actual transaction revealed by Mr. Croker, but they appear to relate to negotiations of a similar nature. However this may be, no one will indulge Mr. Croker in his eagerness to destroy the reputation of Moore, until the entire facts are before the public. The latter will at least suspend its judgment until Mr. Croker's letters are placed side by side with those of Moore—a course to which we presume that Mr. Croker, strong in blamelessness, can have no possible objection. At all events, let us have the letters: without them the case is simply, in old Scottish phrase, "Not proven."

THE TABLE OF PRECEDENCY.

"Orders and degrees
Jar not with Liberty, but well consist."

THE Table of Precedency is about the most complicated piece of machinery for setting us in motion, the most confused arrangement for the "order of our going," that could well have been concocted. We by no means undervalue the privilege of a *locus standi* in a dinner procession. It is exceedingly useful to have a notion as to how one is to be disposed of on the order for sailing, as well as to know where one is ultimately to settle down at the anchorage. We write this in the masculine gender, and having no "handle to our name;" but the question, as respects the "softer sex," an epithet, by the way, of very doubtful application in this case, is one of primary importance if we would prevent those shocks to the nervous system which now and then occur, even in the most amiably disposed families, through the blunders of many most excellent persons whose habits of thought have rarely led them to wander within the intricate mazes of these conventional

arrangements of society. For instance, we have marked the sidelong glance, the movement of the chin, the elevation of the shoulder, and the shifting of the chair, when a Viscountess has been walked off leaving the daughter of a Marquess behind in dudgeon and disgust. We have observed how the wife of the younger son of an Earl has stared with an intermixture of surprise and scorn at the stupidity that could presume to order out before her the wife of the elder son of a Baron. We can call to mind the amusing scene when the wife of one of our most distinguished distillers, the daughter of the younger son of a junior Baron, once looked daggers at the ignorant and unsuspecting master of the feast for placing the daughter of one of our oldest Baronets "betwixt" his arm "and her nobility." On this occasion we well remember that the sufferer never rallied during the whole of the evening—ate but little—said less. In the drawing-room (we do not pretend

to know what happened at our meeting. As we sat in the hall to see the scenes as they well-remembered with very interesting variety, the incident that interested us most was the unexpected effect it produced on the conversation of the evening. One of the party, our eldest—cannot remember his name but know—was in the room—expressed surprise that the evening was so late. It was not unusual but just past ten, and it was then that just then, as the wife of the eldest Lady—a party to which I am personally and have been interested—was finally sent away. In her manner, but without the last remark in her side Mrs. MacNeil seemed almost amused, as we were told to know. She is a Scotch woman who was too good to take up the time and the wife of the eldest of Lord Bannockburn with Scotch suggestions, a couple of words as many with pronunciation, a square white nose with a furrow of five vertical lines of increase, mountains of pearls and stones of deep, a few pearls of pearls and pearls and a perfume bouquet from her delicious hair and her last form was far beyond the days of the Peace accompanied by a party with her delicate perfume, and leaving the party into personal conversations with mutual interest in being as the thought represented by the variable and unobtrusive daughter of a worthy city Knight in "armor" and buckles, and radiant with the whitest and gloves and an amethyst skirt-pin set round with diamonds. Then again, and worse than this last instance, that legend of the "great old times"—a "bride meeting"—was within an ace of "coming off" because the wife of the O'Shady of Knockeliskull Castle, in the county of Cork—her veins swelling with what the democratic O'Connell delighted to boast of as the "purple blood of kings," her husband no less a proud descendant (albeit most unpatriotically habited, as Stultz would call it, in the "finest Saxon cloth") of those monarchs of mud palaces who washed their limbs in the nearest rivulet, and girded their loins with goat-skins—had been ousted of what she erroneously conceived to be her birthright by the pretensions of the wife of some obscure Knight Commander of the Bath, but who happened to have led a forlorn hope, and had sacri-

ficed the rest of it in the service of his country—over such as the above two cases we could proceed to discuss any manner and the more must still continue to be generated in these instances of country squires and a sort of further variety be occasionally expected in the husband's treatment of good fellowship, and very frequently of good digestion.

But the country rather than the town is the genuine pastoral scene for such matters, and there amongst the vines and magnolia of our square lately, we have to encounter the heavy carriage and lumberage of the rural races in all that vicinity of interest which a difference of opinion amongst many representing a community seems necessary to engender. The Marshman that Bill Wain and Sam, the domestication difference. We well remember a particular property of this kind. Nothing serious occurred. The guests were dressed with good sense and equanimity of temper, no pervasiveness, with perfect indifference. We had to place in the sporting phase from three most unobtrusively respectable ladies, both as to weight and age. One in respect between the widow of a sergeant and a sort of good regiment in her country, with a large mansion and estates to match. The other the wife of an ex-Member of another county, but having also a fair house and lands in the county before alluded to. The third the wife of a member of Parliament representing a borough in an adjoining county, but having also a goodly mansion and property in the county inhabited by the other two. In the above dilemma, what was to be done? Was age to be the criterion? They were as nearly as possible on a par. Was the Mammon of acreage to be worshipped? This would have been too great a truckling to the quarter sessions and the board of guardians. In desperation we tossed up, just as if we were on the cricket-ground at Harrow, before the parties arrived.

It is only since the Peace that the question of the precedence of ambassadors has, if we mistake not, been determined, and instances were formerly frequent of a regular, or rather irregular, race—the rules of the Jockey Club being wholly unheeded!—between the

parties, coupled with no inconsiderable jostling of the rival representatives of majesty,—France pushing fiercely against Russia, Russia rudely tripping up Austria, the latter indecorously elbowing Spain, &c. &c. This might have been, and perhaps was, called Physical Precedency.

But this same table of degrees is by no means confined to the Court and the dining-room. It pervades all classes. Her grace's lady and my lord's gentleman occupy their respective positions in the graduated scale of seats among the guests' domestics at the Christmas gathering in the servants' hall, if indeed the nerves of "our old nobility" have not hitherto shrunk from carrying out a reform of that "High Life Below Stairs" nuisance called a "second table," where the pampered offspring of some industrious labourer cannot sit down to meals with the meaner dependents of his class, and where port and sherry, denied to the man of education and in holy orders, with a wife and family, is duly provided for the palates of these pests, and oftentimes plunderers, of their patrons. The Lady Bab, the Duke, and Sir Harry of our friend Garrick, all "so devilish proud of their nobility," not forgetting Lord Francis and Bob the Bishop "tipping off" their "four bottles of Burgundy a-piece," are admirable specimens of what it may be hoped is a nearly extinct species. Yet we well remember how the gentleman of the Port Admiral of Plymouth, though he came in late, would not tolerate that Tom the footman, "a slovenly, unhandsome" clown, should sit "betwixt" the joint and his "nobility." All this reminds us of an anecdote of the late lamented Princess Charlotte, who once rang her bell at Claremont, and ordered the servant to remove a couple of band-boxes, on which he went out saying that he would "send some one."—"What ought I to have done?" asked H.R.H. of her estimable Chamberlain.—"Why, Madam, if your Royal Highness were a man, the best thing would have been to have kicked him down stairs. Under the circumstances, and as I was not at hand to do so, you will allow me instantly to discharge him," was the very prompt and effective reply.

Respecting our position at dinner, although this is no actual portion of

the subject, there is a sort of hemispherical difference of opinion. In the East we have noticed that the lady of the house, after the manner of her most gracious Majesty, precedes her guests; in the West, as we all know, she invariably follows them. We are of opinion, putting our Occidental prejudices aside, that this latter is the best arrangement. Then the next person in rank to the one who falls back for the purpose of conducting our hostess (though after the host and the lady of highest position,) proceeds with the lady second in rank. But where is this, our second best man, to place himself? The majority, and we think correctly, locate him at the bottom of the table, placing the lady he conducts next to his host. We say we think correctly, first, because it is the homage due to the lady second in rank to be seated next to her host; secondly, although precedence is a question for general convenience, all those who meet, meet as gentlemen on equal terms. Nevertheless, there are some aspirants, and especially those who from having the minimum of rank desire the maximum of advantage, and being only just squeezed into "Who's who," are, as is invariably the case, more alive to their privilege, and covet the honour of being next to our hostess at dinner, with a Transatlantic "go a-head" that shall be applicable to our host after dinner. Such is the ambition which urges the newly-made Baronet, Sir Jeremiah Jinglecash, to make an *échelon* movement for the occupation of this post whenever the opportunity occurs.

But to revert to the real point, and from which we have seemingly, though slightly, wandered. With a view of giving additional tranquillity to the mind at such a moment, and of introducing greater simplicity to our system, we submit, in the soberest seriousness (praying, meanwhile, respectfully the attention of our worthy friends H. M.'s Master of the Ceremonies and Garter King of Arms), the following revision of that fashionable code which governs the approach to the tables of our Amphitryons.

L.

The Queen.

The Queen Dowager.

The mother of the Queen regnant.

The Princess of Wales.

- Princesses, daughters of the Sovereign.
 Wives of the Sovereign's younger sons.
 Wives of the Sovereign's grandsons.
 The Sovereign's granddaughters.
 The Sovereign's sisters.
 The Sovereign's aunts.
 The Sovereign's nieces.
 Wives of Princes of the Blood Royal.
 Wives of the elder sons of Princes of the Blood Royal.
 Daughters of Princes of the Blood Royal.
 Wives of the younger sons of Princes of the Blood Royal.
 Daughters of the younger sons of Princes of the Blood Royal.
 Duchesses.
 Marchionesses.
 Countesses.
 Viscountesses.
 Baronesses.
 Wives of the elder sons of Dukes.
 Daughters of Dukes.
 Wives of the younger sons of Dukes.
 Wives of the elder sons of Marquesses.
 Daughters of Marquesses.
 Wives of the younger sons of Marquesses.
 Wives of the elder sons of Earls.
 Daughters of Earls.
 Wives of the younger sons of Earls.
 Wives of the elder sons of Viscounts.
 Daughters of Viscounts.
 Wives of the younger sons of Viscounts.
 Wives of the elder sons of Barons.
 Daughters of Barons.
 Wives of the younger sons of Barons.
 Wives of Archbishops.
 Wives of Bishops.
 Wives of Baronets.
 Wives of Knights Grand Crosses of the following Orders in succession :
 Garter.
 Thistle.
 Bath.
 St. Patrick.
 St. Michael and St. George.
 Guelph.
 Wives of Knights Commanders of the same in succession.
 Wives of Knights Bachelors.
 Wives of the eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers.
 Daughters of the younger sons of Peers.
 Wives of Knights Companions of the Bath.
 Wives of the younger sons of the younger sons of Peers.
 Wives of the elder sons of Baronets.
 Daughters of Baronets.
 Wives of the elder sons of Knights in succession as before.
 Daughters of Knights Companions of the Bath.
 Wives of Esquires and Gentlemen.
 Daughters of Esquires and Gentlemen.

THE SEPTUAGINT OF THE MOSCOW BIBLE SOCIETY.

ΤΑ ΒΙΒΛΙΑ, τούτ' ἔστιν, Ἡ Θεία Γραφή τῆς Παλαιᾶς τε καὶ Καινῆς Διαθήκης, Ἡ μὲν Παλαιὰ κατὰ τοὺς Ἑβδομήκοντα, ἐκ τοῦ ὡς οἶόν τε ἀκριβῶς ἐκδοθέντος ἀρχαίου Ἀλεξανδρινοῦ χειρογράφου, Ἡ δὲ Καινὴ κ. τ. λ. Ἐξετυπώθη δι' εὐλογίας τῆς Ἀγιωτάτης Διοικούσης Συνόδου Πασῶν τῶν Ῥωσσιῶν, παρὰ τῆς κατὰ τὴν Μόσχαν Ἱεροβιβλικῆς Κοινοτήτος. Ἐν Μόσχᾳ. Ἐν τῇ τῆς Ἀγιωτάτης Συνόδου τυπογραφίᾳ, ἔτει ρωκᾳ.

Η ΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ ἙΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ. The Greek Septuagint Version of the Old Testament according to the Vatican Edition : together with the real Septuagint Version of Daniel and the Apocrypha, including the Fourth Book of Maccabees, and an Historical Introduction. London. Bagster and Sons.

HAVING laid before our readers a detailed account of the respective editions of the LXX. by the Christian Knowledge Society, and by the University of Oxford, we now propose to take a short and summary notice of that edition of the Moscow Septuagint, which constitutes the basis of the former, and from which the Synod of Attica entailed such painful perplexities on the London Board. It is somewhat amusing to find, that these blunders and perplexities may be traced

to an edition of the LXX. which rather more than thirty years ago (1821) was published by the Moscow Bible Society. It appears that, shortly before the death of the Emperor Alexander, two zealous Russian merchants, brothers, named Zosimadoi (ὧν ἡ μνήμη ἔσται εἰς αἰῶνα, Præf.) prevailed on the Russian Synod to allow them to print this edition of the Septuagint at their own expense, as members of the Bible Society at Moscow. It forms a handsome quarto, and is neither more

or less than a reprint of Grabe's edition (Oxford, 1707-9), without the notes and illustrations.

These were days, when the British and Foreign Bible Society felt no scruple in blending the Apocrypha with the canonical books, in their Continental editions. Till the hurricane about the Apocrypha, it was regarded as no dishonour to the Word of God, to commingle it with the word of man. To please the Romanist, or the member of the Greek Church, Susanna and Daniel and Bel and the Dragon were thrown together. But the Haldanes and Dr. Thompson sounded the alarm, and the Philistines were driven beyond Dan and Beersheba. It is marvellous what changes have taken place in the last thirty years; but it is still more marvellous, that the Christian Knowledge Society did not remember and consider these changes.

The rule is now made absolute—*there shall be no Apocrypha*. It is a wise rule, and a safe. It is the rule and symbol of Protestantism. Formerly, it was thought, you might favour a weak brother—you might help him with some rotten crutch. But it is now discovered, that it is much better to place him upon his own legs, and to enable him to walk, without any crutch. We feel convinced, that, so far as the Word of God is concerned, this is the only honest, direct, and defensible course of procedure.

Still, there must be some regard paid to the points of the compass. The Eastern and Western world will never renounce their respective distinctions. In the East, the reverence for the version of the LXX. will always be much higher than it can obtain in the West. As all the Oriental versions (but the Syriac)—the Samaritan, the Georgian, the Arabic, the Armenian, the Ethiopic, the Persian, and the Slavonic—were drawn from the LXX. this reverence has pervaded all the Eastern churches. Whatever modern or vernacular versions are circulated amongst these churches, should therefore unquestionably be made from the text of the LXX.

But the decision of Protestants in favour of the Hebrew text prevents their coming to this natural and equitable compromise. There is an absurd rule, we have been told, in the Bible

Society by which no version can be made from the Septuagint! Accordingly, they attempt to circulate Romaic versions drawn from the Hebrew in Greece and Turkey, instead of turning the Hellenistic LXX. into modern Greek.—Now this is a sheer example of what may be called ultra-Protestant bigotry.

How different was the conduct of Philip Melancthon! In 1545, he published an edition of the LXX. at Basil, to which he has prefixed a preface, wherein the claims of the Greek version are impartially stated. He does not pretend to question the superiority of the Hebrew, as the original; but he pleads for the Septuagint, as used by the Greek Church, as quoted by the Apostles, and of infinite utility in illustrating the New Testament. *Versionem verò Græcam Prophetarum scio longe squalidiorem esse suis fontibus; sed tamen extare eam utile est, cum ea Græci etiamnum utantur, et collatio sæpe Latinis prodesset: denique cum sententiæ à Paulo citatæ ostendant, tunc eam in manibus Apostolorum fuisse. Postremò utilitas non aspernanda est, quod cum sermonem Apostoli Græcè scribentes ex hoc libro sumpserint, melius intelligant pondera verborum in Apostolicis scriptis, qui attentè legent hunc librum.*

Had Melancthon lived at the present day, when the missionary spirit is so alive to raising up the Greek Church from its present prostrate and forlorn condition, would he have hesitated to circulate modern versions from the LXX. in any part of the East? Would he have hesitated to disseminate Romaic editions of the Septuagint throughout Greece, and Turkey, and Russia? To make "new" versions in the Romaic from the Hebrew text, is a work very difficult and full of danger, *plenum opus aleæ*. It supposes the most perfect knowledge of the Hebrew and the Romaic, and, when accomplished, it is calculated to puzzle and confound the modern Greek, who has always been accustomed to the text of the LXX. But, if you present to him this accustomed text in his own vernacular, he reads it off as a spoken language, and he at once acknowledges the words of Holy Writ. The same inference will apply to those more distant lands, in which the Arabic, the Ethiopic, or the Persian versions are

in use. These are the languages of the priests and the learned: the common people have their own dialect, and in that dialect, or vulgar tongue, modern versions of the Old Testament Scriptures should be based on the LXX., and the missionaries who address them should preach from the LXX.

But, to effect this object, it is necessary that the text of the LXX. should be restored to something like its primeval state, that it should be brought into union with the Hebrew, that its chapters and verses should be arranged according to that standard. There will always remain some important discrepancies between the version and the original—there will always be sufficient matter for critical dispute—but, so far as the knowledge of saving truth is concerned, the Old Testament—whether read according to the Hebrew or the Septuagintal text—will ever bear the same witness to Christ and Christianity.

We wish, therefore, to call the especial attention of the Christian Knowledge and the Bible Society to the diffusion of cheap and portable editions of the Septuagint in modern Greek, as the most powerful and natural means of bringing the great mass of Oriental Christians to the knowledge of Moses and the Prophets. The history of the Christian Church, from its earliest infancy, testifies to the importance and providential designs of this version. The earliest of Christians were the Hellenistic Jews, who had been accustomed to the reading of the LXX., and who recognised in Jesus and his disciples the verification of the ancient Prophets. During the succeeding four hundred years, that version continued the *pabulum* of the Christian Church. Even long after Jerome made his Latin version from the Hebrew, it was widely used in the Western, whilst it remained the sole Scriptures of the Old Testament, in the Eastern Church. It is there the only authorised text at the present day; but its language is no longer spoken in its ancient, or rather Hellenistic, type. It requires, therefore, to be modernised into the vernacular Romaic in Greece and Asia Minor, and throughout a large portion of Turkey in Europe.

The Slavonic tribes have always been chiefly connected with the Eastern Church, and consequently have been accustomed to derive their knowledge of the Old Testament from the Greek text—the modern versions in their respective dialects should therefore be based on the text of the LXX.

It is of the utmost importance now to bring home these facts to the business and bosom of all who feel any interest in the cause of Protestantism in the East. The Czars of Russia, ever since the time of Peter the First, have aspired to be the spiritual, as well as temporal, despots over their interminable dominions.* Formerly, the Patriarch of Constantinople contested the ecclesiastical primacy with the Pope; but the Czar is now the reigning Oriental Pontiff. During the reign of Alexander, this spiritual power was exercised in favour of the Protestants and the Bible Society—hence the publication of the Moscow Septuagint in 1821—but at his death, affairs took another turn. The Emperor Nicholas expelled the Society and the missionaries—his policy led him to keep down the growing liberties of the Christians in Turkey—the Patriarch became his servile instrument. The Sultans from policy took the more liberal view of their Christian subjects. It is this opposition of policy which has led to that strange and anomalous spectacle which we now behold.

Here are England and France leagued together apparently to uphold the Crescent against the Cross, whilst Russia is apparently upholding the Cross against the Crescent. But all this is mere *mirage*, it is *deceptio visus*. The real antagonists are knowledge, liberty, civilisation, on one part, superstition, despotism, and barbarism, on the other. Pope Nicholas in the East, like Pope Pius in the West, is, as usual, opposed to the Bible Society and to all Protestant missions. He has no objection to the Greek Church, so long as it keeps the commonalty in ignorance and superstition. He is the advocate of the priesthood and the synod, so long as they obey his mandates; but the Bible Society and Bishop Gobat are his instinctive aversion; for how should a Pope fall in love with

* See Spencer's *Travels in European Turkey* in 1850, vol. 1. pp. 204—248.

that civil and ecclesiastical liberty which is the offspring of Protestantism?

But to strike home to the Czar, to call forth all his zeal and animosity, one thing is yet wanted, that is, the diffusion of the Greek Bible in the modern dialects of the East, according to the Alexandrian text of the LXX. Let Romaic, Slavonic, Georgian, and Hungarian copies of the Septuagint be disseminated in every direction, accompanied with corresponding versions of the New Testament; nothing would so tend to break the fetters of ignorance and superstition—to destroy the despotism of the priest—to introduce freedom of conscience and liberty of thought. But it should be the pure and original Septuagint, undefiled with Apocrypha. It should be the Septuagint in the order of the Hebrew and English Bible. Such a Romaic Septuagint would form a new era in Greece and Turkey, at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

We cannot close this article without a brief notice of an edition of the LXX. which has lately appeared from the press of Messrs. Bagster. After the severe condemnation which we have been compelled to pass on the Septuagints of the Christian Knowledge Society and the University of Oxford, it is pleasant to sound the notes of praise and commendation on this truly excellent edition. It follows the Protestant order of the books, and throws the Apocrypha to the rear, with the exception of the spurious parts of Esther. It introduces no idolatrous ascriptions to the Virgin, under the semblance of *Potior Varietas Codicis Alexandrini*. But we are sorry that the apocryphal song of "The Three Children" has been allowed to remain in the third chapter of the Septuagintal Daniel, and that "Susanna" and "Bel" have been subjoined, p. 757.

The distinguishing feature of this edition is the "Introduction," giving "an historical account of the Septuagint version, and of the principal texts in which it is current." Though brief, it is eminently comprehensive. It is evidently the result of much reading, and of sound scholarship. But we cannot agree with the learned editor's estimate of the Septuagint, that it is nothing more than "an honestly-made version;" or that the apostles conferred

on it no higher character by their numerous citations. Certain it is, that their own writings would then be reduced to the same level; for no writer can rise above the authorities on which his own claims to credibility are founded.

If this be true of human writers on ordinary topics, how much more powerfully does it apply to the evangelists and apostles—men professing to be immediately inspired from above! Had such men founded their appeals to the Old Testament on faulty and erroneous translations, their authority would have been liable to every species of objection. It would have been at once replied by the Pharisees and doctors of the law,—You misunderstand and misapply our Scriptures; you are adopting a version which does not represent the sense of the original. Such are the assertions of our modern Hebrew lecturers; but we never hear that these objections were urged of old against Jesus and the apostles—a plain evidence that the version of the Septuagint was then esteemed of standard authority.

The least, the lowest, view which can be taken is this,—that so much of the LXX. as is found in the New Testament is of the same rank in truth and value as the context, and that no apparent discrepancies of the Hebrew shall be allowed to degrade these citations. When their number and variety are impartially considered, we feel fully convinced that the great majority of believers in the inspiration of the writers of the New Testament, will deem the version of the LXX. something more than "an honestly-made version, in pretty general use at the time when they wrote."—But we must again declare our approbation of this edition, and of the valuable Introduction, subject to these limitations.—"We find," says its author, "amongst the members of the Eastern churches who use the Greek language, that the Septuagint has been, and is still, so thoroughly received as authentic Scripture, that any effort to introduce amongst them versions which accurately represent the Hebrew (as has been attempted in modern times) has been wholly fruitless."—Let this fact be calmly discussed at our approaching religious anniversaries.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Oxford Edition of the Septuagint—Ancient Wedding Ceremonies—The Lord Mayor's Pageant of 1684—Norden, the Topographer—Emendation of a Passage in Coriolanus.

THE OXFORD EDITION OF THE SEPTUAGINT.

MR URBAN,—An article appeared in your last number reflecting in no measured language on an edition of the Septuagint printed at the University Press at Oxford. It is not my purpose to investigate the motives which may have incited the writer to make this unprovoked attack. I will only request you to admit into your journal a few lines of answer to his calumnies, and of exposure of his inaccuracies, that may suffice to clear the managers of the University Press from the imputations which he has thought fit to attach to them.

A cheap and portable edition of the Septuagint was much wanted. It happens, perhaps not to the credit of sacred literature either in England or on the continent, that no attempt has been made, to any great extent at least, to make a critical revision of this important version. Although the task would be an extremely difficult one, and a perfect work could hardly be expected from the labours of a single individual, still it is to be lamented that so little has yet been done. There being, however, no such recension in existence, how was the present want to be supplied? It is notorious that two editions (*viz.* that of Rome 1586, and that by Grabe 1707 and following years), have been printed after two of the most ancient MSS. extant, nor have the *general* accuracy and fidelity of these editions ever been impeached. To give therefore a fair representation of these two editions at one view (omitting to notice the insertions of Grabe in a small character from other quarters than the Alex. MS.) was considered under all circumstances the best course which could be adopted. But to deviate from the text of that edition which was chosen as the basis of the reprint, or to disturb the order of the several books as they are found in that edition without assigning a reason at every step, would have been to take a liberty unwarranted by the rules of philological criticism. Manuscript copies of the entire translation are extremely rare, but in the case of those which are known it is believed the several books are never arranged as they occur in the English version. Nor is the convenience of the reader much embarrassed by the retention of an arrangement which, from whatever cause, has prevailed from a very remote period, as he is at full liberty

to study the several books in such order as he pleases. It is clear to every man of common sense that the mere position of the Apocryphal Books does not in the slightest degree affect their authenticity, or endow them with any authority beyond what they legitimately possess. Surely there is a strong tendency in this writer's mind to confound the duty of an exact copyist of a certain text with that of a critic engaged in settling the Canon of Scripture.

So much for the general outline of the edition published at Oxford in 1848. I may now proceed to examine the charges made as to particular points. 1. A portion of the 23rd verse of Deut. xxvii. is alleged to be supposititious, and, therefore, according to the writer ought to have been expunged or marked with an obelus. To have omitted the passage altogether when the Vatican recension retains it would have been to commit a fraud, as the title-page declares that this recension is always followed: to mark it with an obelus would have been beside the purpose of an edition professing to give a certain text, and that only; meanwhile the reader is not left without means of knowing that much doubt attaches to the passage, as the note at the bottom of the page will inform him that it is absent from the Alexandrine codex. 2. The same remark applies to the "interpolation" in Psalm xiii. 3. But I am really at a loss to understand what the writer intends when he goes on to state, "even the mass of apocryphal prayers and hymns is scrupulously exhibited at p. 1259 of this edition." Will any one believe that in the Oxford edition there is nothing of the kind? At the close of the Psalms indeed a note is subjoined shewing that at the end of the psalter there occurs in the Alexand. MS. a series of odes and prayers partly taken from scripture and partly apocryphal, the *titles* of which are given; but of the odes themselves and prayers not a single word. To have omitted these titles would have been to deprive the reader of a notice of the contents of this ancient copy. Nothing more than this has been done, nothing more was meant. 4. Again he says, "even the table for rectifying the dislocated chapters in Jeremiah is omitted." Will the reader believe after this positive as-

sertion that such a table is *printed* very conspicuously at the commencement of Jeremiah, p. 1597? 5. Further, the editor is accused of carelessness for not supplying verses 27 to 31 in Jerem. lii. from the Alexandrine text. Now here the editor is quite guiltless of carelessness, but the writer himself cannot be deemed clear either of ignorance or of wilful misrepresentation. For the verses referred to *do not exist* in the Alex. MS. They appear indeed in Grabe's edition and in Breitinger's reprint, but in a lesser character, and with a mark shewing that they

have been inserted from another quarter; and it has been already stated that such interpolations have been disregarded throughout the collation.

Enough has now been said in contradiction to the writer's barefaced assertions. It is much to be regretted that in his zeal for what he calls Protestantism he has forgotten that the Christian graces of truth and charity are far more excellent than spirit of party, and that there is an old adage ever to be kept in mind, "Candour should accompany criticism."

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

ANCIENT WEDDING CEREMONIES.

MR. URBAN,—In turning over Polydore Vergil's work, entitled *De Rerum Inventoribus*, "Of the discoverers of things," I find a passage illustrative of an interesting subject of English "Folklore." It is an allusion to the marriage ceremonies practised in England in the fifteenth century. I should mention that it is found in the earlier part of the book, which was published in 1499, shortly after the author's first mission to England. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to throw additional light upon the customs referred to. I will translate the passage entire. It is found in the fourth chapter of the first book, the chapter which treats of the origin of marriage, &c.:—

"Among the Romans, according to Festus, three boys who had each a father and mother living, accompanied the bride, one to carry before the party a torch of white-thorn, for the marriage took place at night, as we are told by Plutarch in his *Problems*, and the two others to support the bride. The torch was borne in honour of Ceres, that as Ceres, who is held to be the mother of earth and creatrix of all its products, feeds mortals, so the bride becoming a housewife might feed her children. The custom is preserved to this day, especially in England, that two youths accompany the lady, as *paranymphe*, to church, where the priest blesses her and her husband, and two men bring them home, while a third, instead of a torch, bears before them a vessel of silver or of gold. The bride—at all events in country places—is led home with a *wreath of corn* (*spicea corona*) upon her head, or carrying the wreath in her hand, or else, as she enters the house, wheat is thrown upon her head, as though fertility were to follow from this ceremony. But to return to Roman customs. . . . As soon as the bride was brought into the house a peculiar drink was offered for her to taste :

Nec pigeat tritum niveo cum lacte papaver
Sumere et expressis mella liquata favis ;

Cum primum cupido Venus est deducta marito
Hoc bibit; ex illo tempore nupta fuit.

Ovid. *Fast.*

Let poppy bruised and snow-white milk be dress'd
With liquid honey from the cells express'd ;
When Venus first was brought to Vulcan's side,
Of this she drank, and thus became a bride.

"Instead of all these ingredients honey only is at present tasted upon these occasions at Rome. In the same manner among the English the bride, after the priest has pronounced the blessing in the church, begins to drink, the groom and the other persons present doing after her the like."

I can throw no further light upon the ceremonies here mentioned, except by the suggestion that the Italian clergyman was very probably mistaken in supposing there was any connection between the English customs and those which he cites them to illustrate. The drinking last mentioned was, we may conjecture, a loving-cup which was drunk to the health of the bride and bridegroom,—a ceremony now deferred till the conclusion of the wedding breakfast. The gold or silver vessel, which was carried before the wedding party, may have been the tankard of Hippocras, Tyre, or Malvesey, which was taken to church for this purpose. The *paranymphe*, in the shape of bridemen, still survive, but an orange-flower wreath has been substituted for the wheat garland of our great-great-grandmothers.

The following passage in Harrison's well-known *Description of England*, circa 1585, which is prefixed to Hollinshed's *Chronicle*, may allude to the disuse of some of the customs referred to by Polydore Vergil:—"The superfluous numbers of idle wakes, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales called also dirge-ales, with the *heathenish rioting at bride-ales*, are well diminished and laid aside."

Yours, &c. F. M. N.

THE LORD MAYOR'S PAGEANT OF 1684.

11, *Montpelier-square, Bröampton.*

MR. URBAN,—Among the "waifs and strays" of ephemeral literature there are few pamphlets of greater rarity than those which described the pageants exhibited in London on the occasion of the inauguration of its Lord Mayor.

In 1831 Mr. John Gough Nichols appended to his *Account of London Pageants* a bibliographical list of these productions of the civic poets laureate.

Induced by that list, and by a few scattered notices of the contents of these pamphlets, I was led to publish under the auspices of the late Percy Society two volumes descriptive of these annual celebrations, for which purpose I visited the Bodleian and other public and private libraries, and, though I was unable to see many of those which figured in Mr. Nichols's list, yet I had the advantage of that gentleman's knowledge in adding many notes and additions to my book. After that, a few more came under my inspection, which I described in the introduction to a collection of songs from civic pageants published also by the Percy Society; and I now owe to the courtesy of John Bruce, esq. Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, the communication of one other pageant which I had not seen before, and which that gentleman discovered in the library of Sir Harry Verney, Bart. It is comparatively late in date, but is the production of one of the best of City poets, Thomas Jordan, who enlivened his pageants with songs and speeches to a greater extent than others who had preceded him, and showed considerable ability in whimsical impersonations. The title runs thus:—

"LONDON'S ROYAL TRIUMPH for the City's Loyal Magistrate. Performed on Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1684, at the inauguration of the Rt. Honble. Sir James Smith, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London. Devised and composed by Tho. Jordan, Gent."

The first pageant was exhibited in Cheapside, and represented the chariot of Industry, "accommodated with twelve virgins" and "the speaker," *Metropolis*, "a majestick, masculine woman, sitting on a seat of Maioralty, like that of the hustings in Guild-hall, thus habited: a black curl'd peruke, and on it a silver helmet, with a large plume of feathers, red, white, green, orange, and blew, which are her martial habillements. A velvet gown of scarlet and purple in pale, equally divided. A bright chain of gold double about her shoulders, a gold scarf about her middle, deep fringed with silver; in one hand she bears the City sword, and the banner emblazoned with the civic arms in the other."

Her twelve companions represent the twelve livery companies. They each bear the shield of arms used by them respectively, and are thus habited: 1. *Mercatura*, for the Mercers, wears a silver robe, a mantle of pink sarsnet, and a gold coronet. 2. *Aromatoria*, for the Grocers, wears a white satin robe, a black sarsnet mantle fringed with silver, and a silver coronet sprinkled with cloves. 3. *Pannaria*, for the Drapers, wears a purple robe, a scarlet mantle, and a wreath of bays tipped with gold. 4. *Piscaria*, for the Fishmongers, is dressed in sea-green and silver. 5. *Aurifera*, for the Goldsmiths, wears a gold robe, a silver mantle, and a crown imperial; holding a touchstone in her left hand. 6. *Pellicula*, for the Skinners, in a robe of ermine, a mantle of gold, and an imperial crown. 7. *Vestitaria*, for the Merchant-tailors, in a robe of scarlet, a purple mantle, and sea-green coronet, on whose top is a ship under sail. 8. *Minutaria*, for the Haberdashers, in a robe of sky-colour and gold, a mantle of divers colours, her "locks full tyed with sundry sorts of small ribbon of various colors, a gaudy chaplet of divers delightful flowers." 9. *Salina*, for the Salters, in a sky-colored robe, a carnation mantle, both fringed with gold, and a chaplet of white and yellow roses. 10. *Ferraria*, for the Ironmongers, in a robe of red satin and a gold mantle, "tyed with a broad Mazerine blew ribbon." 11. *Vinitoria*, for the Vintners, in a robe of white silk embroidered with vines, grapes, and leaves; on her head a wreath of vine and grapes. 12. *Lanaria*, for the Cloth-workers, in a robe of black and gold, with a silver mantle and a coronet of golden teazles. The chariot was drawn by two lions on, *peletted* SABLE—one rode by a "young Oriental Indian negro royally arrayed," bearing the English banner; the other by "a West Indian *cacick* or lord," bearing the Lord Mayor's banner. *Metropolis*, "with majestic motion, grandeur, and gravity," addresses a speech to the Mayor explanatory of the pageant, ending with moral exhortations on his duties.

The second pageant, called "the fabrick of Fate," is described as "a delightful structure of curious dimensions according to the composite order of architecture, artfully painted and richly gilded, containing ten emblematic figures, Fortune, Long-life, Strength, Riches, Beauty, Honour, Liberty, Pleasure, Fancy, and Agility, who are all "in contention with Fortune which of their qualities doth most merit preheminnence, and are particularly answered in repartee by the goddess Fortune, vocally, *in stilo recitativo*—"

Fortune. I am the great goddess
That governs the bodies
Of mortals by sea and by land;
What men cannot hit
By Strength, wealth, and wit,
I do but with turning my hand.

Chorus. Then cease your contention, and silence your brawl,
Ye quarrel for nothing, 'tis Fortune doth all.

2.

Long-life. Long-life, long-life, long-life is a thing
That pleases the peasant, and comforts the king:
In lusty long life there be many expedients,
Long life is the promised reward of obedient.

Fortune. But when with diseases and crosses attended,
They dayly do wish that their long life was ended.

3.

Strength. Strength, when 'tis well managed with valour and vigor,
Subdues mighty princes, and rules them with rigor;
'Tis bold and imperious; it stoutly endures,
Makes courtiers of coblers, and barons of brewers:
Turns kingdoms to states—

Fortune. But when Fortune prohibits,
Then down go the states-men, and up go the jibbets.

4.

Riches. 'Tis rare to be rich; for in riches men find
All things that are pleasant for body or mind:
It comprehends all things—'tis treasure that paints
Rebellion, and gave a long life to such saints.

Fortune. But when they were drawn on a sledge or a cart,
Wealth could not prevail, saints and angels must part.

Chorus. Then cease your contention, and silence your brawl,
For Riches hath wings, and will fly from ye all.

5.

Beauty. There is no such treasure as bright Beauty brings;
'Tis pleasure to all, and it captivates kings:
To female fair faces men all do their duty,
Troy-town is in ashes, burn'd down by a beauty;

Fortune. But, after ten years spent in war for a feather,
The town and the trifle ly buried together.

Chorus. Then cease your contention, &c.

6.

Honour. Men hazard long life, wealth, and beauty for Honor,
The wealthiest and wisest do all doat upon her;
True Honour's derived from royal relation:
'Tis Honour's the cause of this day's celebration.

Fortune. Your Honour's mistaken, for Fortune's power such is,
She can make a dairy-wench rise to a dutchess.

Chorus. Long-life, Strength, and Beauty, and Honour must fall
To nothing; but he that hath Fortune, hath all.

Fortune, then, in a rhyming speech, declares that she will protect

“ London's Lord Mayor,
And with my benediction charm his chayr,
His sword, and balance, that no plotting zealot
May wrong the magistrate, the prince, or prelate;
And that his twelve months' regiment may be
Blest in the progress and catastrophe.”

The speech ended, the Mayor proceeds to “ Bow-steeple,” where the third pageant is placed, representing “ a rustick building, called a grove or grotto, in which there sit four couple of princely shepherds and shep-

herdesses, who, in pastoral order to the Mayor and Recorder, do sweeten their throats with musical notes, where in madrigal manner, with scrip, hook, and banner, with bag-pipe and fiddle, and a ram in the

middle, with courage undaunted, they cheerfully chant it," and sing a love ditty, "Pastor Fido the great Shepherd," ad-

ressing the Mayor in a figurative speech, and exhorting him to

"Secure his flock from the voracious maws
Of wolves, and little foxes' teeth and paws."

After much good counsel, an "amorous shepherd and shepherdess" sing another love ditty, and "my Lord departeth well pleased, and with his reverend retinue proceedeth in his progress towards Guild-hall, but is once more intercepted by a fourth pageant, called the Downs of Delight, where are divers poor shepherds and shepherdesses singing, dancing, piping, vaulting, tumbling, with all the accomplishments of a pastoral scene of drolls; and the old spyder (I mean spinner), at her woollen wheel, whilst the corders claw it away: and every person in the scene strives with one another who shall be

most eminent in the curiosity of confusion and dignity of disorder. The observation of which sent my Lord away in a fit of laughter, which lasted till he came to Grocers'-hall," where the banquet is held. "The several silk-works and triumphs are likewise conveyed into Blackwell-hall, and the children that sit in the pageants there refresh themselves." The description concludes with a song as "A welcome home to the King and Duke, upon their return from Newmarket, Oct. 23, 1684, and passing through the city." It ends thus—

"Guild-hall yields no ryots, the rabbles are banish'd,
The king, duke, and city, one government steers,
Tub-doctors are silenced, and tumults are vanish'd,
As vapours disperse when *Apollo* appears."

The chief interest of this pageant consists in the curious impersonation of the twelve great livery companies, all "properly habited" for the delectation of the citizens, and of which I do not remember another instance. The political allusions are also of interest, particularly in stanza 4 of the song, which takes for its theme the

execution of the regicides by Charles the Second. The concluding lines of the last extract allude to the warfare between court and city, which ended in that unconstitutional act—the suspension of the city charter.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
F. W. FAIRHOLT.

NORDEN, THE TOPOGRAPHER.

MR. URBAN,—The following particulars relating to this industrious writer, taken as they are from original sources, will, I trust, prove of some interest to your readers. Where little is actually known, additional information is valued in a higher proportion than its intrinsic worth would otherwise justify; and everything relating to the private affairs of John Norden is involved in the greatest obscurity.

In many of Norden's writings there are direct references to his narrow circumstances, and by the first of the following documents it is clear that the straitened condition of his pecuniary affairs must have existed at the date it refers to. In the thirty-eighth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign John Norden "of Fulham"* appealed to the Court of Requests on behalf of himself and some friends who were involved with him in his refusal to repay with interest a loan of 15*l*. The history of the transaction will best be read in the

language of the original. Norden prayed for an injunction to restrain the parties complained of from suing him upon his bond, which he had given to secure the loan and the interest which was agreed upon, at the rate of about 40 per cent. per annum.

The tale of the scrivener, when first applied to, was one that is still found to answer in similar cases; "he had not anie monie of his owne, nor knew of anie that would be lent after the rate of tenn poundes in the hundred," but he knew of some one of whom it might be obtained at a *little* higher rate of interest; so the bargain was concluded for 15*l*. to be lent for three months for 33*s*. 4*d*. Norden, after repaying interest to the amount of a third of the principal in nine months, found that he had entered into a very bad bargain, and, making use of what seems to be an extraordinary condition under which the loan had been agreed upon, prayed that the forms of the Court of Requests might be

* The preface to the Survey of Middlesex and Hertford was written at Norden's "poore house, neere Fulham, 4 November, 1596," the very year of this loan transaction. See "Norden's Description of Essex," edited for the Camden Society by Sir Henry Ellis, *Introd.* xliij.

put in operation, to enable him to shew, from the evidence of the persons then suing him and his sureties, that the man who really lent the money was dead, and that another had been put in his place to obtain recovery of the loan.

There is a curious circumstance respecting Norden, over which considerable doubt still rests,—Were the topographer and the writer of theological works (some of which have strange titles) one and the same person? Sir Henry Ellis, in the many particulars he has collected relating to Norden in the publication of the Camden Society already referred to, has not cleared up this point. By “racking the style” of the two sets of writings some important variety or similarity might perhaps be traced, and in the following document there is an expression which appears to me somewhat to smack of the theologian. Then, as now, few complainants perhaps knew to the fullest extent how scandalously they had been treated till their counsel had drawn their bill or stated their case, and therein it is found that the most direful treatment is complained of, and the most disastrous results alleged as the probable consequences of the defendant's misdeeds. But the allegation of Norden, that the usurious agreement on the part of the scrivener “was altogether against Christianitie and good conscience” is a form of animadversion which I have not hitherto met with in similar documents, and one which may be thought to savour of a peculiar direction of mental occupation:—

“To the Quenes most excellent Matie.

“In moste humble wise complayninge, sheweth unto yo^r moste excellent Matie yo^r Highnes faythfull and obedient subject John Norden of Fulham in the countie of Middlesex gent. George Allen of the cittie of Westminster cooke, and *

Wagget of the same scriyverer, That wheras yo^r Highnes seyde subject John Norden, about two yeares now laste paste, havinge some extraordinarie occasion to use monie, repayed unto one * Pearson a scriyverer without Temple Barr, London, and willed him to procure him the summe of ffyfteene poundes upon interestre, wherupon the seyde * Pearson, intendinge to make an unconscionable gayne of yo^r Highnes seyde subject, and neverthelesse to gyve somme couller or liklyhoode that the same might be profitable unto yo^r Highnes seyde subject, told yo^r Highnes seyde subject that he had not anie monie of his owne nor knew of anie that would be lent after the rate of tenn poundes in the hundred, neverthelesse if yo^r Highnes seyde subject so pleased he would pro-

cure unto him yo^r Highnes seyde subject, from one Charles Barnabye (a man altogether unknown unto yo^r seyde subject), the some of fyfteene poundes, so as yo^r Highnes seyde subject would enter bande† unto the seyde Charles Barnabye to pay unto him for the loane therof for three monethes the sume of xxxij^s iiij^d, wth condicion if the same Charles so longe should live, wherupon yo^r Highnes seyde subject, by reason of the urgent occasions he then had to use monie, and intendinge withall verie shortlie to make meanes to satisfie the same and to intreat the seyde Charles Barnabye, when he should come to his acquayntance, to mitigate some parte of the same extreame contract, was constrained and dyd enter bande, together wth two sufficient sureties, unto the sayde Charles Barnabye, in the some of thertye poundes, wth condicion to the effect aforesayd, and payd unto the seyde *

Person the seyde intrest for nyne monethes after the rate aforesayd, making for the seyde lone and securing(?) therof three severall contractes one after the other, so that the seyde Peerson receyvid of yo^r seyde subject to the use of the same Barnabye, whose factor in that behaulfe the seyde Peerson was, the somme of five poundes for the interest at the seid thre severall deyes. After w^{ch} yo^r Highnes seyde subject, perceyvinge the great inconvenience he had entred into, and that the practise of the seyde Peerson and Barnabye was to make yo^r seyde subject enter into the seyde bandes, wth a perswacion that the seyde Barnabye whose person yo^r seyde subject knew not, might dye and so yo^r subject should be eased of the repayment of the seyde xv^{li}. But if the seyde Barnabye should have dyed, he beinge (as indeede he was) unknown unto yo^r seyde subject, yet might the seyde Peerson find some of the same name that might demaund the same monie. And havinge credeblye hearde that the seyde Charles Barnabye, of whome the seyde Peerson procured the seyde monie, was dead, he yo^r seyde subject did therfore retayne in his handes and custodie and not satisfie the seyde usurious intrest untill he might be further advertized of the truth therof, wherupon the therde seyde bande was presentlie putt in sute at the common law. And yo^r Highnes seyde subject, fearinge the daunger that might be brought upon his sureties, and withall knowing that if the seyde Charles Barnabye, of whome the monie was borrowed, were dead, yet if the seyde Peerson could bringe fourth anie other of that name (yo^r subject not beinge able to disprove it), the penalte of the seyde bande would be re-

* Blanks in original.

† Bond.

covered agaynst him and his sureties, was contented and dyd enter new bande unto the seyd Charles Barnabye, together wth yo^r other seyd subjectes, George Allen and * Waggett, in the sume of fortie pounds, with condicion for the payment of twentie three poundes xiiij^s iiij^d, in lieu and recompence of the seyd xvth. Now so it is, if it may please yo^r moste excellent Ma^{tie}, the seyd Charles Barnaby and *

Peerson have (as yo^r subject thinketh) confederated and combined themselves together of a covet-nouse desire to reape out themselves unreasonable gayne by the intollerable losse of yo^r Highnes seyd subjecte, well knowing as yo^r seyd subject thinketh that the seyd Charles Barnabye, of whome the seyd monie was first borrowed, is (and before the first day of payment aforseid was) dead, and so by the seyd bargayne the seyd latter band in equitie and conscience is discharged; and fearinge that the truth of the premisses will in time be brought to light, upon the verie first breach of the seyd obligacion have so wrought that the seyd Charles Barnaby hath comenced severall sutes agaynst yo^r Highnes seyd subjectes upon the seyd band at the comon lawe, and wth all extremetie doth prosecute the same, intending to take the whole penaltie of the seyd obligacion contrarie to all equitie and good conscience. In tender consideracion wherof, and forasmuch as yo^r Highnes seyd subjecte can not prove that the seyd Charles Barnaby, of whome the monie was first borrowed, is dead, but by the oathes of the said Charles Barnaby, in whose name yo^r Highnes seyd subjectes now are sued, and of the seyd *

Peerson, who was so pryvy to the seyd contract, and that yo^r seyd subject hopeth that they will in their aunsweres upon their oathes confesse the truth of the premisses. And forasmuch as the seyd agreement was so untollerable usurious and altogether agaynst Christianetie and good conscience, and for that your Highnes seyd subject hath (as aforescyd) within nyne monethes after the receyt of the seyd xvth repaid vth therof, may it please yo^r moste excellent Ma^{tie}, the premisses considered, to graunt unto yo^r seyd subject yo^r most gratus wrytt of Privie Seal, to be directed to the seyd Charles Barnaby and * Peerson, comaunding them and eyther of theym therby at a

certaine day, and under a certaine payne therein to be lymitted, personallie to appeare before yo^r Ma^{tie} in yo^r Highnes honorable Court of Requestes, and then and ther to aunswer the premisses and to sett downe the trew name, addition, and place of abode of the said Charles Barnaby, in whose name the first band was so taken, and further to stand to and abide suche order and directyon therein as to yo^r Highnes and yo^r counsell in the seyd Court shalbe thought agreeable wth equitie and conscience. And also to graunt unto yo^r seyd subjectes yo^r most gratus wrytt of Injunction, to be directed to the seyd Charles Barnaby, his counsellors, attorneys, and solicitors, upon a payn therein to be lymitted, noe further to prosecute or proceed in any action or sute upon the seyd band untill such time as other and further order be by yo^r Highnes and yo^r seyd counsell taken therein. And yo^r Ma^{tie} seyd subjectes, accordyng to their most bounden dutes, shall daylie pray to God for the prosperous preservation of your most excellent Ma^{tie} in health and felicity long to reigne over us.

(Endorsed) xij^o die Febr^r a^o R^o R^o

Elisabeth^e &c. xxxviiij^o.

Defend' vocet^r per nuncium

(signed) JUL. CÆSAR.

"Joh'es Norden versus Carolum Barnabye def."

The next document is a copy of the original letter of Norden to King James, endorsed 6 Jan. 1604, praying to be appointed Surveyor to the duchy of Cornwall. It refers to his former labours in "describinge some of the shyres of Englande," some part of which he had presented to the King, and it somewhat vaguely speaks of promises of pecuniary support as having been made to him in reward of his services, in the "travaile" of which and in his prosecution of the promised allowance, he alleges, he had spent near 1,000*l*. "to his undoinge." § King James was evidently favourably disposed towards Norden in this matter, and the memorandum made by Sir Thomas Lake, clerk of the Privy Seal, and afterwards principal Secretary of State, upon the petition, was probably indited from the King's own lips. The answer of the Lords Nottingham and Cranborne will be remarked as equally pithy and satisfactory.

Here then we have the record of the

§ In the address to King James upon his accession, Norden, while begging earnestly for employment, makes a statement very similar to a portion of the following letter; he says that he had been "employed by authority in the re-description of the shires of England," in which he had spent above one thousand marks and five years, and alludes to the "great impoverishment" he had experienced in trying to obtain his promised allowance from Queen Elizabeth.—Sir H. Ellis's Introduction to Norden's Survey of Essex, p. xxxiv.

commencement of Norden's connection with the duchy of Cornwall, for which he was afterwards extensively employed.

"To the Kynges moste excellent Ma^{ty},"

"The humble petition of yo^r Ma^{ty}'s moste faythfull subjecte, John Norden,

"Whoe moste humbly beseecheth yo^r Ma^{ty} that wher he hath bene a petitioner unto your Highnes for some recompence for former employmentes in the describinge of some of the shyres of Englande, wherof yo^r Ma^{ty} graciosly accepted some part at yo^r poore subjectes handes, wth a princelie desire to have releved yo^r subjecte, whose hath spent in the travaile and the attendance for his promised allowance nere 1,000^{li}. to his undoinge. And the honorable persons to whose considerac'ons yo^r Ma^{ty} referred his recompence to be sett down, not seeming willinge to drawe anie thinge from yo^r Ma^{ty} for his reliefe chargeable unto yo^r Highnes.

"His moste humble sute unto yo^r Ma^{ty} is, That the same would be pleased to graunte him the office of Survey^r of yo^r Ma^{ty}'s landes belonging unto the Duchie of Cornwall (as yo^r Ma^{ty} hath latelie made a peculier auditor for the same), a service which wilbe profitable unto yo^r Ma^{ty}, and where-by yo^r Highnes' honorable officers of yo^r Highnes' land revenues may be truly informed of the estate of everye perticular. Humbly referringe the fee and allowance for his charge and travaile unto yo^r moste excellent Ma^{ty}, or to such of their honors as it shall please the same to appoynt to afford consideration of yo^r poore subjectes deservinge in the service. And he shall hold himselfe royally recompenced at y^r Ma^{ty}'s handes, and shall endeavour to performe the service wth faythfull care and diligence.

"The K. Ma^{ty}'s pleasure is that the Lo. Admirall and the Lo. Viscount Cranborn, who gave testimony to his Ma^{ty} of this petitioner's service, shall consider whether this be a meet sute for his Ma^{ty} to grant him, and thereof certefy his Highnes.

(Signed) THO. LAKE.

"Wee thincke this suyte fitt for the petitioner, and he fit for it, if it see like yo^r Ma^{ty}."

(Signed) NOTINGHAM. CRANBORNE.

(Endorsed) 6 Jan. 1604. The Lo. Admirall and the L. of Cranborn, for John Norden, to be Surveyo^r of the Duchy of Cornwall."

I will now give some particulars show-

ing the rate at which Norden was paid for professional labours.

The Survey of the Castle and Forest of Windsor is known to have been one of Norden's greatest works; the MS. Harl. No. 3,749, is one of the most splendid of the kind remaining.* In Mr. Devon's "Issues of the Exchequer, James I." (p. 71) we see by the following entry what was given to Norden for it.

"3rd of August, 1607. To John Norden, in part payment of an order, dated the last day of August 1607, for the sum of 100^{li}. parcel of 200^{li}. limited by a privy seal dated 3rd August 1607, to be taken to him as of his Majesty's free gift and reward, for taking a survey of the Castle and Forest of Windsor with the parks thereunto belonging, whereof he hath made and presented unto his Majesty an exact description,—100^{li}."

With regard to Norden's pay under the Duchy of Cornwall, we find at p. 313 of the same work this entry.

"27 November, 1613. To John Norden, appointed to survey the late Prince's lands in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, &c. the sum of 102^{li}. 13s. 4d. in full payment of 202^{li}. 13s. 4d.; to wit, 182^{li}. 13s. 4d. for the charges of himself, servants, and horses, employed in the said survey, by the space of 138 days, at 26s. 8d. the day; and 20^{li}. for abstracting and engrossing the first book for the Prince and some of his council, of which said sum there was formerly imprested unto him 100^{li}. according to a list of the particular debts of the said Prince, subscribed and allowed by his Majesty, 102^{li}. 13s. 4d."

By the kindness of a friend I have been favoured with an examination of two of Norden's original bills in the years 1620 and 1621, as deputy of Sir Richard Smith, general surveyor of the duchy. The first is for 99^{li}. 15s. 4d. for 74 days' work at 26s. 8d. the day; 66^{li}. 13s. 4d. having been received in advance. The second bill is for 121^{li}. 6s. 8d. of which 66^{li}. 13s. 4d. had been prepaid. It is for the services of the father and son, the former at the daily rate mentioned above, the latter at half that amount.

Both bills are for surveys in various counties. The rate of pay allowed to Norden was certainly very good, higher than the profession obtain at the present day, and, with the engagements Norden had at such a rate, the embarrassed state of his affairs must have been owing to other circumstances.

Yours, &c. J. B.

* Introd. to the Essex Survey, p. xxv.

EMENDATION OF A PASSAGE IN CORIOLANUS.

MR. URBAN,—My attention having been attracted to a letter, signed "F.J.V." in your last number, upon a proposed emendation of a doubtful passage in Coriolanus, I venture to offer what I conceive to be a very obvious and common-sense reading of what we are told is a most difficult and puzzling passage. To me, I confess, it is somewhat singular that so much time and critical acumen should be spent upon a comparatively modern writer with so small an amount of profit.

The emendations upon the passage in question appear to be simply wild conjectures, which no scholar would venture to risk in castigating a Greek or Latin author. Why then should the language of Shakspeare, at all times so forcible yet simple, so full of sense yet so easy of comprehension, be tortured into the silliest nonsense which learned ease can invent?

Take the passage before us :—

I took him :

Made him joint servant with me : gave him way
In all his own desires : nay, let him choose
Out of my files, his projects to accomplish,
My best and freest men : serv'd his designments
In my own person : *help to reap the fame
Which he did end all his.*

Anfidius is here summing up all that he has done for Coriolanus, closing his catalogue of favours by saying that he (Anfidius) had "*help to reap the fame which did end all his*," or which, in the end, *belonged solely to Coriolanus*.

The *he* in the last line is redundant—a mere printer's blunder; and the entire passage stands correctly thus :—

help to reap the fame

Which did end all his.

Yours, &c. AUGUSTUS GUEST.

Note.—With submission to Dr. Guest, we still think that the suggestion of our correspondent Mr. Vipian—that *end* is equivalent to *his*—is not only happy but probable, as supported by the passage from All's Well that Ends Well. It is possible to spend too little as well as too much time in deciding upon such points of criticism; and Dr. Guest has in his haste omitted to notice that the omission of the word *he* in the last line would impair the rhythm of the verse: and would require some other alteration, such as, *The which*, &c. If his own ear does not tell him this, he should consult the Essay on Rhythm by his namesake the Master of Caius.—*Edis.*

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Proposed Reform of the University of Oxford—Foundation of a Latin Professorship at Oxford—Public Libraries and Museums—Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle—Library of the Northampton Architectural Society—Geological Museum at the London University College—Zoological Society—Anniversaries of the Palaeontographical, Statistical, and London Medical Societies—Printers' Pension Society—The Thornton Schools—University of Aberdeen—Christ's Hospital—The Palace of Westminster—The New Crystal Palace—Manufactures of the United States of America—Proposed Memorial to Archbishop Leighton—Map of London in the Olden Time—Fictitious Views of the Fortifications of London—Forged Antiquities—Darling's Clerical Library—Letter of Oliver Cromwell and Royal Autographs.

On the 17th March Lord John Russell introduced to the House of Commons the ministerial measure for the better government of the *University of Oxford*. The principal details are as follow :—

First, as to the constitution of the University, it is proposed to establish or revive a certain assembly, to be termed *Congregation*; this *Congregation* is to elect a Council, and to this Council are to be transferred, on the first day of next Michaelmas Term, "all the powers, privileges, and functions now possessed or exercised by the Hebdomadal Board," heretofore the governing body of the University (which it will be remembered is now composed exclusively, with the exception of seats assigned to the Proctors, of the of Colleges or Halls). The mem-

bers of *Congregation* are created by certain prescribed qualifications, which will be found to include the following persons: 1. the High Steward; 2. the Heads of Colleges and Halls; 3. Canons of Christ Church; 4. the Proctors; 5. the Deputy-Steward, the Public Orator, the Keeper of the Archives, the Assessor, the Registrar, the University Counsel, the Librarians and Sub-Librarians of the University Library, and the Keepers of the University Museums (the two latter classes conditionally); 6. the Professors, Public Readers, Prælectors, and Assistant or Deputy-Professors; 7. the Public Examiners; 8. all members of the Council; 9. Tutors of Colleges and Halls, and other officers (or one of such) engaged in the discipline of these societies; 10. all Masters of private

Halls; 11. all residents who may have at any time been qualified by the possession for three years or upwards of any of the foregoing qualifications; 12. all non-residents who may have been so qualified for twelve years; 13. all residents habitually engaged in the study of some branch of learning or science; 14. all such persons as may, under conditions specified, be added to the above-mentioned classes.

Such is to be the constituency of Congregation, and Congregation is to elect, as members of the University Council, six Heads of Colleges or Halls, six Professors, and six members of Convocation, being of not less than five years' standing. To these are to be added, as official members, the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, together with one Head of a College, and one Professor appointed by the Chancellor, and one other Professor, always of the Theological Faculty, to be elected separately as aforesaid. The Council, thus consisting of twenty-four members, is to have the privilege of framing statutes, to be promulgated in Congregation—Congregation having the power of discussion in English, but not of moving amendments, except previously, and by writing, on the first notification of the measure. Such is an outline of the University constitution.

For the reform of the collegiate foundations, the better application of their revenues, the improvement of the Fellowship system, and the extension of the University, certain general regulations are to be enacted of the character following:—All oaths directed against the disclosure of college matters, or the acceptance of college changes, are to be abolished. All preferential claims to college preferment arising from other circumstances than those of personal qualifications are, with certain exceptions, to be extinguished. Subject to these exceptions, all Fellowships and Scholarships are to be open to the whole University, and filled up by public examination. Fellowships are not to be made necessarily terminable, but they are to be held as vacated within one year from the time of election, unless the holder shall be resident for not less than twenty-four weeks in each year, and shall be occupied during such period either in tuition, or in the discharge of University or parochial duties, or in private study. Certain conditions, however, are contemplated admitting of non-residence, and leave of absence may be given by the Colleges for fixed purposes, and for periods not exceeding five years in the whole. It appears, too, that after twenty-one years' tenure of a Fellowship on these terms the holder may retire, as it were, upon two-thirds of his emoluments, without being any longer

bound by the foregoing obligations. Of course these arrangements are prospective, and do not affect existing interests. A retention of preferential claims to Fellowships seems to be still designed in favour of the lineal descendants of a founder, and of the holders of close Scholarships in Colleges where two or more close scholars can compete for the appointment, and where one-half of the whole number of Fellowships shall be open. Scholarships, too, may still, under certain conditions, be adjudged with reference to birth-place, education at any school, indigence, or membership of any College. All these exceptional cases, however, are to be rigorously scrutinized.

In extension of the University system, it is to be made allowable that any member of Convocation, being of a certain standing to be hereafter determined, may be licensed to open his own house, if within a mile and a-half of the University, as a private Hall for the reception of students, who are to be matriculated like other students, without the necessity of being entered at any existing Hall or College. As the Masters of these private Halls are to be members of Congregation, and as their students are to be admitted to all the privileges of the University, there is evidently room provided for an unlimited extension of academical education. Finally, and by way of bringing all these provisions into practical and early operation, certain Commissioners are to be appointed for the purposes of the act. The Colleges are then to be empowered to make ordinances of their own, subject to the Commissioners' approval, for the foundation of Professorships, the opening of Fellowships, and other desirable objects, and the University is to enjoy the same discretion with reference to the establishment of private Halls and other arrangements; but, if such ordinances shall not have been framed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1855, the Commissioners are to proceed to such work themselves. The statutes thus made by the Commissioners, if approved by Her Majesty in Council, are to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and, unless an address be presented against them from one House or other within forty days, are to become statutes of the University forthwith.

At a Convocation held at Oxford on the 14th March, a statute for establishing a Professorship of the Latin language and literature was carried by a majority of 26 to 17.

With the view of ascertaining the difficulties and impediments which prevent the

adoption of the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, chap. 65, "for enabling Town Councils to establish *Public Libraries and Museums*," the Society of Arts has issued a set of queries to the town clerks of all boroughs included in the Act. The points on which information is particularly requested are, whether the amount of the rate—one halfpenny per pound per annum—is sufficient, and whether the rate should be limited to the provision of the building, fixtures, &c. or be extended to the purchase of books, specimens, &c. Mr. Ewart has already brought in a bill to amend the Act in question. The bill applies to the whole of the United Kingdom, and purports to give the same facilities for establishing free public libraries and museums as have been enacted in respect to the establishing of baths and wash-houses and lodging-houses. The rate to be levied for the expense of a public library or museum, or both, is not to exceed 1d. in the pound in any one year; but money may be borrowed on the security of the rates for better carrying the Act into execution. The Act to be adopted by towns or districts of 8,000 inhabitants.

The *Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne* has one of the largest and best assorted libraries in the North of England, but the costly building which contains it entailed a heavy debt, which, though reduced from time to time, still amounts to 6,200l. At a recent meeting of the committee it was announced that Mr. Robert Stephenson (M.P. for Whitley), the eminent engineer, grateful for the advantages he derived from the library when a young man, had offered to pay off one-half of the debt, provided means are taken to pay the other half before the next anniversary, and that the annual subscription shall be reduced to one guinea. This liberal offer was of course accepted by the members, and every effort will be made to provide the amount by the time specified. The society has been in existence for sixty-one years, and the annual subscription was originally one guinea; afterwards this was altered to a guinea and a half, and since 1827 it has been two guineas—the number of members fluctuating, and latterly declining. The stipulated change in the amount of subscription will no doubt increase the number of subscribers, and render the society more effective, as has proved the case in the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The *Marquess of Northampton* has presented to the Architectural Society of the "cheaconry of Northampton all the duplicates of works of architectural and archæological art from his library at Castle . . . These, with a recent gift of Earl

Spencer, and presents from various other gentlemen, render the library a valuable acquisition to the county.

Sir Roderick Murchison and Mr. Greenough, the Father of Geology in this country, have presented their valuable collections of minerals and fossils to the London University College, with a view of assisting in the completion of a *Geological Museum* there, of which the nucleus already exists. It is stated that several other eminent geologists have also intimated their intention of adding to the collection.

The annual report of the *Zoological Society* gives an account of continually increasing public favour. Last year the number of persons, not Fellows of the Society, who visited the collections exceeded all precedent, the year of the Great Exhibition alone excepted. It is noticeable, however, that no day even in that memorable summer approached the spectacle which was witnessed on Whit Monday last, when upwards of 22,000 persons paid for admission to the Society's collection. "Although," says the report, "this vast multitude necessarily embraced many grades of the population, it is a most gratifying fact, which deserves to be recorded, that not a single instance of misconduct in any shape occurred during the whole day; but, on the contrary, the general character of the assemblage was that of earnest and intelligent enjoyment." Besides the additions made from time to time to the gardens, the chief point in the history of the collection during the past year, is the new and interesting re-arrangement of living fish, mollusca, zoophytes, and other aquatic animals.

The Annual General Meeting of the *Palæontographical Society* was held on the 24th March in the apartments of the Geological Society, Somerset House. The volume for 1853, now ready for delivery, contains the Fossil Corals of the Devonian Formation of Great Britain, by MM. Milne Edwards and Jules Haime, illustrated in 54 plates of 1042 figures.

The anniversary meeting of the *Statistical Society* took place on the 15th March, Earl Fitzwilliam, the President, in the chair. The number of members continues to increase, as do all the sources of income. A General Index to the first fifteen volumes of the Society's Journal, made by Mr. Wheatley, the Bibliographer and Librarian, is passing through the press. On a ballot taken for officers for the year ensuing, the following was declared to be the list, (the names in italics being those of new Members of Council): President, the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam; Treasurer, B. Phillips, esq.; Honorary Secretaries, W. D. Oswald, esq. and

W. A. Guy, M.B.; Council, J. Bird, M.D.; Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.; Lord A. Churchill; J. T. Danson, esq.; *Lord Viscount Ebrington*; W. Farr, esq.; J. W. Gilbert, esq.; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; *The Earl of Harrowby*; J. Heywood, esq.; T. Hodgkin, M.D.; *J. Hume, esq.*; *C. Jellicoe, esq.*; W. G. Lumley, esq.; Right Hon. H. Mackenzie; *Horace Mann, esq.*; W. Newmarch, esq.; Lord Overstone; the Lord Bishop of Oxford; *Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.*; Sir G. Staunton, Bart.; Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes; Sir J. Emerson Tennent; T. Tooke, esq.; Lord Harry G. Vane; Lord Wodehouse; the Rev. E. Wyatt-Edgell.

On the 8th March a large number of the leading members of the medical profession assembled at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, to celebrate the 85th anniversary of *The Medical Society of London*. The annual oration was delivered by Mr. H. Smith. The gold Fothergillian medal was presented to Mr. Richardson for his prize essay on the "Diseases of the Fœtus," and the silver Fothergillian medal was awarded to Dr. Routh for great services rendered to the society during the time he acted as one of its secretaries.

The Annual Report of the *Printers' Pension Society* announces the foundation of two additional pensions—viz. the Franklin Pension and the Caxton Pension; the first derived from the sale of the original press worked at by Benjamin Franklin in London; the second from the presentation to the Society of the funds originally subscribed for the erection of a monument to Caxton. These pensions will not be large in amount, we fear; but the money is appropriately bestowed. The amount handed over from the Caxton Committee, to become a light in the abode of some worthy servant of the art instead of being a lamp in Westminster, is about 175*l.* Efforts are being made to increase this sum by the subscriptions of such as feel an interest in the prosperity of this excellent charity. The proceeds of the last anniversary dinner amounted to 400*l.* Sir Robert Peel, M.P. for Tamworth, has consented to preside at the next, which will take place at the London Tavern on the 6th of May.

Mr. *Richard Thornton*, a well-known merchant in London, has recently erected and endowed, at a cost of 15,000*l.* some commodious schools for the parishes of Burton and Thornton, in Lonsdale, co. Westmerland, as a benefaction to the place of his nativity.

Colonel *W. B. Sykes*, one of the Directors of the East India Company, was

elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, on the 1st of March, by three out of the four Nations, and a numerical majority of votes of 140 to 105. Colonel Sykes has commended himself to the favourable notice of the University by placing a portion of his East Indian patronage at the disposal of the senators.

The vacancy of the *Presidency of Christ's Hospital* occasioned by the death of Mr. Alderman Thompson, has been seized upon to give testimony to the present unpopularity of the Corporation of London. The office has for three centuries been held by the magnates of the City—the Hospital having been, originally, a City foundation,—in modern phrase a workhouse for the pauper children of the metropolis. The President has been always an Alderman, and in several instances, including the last, the Alderman elected has been the Lord Mayor in office when a vacancy occurred. The opponents of the Corporation proposed the Duke of Cambridge: and he was elected by 216 votes, the Lord Mayor receiving only 87. His Royal Highness being in attendance, was immediately introduced and installed in the chair.

A return has been made to the House of Commons on the state and progress of the Art-decoration of the new *Palace of Westminster*. The return gives a list of the several statues and paintings completed or in progress, with a statement of their destination and expense. The estimate of cost is as follows:—House of Lords, fresco paintings, 4,800*l.*; metal statues, 4,680*l.*; upper waiting-hall, fresco paintings, 3,500*l.*; St. Stephen's-hall, statues, 8,600*l.*; the Prince's chamber, statues, 3,835*l.*; bas-reliefs, 750*l.*; portrait of Henry VII. 50*l.*; the Queen's robing-room, 4,800*l.*; the Peers' robing-room, 9,000*l.*; the Peers' corridor, 3,650*l.*; the Commons' corridor, 3,650*l.*; sundry works, 220*l.*; and adding 5,800*l.* expended in premiums in the Exhibitions of 1843 and 1847, and for the purchase of two cartoons exhibited in 1845,—the total cost of what has been undertaken will amount to 53,335*l.*, of which the sum of 29,660*l.* has been already paid. The remainder will only be required by degrees, for a large proportion of the works are not completed. The Peers' robing-room, for instance, is not yet built; but a sum of not less than 9,000*l.* is devoted to the nine fresco paintings which are to be placed in this apartment, and which the artist, Mr. J. R. Herbert, was to have nine years from April, 1851, to complete. They are to be Scripture subjects, the illustrations to "have reference to the idea of Justice on earth, and its development in Law

and Judgment. The subjects selected are—Moses bringing down the tables of the law to the Israelites; the fall of man; his career with a labourer's judgment of Solomon; the visit of the Queen of Sheba; the founding of the Temple; the judgment of Daniel; Daniel in the lions' den; the vision of Daniel. The eight paintings for the Peers' corridor, which are not yet commenced, are to indicate the hero's virtues displayed on both sides during the Civil Wars; and the Commons' corridor is to continue and complete the subjects. The Commission have determined that in the corridors or halls connected with the central hall, the chronological series of subjects or of personages shall begin from that hall. The statues in St. Stephen's Hall, when completed, will represent Seiden, Hampden, Lord Falkland, Lord Clarendon, Lord Somers, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chatham, Lord Mansfield, Burke, Fox, Pitt, and Grattan. Those of Clarendon, Falkland, and Hampden are completed; the remainder, excepting the four last-named, are commissioned. Mr. Dyce is the only artist employed who for a limited period receives a salary. He is at present engaged in painting "The Legend of King Arthur," and the agreement provides that he shall receive a salary of £600. a year for six years.

The *Crystal Palace Company* are proceeding with their great work with undiminished enterprise. They have voted the raising of £50,000. more money, making a million in all; they are letting their space fast at from 7s. 6d. to 60s. a square foot; in one instance 500l. has been given for a plot of space 8 feet by 8; and seven Industrial Courts are to be erected under the superintendence of Messrs. Barry, Tite, Thomas, Stokes, Grace, Charpentier, and Semper, for the use of exhibitors. The art and natural history works are proceeding with great rapidity and beauty under the guidance of Messrs. Layard, Owen Jones, and Digby Wyatt, and Professors Owen, Forbes, Latham, and Sir Joseph Paxton. The idea of a monster organ is relinquished. The water-towers at each end of the building have not been found adequate for filling the fountains, but 20,000l. will set that right—not soon enough, however, to exhibit the *jets d'eau* at the close of May, when the building is positively to be opened. Up to the present time the sum of 679,720l. has been expended under the following heads: Purchase of land, 50,240l.; Purchase and removal of the materials of the original building, 95,000l.; Construction of the building of the Crystal Palace, 40l.; Tunnel, heating apparatus,

&c., 24,550l.; Wings, water-towers, &c., 47,900l.; Hydraulic works, 93,670l.; Park terraces, gardens, &c. 98,214l.; New roads and approaches, &c. 1,150l.; Plants, garden works, & outbuildings, &c. inside the palace, 64,000l.; Natural history illustrations, 11,170l.; Fine Art Courts,—Pompeian, Athenian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Medæval, Renaissance, Italian, and Byzantine, 2,500l.; Collection of Sculpture, 2,000l.; Sundry fittings throughout the building, 7,000l.; General expenses, including engineering staff, superintendence, officers' salaries, law and Parliamentary expenses, surveying, rent and taxes, and miscellaneous disbursements, 50,840l.

The British Commissioners who went last year to New York to attend the American Industrial Exhibition, finding its opening postponed, determined to employ the interval in separately visiting various parts of the United States in which raw materials were likely to be most abundant, mechanical skill most largely applied, manufacturing industry fairly established, and art and science most perfectly developed. The reports on two of these tours have just been presented to Parliament—one made by Mr. George Wallis, who undertook the examination of most of the departments of manufacturing industry; the other by Mr. Joseph Whitworth, chiefly on machinery. Both reports contain a great mass of interesting information on the present condition of the United States.

A proposal is in circulation to erect some sepulchral memorial near the grave of *Archbishop Leighton*. He lies buried at Horsted Keynes, in the county of Sussex, in which village, after his resignation of the see of Glasgow in 1673-4, he resided until his death in 1681. During that period he constantly took part in the performance of the church services either at Horsted Keynes or one of the neighbouring parishes, and frequently visited the poor and sick. His body was deposited in a small aisle or chapel on the south-east side of the church, belonging to Edward Lightmaker, esq. his brother-in-law. About seventy years ago that chapel having fallen into decay, was pulled down, and probably at that time the Archbishop's gravestone was broken, and the fragments placed against the adjacent wall, where they remain. The several objects proposed are, 1. a simple and appropriate tomb; 2. new sittings in the church, particularly for the school children; and 3. some stained glass in the chancel window; the surplus, if any, to be devoted to the better endowment of the parish schools. Those who assisted in perpetuating the hallowed

memorials of Ken and of Hooker, and all who reverence the name of the truly evangelical Leighton, will hasten to contribute to this design, which has received the sanction of the Bishop of Chichester. It is an occasion which will surely draw forth some testimony from the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The London bankers are Messrs. Drummond, and Messrs. Hoare, in Fleet Street.

Mr. W. Newton, of Chancery Lane, author of "A Display of Heraldry," 1846, 8vo. has prepared for early publication a *Map of London in the olden time*, which promises to be of great archaeological and topographical utility. It is in the form of a bird's-eye view of London and its suburbs, and is compiled from John Roque's survey made in the beginning of the last century, Ogilvy's old map, the print by Radulphus Aggas, the representation of London by Hofnagle, published at Nuremberg in 1572, and every other important accessible authority. The map will be published entire, and in divisions to bind up with the text in folio.

In connection with this subject we should notice that the fictitious character of certain views of the Fortifications of London at the time of the Civil War has been exposed by the Editor of "Notes and Queries." A set of twenty etchings was published last year, purporting to be taken from drawings made in 1643 by Capt. John Eyre of Oliver Cromwell's own regiment. These and some other drawings ascribed to Hollar have come from the same manufactory. The genuine map of the Fortifications of London was engraved by Vertue in 1738, and copied in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1749.

An Essex paper states that several London archaeologists and collectors of antiquities have recently been deceived, in the purchase of silver coins bearing the resemblance of genuine British and early Saxon coins of Canobeline and his epoch, and clever imitations of the late Roman denarii on one side, and Saxon on the other, which prove to be counterfeit presentments of the same. The vendors represent the coins to have been discovered at Colchester, but those sold are found to have been brought from Ipswich.

There is at present submitted to public inspection in the Museum of Art at Marlborough House a small but exceedingly curious collection of models in clay and wax, said to have been found in a house at Florence, and believed to be original studies by Michael Angelo, Raffaele, Donatello, and other celebrated Italian sculptors. This collection, having been offered to the French Government and to

the trustees of the British Museum and National Gallery without finding a purchaser, is now exhibited, that it may undergo a careful examination by the best judges, and have its value ascertained. Whether its estimated money value (viz. 3,000*l.*) be a fair market price we are not prepared to say; but there can be no question about the artistic merits of these interesting models.

We are requested by Mr. Darling, the manager of the *Clerical (or Metropolitan) Library*, to contradict, as entirely without foundation, an injurious report that that establishment is in the market, and about to be sold. Mr. Darling is making constant progress with his excellent catalogue, or *Cyclopedia Bibliographica*, which has now proceeded to its XVIIIth Part, as far as the name of Surtees.

The original of one of the most remarkable and characteristic Letters of Oliver Cromwell has been sold during the past month by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. It was written shortly after the battle of Worcester, in answer to an address of congratulation* which he had received from the colonists of Boston in New England, at the hand of their pastor Mr. John Cotton. It is given by Mr. Carlyle (vol. ii. p. 358), having been originally published in Harris's collection of Letters, p. 518, in a partially modernised form. More faithfully copied, it reads as follows:

"Worthye Sr, and my Christian freind,
 "I received yours a few dayes sithence. It was welcome to me because signed by you, whome I love and honour in the Lord, but more to see some of the same grounds of our actiones stirring in you that have in us, to quiet us to our worke, and supporte us therein; w^h hath had greatest difficultye in our engagement in Scotland, by reason wee have had to doe wth some whoe were (I verily thinke) Godly, but thorough weaknesse, and the subtiltye of Sathan, involved in interests against the Lord and his people. With what tendernes we have proceeded with such, and that in synceritye, our papers (which I suppose you have seen) will in part manifest, and I give you some comfortable assurance off. The Lord hath marvelously appeared even against them, and now againe, when all the power was devolved into the Scottish Kinge and the malignant partie, they invadeinge England, the Lord rayned upon them such snares as the enclosed will shew,† only the Narrative is short in this, that of their whole armie

* This is also extant, in Hutchinson's Collection, 1769, p. 236.

† Inclosed was a printed Narrative of the Battle of Worcester.

when the Narrative was framed not five of their whole armie were returned. Surely, Sr, the Lord is greatly to be feared, as to be praised. Wee need y^r prayers in this as much as ever. How shall wee behave our selves after such mercyes? What is the Lord a doeing? What propheties are now fullfillinge? Whoe is a God like ours? To know his will, to doe his will, are both of Him.

"I tooke this libertye from businesse to salute you thus in a word; truly I am readye to serve you and the rest of our brethren and the church wth you. I am a poore weake creature, and not worthye the name of a worne, yett accepted to serve [the Lord] and his people; indeed, [my dear] freind, between you [and mee,] you knowe not mee, [my weak]nesses, my inordinate passions, my [unskil]fullnesse and every way unfitnesse to my worke; yett, yett, the Lord whoe will have mercye in whome Hee will, does as you see. Pray for mee. Salute all Christian freindes, though unknown. I rest,

"Your affectionate freind to serve you,

"O. CROMWELL.

"Octob^r 2^d, 1651."

The letter was first dated on the 29th of September, but afterwards altered to the 2d of October. The direction is,—

For my esteemed friend

Mr Cotton, Pastor

to the Church att Boston

in New England,

theise.

The seal is still attached, being a shield of

six quarterings and the crest of Cromwell. Since the letter was first copied, it has lost a portion of the second leaf, containing the words which we have inclosed in brackets. After a vigorous competition, this highly interesting document was knocked down for 36*l.* to Mr. H. Stevens, the American agent; and will therefore again cross over to the New Englanders, to whom let all credit be given for a due appreciation of their most important literary monuments.

At the same sale was also a curious document, thus described in the catalogue:—"Publication of the Peace between England and the United Netherlands," a printed broadside, one page folio, August 14 (24), 1667, signed on behalf of the States-General by the Duke of Ripperda, H. Beverninck, Hüybert, Rongestail, Van Arckenborck; and on behalf of the King of Great Britain by Denzil Lord Holles and Sir H. Coventry, with the seals of all the parties; an important original State document. The peace thus ingloriously concluded, after so lavish an expenditure on the war, may be regarded as the commencement of Charles's difficulties. This lot sold for 3*l.* 7*s.* A letter of Richard Cromwell, addressed to the Lords of the Council, April 28, 1657, relating to the business of the New Forest, was sold for 4*l.* One signed by Queen Elizabeth, addressed to Henri IV. Oct. 17, 1598, for 2*l.* A memoriall for Anthony Hussey esquire, governor of the merchant adventurers, signed by *Marye the Quene*, 1556, for 3*l.* 7*s.*

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

TERRA LINDISFARNENSIS.—*The Natural History of the Eastern Borders.* By George Johnston, M.D. Edin. LL.D. of Marischal College, Aberdeen; Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, &c. Vol. I. *The Botany.* 8vo. pp. 336.—The earliest topographical works that were written in England were those which treated of local and natural features, to which Aubrey and Ashmole, Plot and Salmon, paid their chief attention; and it was not until Sir William Dugdale had set a different example in his Warwickshire that the staple material of topography came to be considered as consisting of family pedigree and the descent of feudal and territorial property. Now, though we are far from undervaluing the interest of gentilitical and biographical history, which lends such material aids to the general history of the country and its people, we must admit that we find some-

thing peculiarly refreshing in a book which treats of the country itself, its natural wonders both below and above the surface, the enduring beauties of its mountains and its streams, and the ever-varying charms of that vesture in which it is annually and perennially clothed by the untiring hand of Nature. Such a book is that which we have now before us: and though its specific subject is "The Botany" of the district to which it relates, it is sufficiently varied in its contents—sufficiently interspersed with anecdote, and folk-lore, and legend, and poetry, and biography, and local description, to be generally interesting to every intelligent reader. "It is very true," says the author, "that I have been a scholar for many years in the Book of Nature; and I have taught myself to take note of, and pleasure in, those works with which the Creator has crowded and adorned the paths I daily walk; and sure

I am that now I can see and appreciate a beauty and excellence where otherwise they would not have impressed me." A scholar studying in such a spirit may confidently hope that he opens that great Book aright—and fitly may he learn, and fitly teach. Dr. Johnston apprises his readers that his own work is not exactly "a book of useful knowledge, in the sense that men interpret the useful," but its aim is to lead to habits of correct observation, to the ready classification of minute facts, and to the studies that woo the spirit away from grossness, that keep the mind in life and action, and furnish it with varied and ever-germinating matter of thought and illustration,—“at once adorning and relieving the toils and vexations of a busy life, and refining and exalting the enjoyments of a social one.”

“The Eastern borders,” which form the field of the author’s observations, “comprehend the whole of Berwickshire, the Liberties of Berwick, North Durham, and the immediately adjacent parts of Northumberland and Roxburghshire. Together they form a district of a nearly circular figure, about forty miles in diameter, and bounded by a tolerably distinct outline, which the eye can trace out from any commanding height within its area. It consists of a succession of elevated ridges and intermediate valleys, running almost parallel to each other, with hills occasionally rising from the plain itself. While the surface is in general under cultivation, and full of productive virtue, there are many tracts of heath and of ‘*morishe* evil ground of little valore,’—so many and so dispersed, that scarcely any farm can be said to be without its parcel of waste land. Extensive muirs, too, occupy portions of the very centre, while the elevated boundary is clothed with heath, or with a green sward intermingled with heath, and having oases of ranker growth to freshen the prospect. The Tweed and its tributaries, glancing at rare intervals on the eye, meander through the basin, opening up valleys of various breadths and of great beauty; while haughs and deans and glens, each threaded by its own burn or rivulet, are found everywhere, affording an endless series of haunts to the naturalist who may love to court their intricate and receding secrets. The district, as a whole, is as fair a one, to my partial eye, as ever gladdened the heart of man.”

It is roughly estimated as containing a thousand square miles, or about 700,000 acres. There are many eminences which command magnificent views, some of the finest of which are Langton Edge, Soutra Hill, Hume and Berwick Castles, and Halidon. Dr. Johnston proceeds to de-

scribe the soils, the waters, and the climate, into which our space will not permit us to follow him: but we must give a few short extracts, in order to show the delightful manner in which he treats the smaller topics of his discourse. The localities of one species of violet are thus picturesquely sketched: “*VIOLA LUTEA*. This violet is found on the entire range of the Cheviots and of the Lammermuirs, wherever the sward is free of rank herbage and heather; and hence it is found especially on the green tops of the hills that are occupied with the remains of the camps of the ancient British people. It grows on the steep banks above Fast Castle, and on those of Coldingham lough. It occupies the British camp at Ernesheugh; and survives those that were on Ewieside, Buncle-edge, and Preston-cleugh. It grows in the trenches of an old encampment at Warlawbank, above Auchincraw or Aldencrawe (always pronounced Eddincraw); and amid the traces of the Covenanters’ encampment on Dunse-law. It is on the Eildon-hills; on Sterrock above Kirk Yetholm; and on every cairn-crowned summit amidst the Cheviots. It might aptly emblazon the arms of the British antiquary.”

Cranberries are found in some boggy spots in the district, but are gradually becoming rare from the encroachments of the farmer. The author remembers the time when a small quantity of native cranberries was annually sold in Berwick; but the practice is obsolete, and the fact might soon have been disputed, had it not been placed upon record. There was once a “cranberry bog where the grounds of Tweedmouth, Ord, and Scremerston doe meet,” of such extent and vulgar notoriety as to have been made a landmark; but, were other boundary unknown, it might now require a nice and judicial inquiry to determine the exact position of it.

Here is another happy botanical illustration of history: “The Rev. James Raine, in his History of North Durham, p. 55, notices, from Bede, that the wooden church of Lindisfarne, rebuilt by Finan in the Scottish fashion, was thatched with reeds, ‘in all probability the wiry *Bent* (*Arundo arenaria*) which grows in such abundance on the island.’ The cabin in the Fern islands, to which St. Cuthbert retired, would much resemble those huts of divots or sods and stone which are still built by shepherds in our muirlands as a shelter in bad weather; and the Saint, it is no improbable conjecture, may have got his lesson in the art when he was a shepherd boy on the banks of the Leader. The rude hut, built, Bede expressly tells us, of stones and turf, was as rudely thatched,—

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the great rivers of Europe were to be open to the ships of all nations; but it is evident that, either from apathy or design, the Danube will be very shortly closed altogether. The channels at Sulina, St. George, and Kilia, are all in the hands of Russia. On condition of her keeping open the channel of Sulina, Austria consented that each of her vessels should pay a toll to Russia of two dollars. How has Russia performed her part of the contract? Nothing would be easier, by means of a properly managed dredging vessel, Mr. O'Brien thinks, than to keep this channel open. But the single vessel professedly employed by Russia for this purpose was lying idle at the mouth of the river, and, judging from its filthy and neglected appearance, must have been long disused. The richness of the Wallachian provinces is shown by the enormous quantity of grain, overflowing the storehouses of Ibraila, and lying in large mounds in the streets, for want of house-room. The various other and abundant products of the soil, which only the difficulty of transport prevents from making their way to all parts of the world, sufficiently show how much Russia has done and can do to obstruct trade, by her faithlessness to her engagements.

Mr. O'Brien's account of Bucharest will be read with interest. Its first appearance is striking; its three hundred churches, each of which has two or more spires, rising up gracefully to the sky. The reader may be surprised to hear that it covers nearly as much ground as Paris, but then it must be added that a third of this space is taken up by gardens so that the bright green foliage of trees breaks the uniformity of building and increases the beautiful effect. Neither was the traveller greatly disappointed on nearer acquaintance. After a long faubourg of gardens and one-storied houses, he reached a street, broad and well built, containing some fine erections. This is the quarter where the Spanish Jews have their private residences. Further on are good streets, with handsome shops on either side, full of bustle. There are handsome hotels, and living, except in house rent, appears to be moderate. The Opera House is as handsome and commodious a theatre as is to be found in any city of Europe, capable of accommodating from seven to eight hundred people, and very luxuriously fitted up, with, at the time Mr. O'Brien visited it (last October), a respectably good Italian company. There is a public promenade, and also a public garden, laid out in English style, and exceedingly pretty, with bright flowers, fine trees, numerous fountains, and a small lake.

Of all this Russia seemed to be the then supreme arbiter; and this, Mr. O'Brien thinks, tells against the propriety of its distinctive name, which literally signifies "city of pleasure." A magnificent Russian army of 18,000 men occupied the neighbourhood under Prince Gortschakoff, and went through its movements in a review with admirable precision, appearing also to be well officered. It is melancholy to think that, whatever be the event of a war, whether Turk or Russian carry the day, these provinces must be the great sufferers. For still will foreign troops feed on the rich products and live at the expense of the people. Russia affects to treat the inhabitants as vassals of the Turk, while the Turk hates them as Giaours. Thus are the poor Moldo-Wallachians beaten from pillar to post without the power of redress. A more docile, hard-working, honest people, according to the present journalist, can hardly be found. Such things as drunken riots are unknown, and theft is rare. Among the upper classes there are many well-educated and gifted men, who, for want of a suitable public career in their own land, are depressed there, or are voluntary exiles elsewhere. Russian commissaries fix the price of provisions, which during last summer were much undercharged. There is not a treaty formed for the benefit of these provinces which Russia has not violated. She has gained the bitter hatred of the people; and could we but contemplate, as the result of the contest now waging in the Wallachian provinces, the establishment of a government independent alike of Muscovite and Mahometan, it would be a cheering issue of a war. Here are two principalities, capable of supporting twenty millions of souls. Suppose a ruler chosen for them among the royal families of Germany, and a regular dynasty formed: then an end might be put to the wretched plots among the Boyards and the deputies of Russia which keep the country always turbulent and depressed. No region in Europe possesses more of the elements of prosperity, and none has been more wretchedly misgoverned.

Mr. O'Brien, who has resided much in Greece, speaks with praise of its government, and believes every calumny may be traced to Russia. King Otho, he it said, has violated no promises, and, with the exception of his brother Maximilian of Bavaria, is really the only sovereign of the Continent who has adhered to his oaths from the year 1848 till now.

The Journal of Mr. O'Brien seems to us honestly and simply written, and it will be, we think, extensively read.

The Roman States from 1815 to 1850. Vol. IV. By Luigi Carlo Farini. Translated, under the superintendence of the Honble. W. E. Gladstone, by a Lady.—Lorenzo Benoni; or, Passages in the Life of an Italian. Second Edition. (Constable.)—Castellamonte: an Italian Biography of 1831. 2 vols. (Westerton.)—Fragments Littéraires: Art. Santa Rosa. By Victor Cousin.—The concluding volume of M. Farini's work is translated with especial care. It treats, of course, of matters of very lively interest. The siege of Rome, its antecedents and consequences, —the whole being wound up by a summary view of the present position of the different states of Italy, and the author's opinion thereupon, in a long and well-written letter to Mr. Gladstone. There is, however, a general tone of contempt, and some vituperation of the Mazzini party, of the ground for which we are not entirely convinced, since all are allowed to have their theories, and *style* is a matter to be largely allowed for. Especially we may say this, since it really does not appear that M. Farini thinks any better of the position of Italy than Mazzini himself.

The difficulties of that position, as stated in the letter to which we refer, seem no nearer being met by the most moderate, than by the most stringent, measures which can be proposed. The Republican idea, it is well known, has been adopted by many Italians, who are by no means Republicans from conviction —by many who would willingly and gladly accept of good government under a representative monarchy, but for the practical impossibility of meeting with a head. Independence of foreign rulers being the point to which the wishes of all turn, it is scarcely fair to brand with distinctive obloquy those who, unable to see their way to it through the monarchical principle, and deeply distrustful of the petty princes, come to the resolution of confiding only in a general federal government.

It is not, however, possible in the limits allowed here to discuss so complex a subject. The facts of M. Farini's work are all we can touch on.

First among these, it must, one is grieved to see, be stated, that, though three and a half years have now passed since the siege, the Government of Rome itself has not become more tender, merciful, and just, but quite the reverse. The Pope, so far from softening, has become harsh and revengeful. Numerous are the instances of petty tyranny recorded by M. Farini. New and inquisitorial laws have been framed, newly-constituted crimes have been severely punished, while flogging and proscription, and twenty years of

the galleys for small offences, are in the ordinary course of what is called "justice."

Meanwhile (says M. Farini) the people are not protected from real criminals. Never were the brigands known to be so daring. In spite of all the foreign troops in the papal states, these things are going on daily; the brigands stop, strip, and murder travellers, and plunder the small towns and villages, undeterred by all that the soldiers can do to keep them down.

The taxes in these papal states are enormous, the finances and commerce at the lowest ebb, while smuggling is perpetually practised. There is neither public nor private security. The country seems absolutely without moral guidance—without liberty to do well, or protection from evil-doers. Factions are raging, acts of private vengeance are numerous. So much for the city and state in which his Holiness has his abode, and which he professes to govern!

With regard to the other Italian states, things are scarcely better. M. Farini observes that his correspondent is well aware what Naples was in 1850. Is its condition amended? He answers, "No."

In Tuscany, capital punishment is proclaimed. Leopold destroys all the better institutions he has framed. Every one knows how he visits liberty of conscience.

In Lombardy and Venice, Austria holds sway, ruling by the sharp argument of the sword. Parma and Modena are much under Austrian influence also.

Piedmont is the blessed exception: she preserves free institutions: public works proceed, and commerce and manufactures flourish. Yet is Piedmont watched jealously by all her neighbours. A liberal state, surrounded by arbitrary rulers, can scarcely be looked upon with favour; and she is also by no means regarded with complacency by the ecclesiastical powers.

It is not M. Farini's opinion that the Pope should be divested of all temporal power. He would have him a prince,—but a prince with very circumscribed territory. His Government, he maintains, ought to be, just as much as that of any other prince, composed of laymen; no irresponsible ecclesiastic should have power either to defy the law or to execute it, but the Pope, being the "Prince of Peace," ought to govern his people in that way in which the subjects of a *just* ruler are governed. It is not because the Pope has temporal power that imprecations are uttered against him, but because there is no recognition of the separate functions of the priest and of the ruler. The great, the astounding difficulty, however, is how to bring about so vast a change. "Can the Pope," asks Mariotti, "to say nothing of

himself and his cardinals, do away with his four archbishops and ninety-eight bishops? Can he reduce the prodigious number of his priests, which are as one twenty-eighth of the population? Can he uncowl his monks, two thousand and twenty-five of whom swarm in the streets of Rome alone? Neither can he permit the people to publish a line of inquiry or rebuke of ecclesiastical vices."

Considerations like these, of the magnitude of the evils attendant on Italian misgovernment, are scarcely susceptible of exaggeration. The more we read about them the less are we surprised at the "treasons, stratagems, and spoils" by which such evils, apparently so irremediable by fair and open means, have been met. Nor, surely, are we candid in the supposition that those who have resorted to such secret agency do so because it is in harmony with their characters and tastes. "Secret societies" (was that virtuous and honourable man, Santa Rosa, often heard to say) "are the plague and curse of Italy! but how are the people to dispense with them, when there is no publicity, no legalized means of expressing our opinions with impunity?" Who could more deeply deplore, nay, even with a secret shame, the having been drawn at last into the net which he had so long tried to avoid? So, also, is it with the author of *Lorenzo Benoni*, written, we are assured, by one of the Brothers Ruffini, men who have left a most affectionate and enduring recollection of themselves in the cities of their exile.

"Verily, I assure you," says he, "the path of a conspirator is not strewn with roses. I know of no existence which requires such continual self-abnegation and endurance. . . . He ceases to belong to himself—he becomes the toy of any one he may chance to meet—he must go out when he would rather stay at home, and stay at home when he would rather go out—he has to talk when he would be silent, and hold vigils when longing to be in bed. Verily, I say, it is a miserable life. It has, it is true, its compensations, few, but sweet; the occasional intercourse with lofty minds and devoted souls; the glimpse of the silver lining of the dark cloud, and the conviction that all this wear and tear is smoothing the way, inch by inch, towards a noble and holy end."—*Lorenzo Benoni*, p. 245.

Again, "Seen from a distance, and viewed as a whole, nothing more striking and full of poetry than the mighty compendium of so many wills and forces moved by one spring, and working its way in the dark, through difficulty and danger of every description, towards the noblest and most legitimate of conquests,

that of liberty and independence! But if from the contemplation of this whole you descend to observe the details, farewell poetry, and hail to very common-place prose! How much egotism, how much littleness, clogs the springs of this multifarious machinery."—244.

The book from which we quote is beautifully written, and has strong inward marks of truthfulness, though in the incidents there may be a mixture of fiction. The picture of the life of the young Genoese at college, of the various officials,—the well-drawn characters of the author's father, mother, and uncles,—the enthusiastic portrait of Fantasio, (about whose identity there can be no doubt,) and of Caesar, Alfred, and the Prince, all fill up the canvass bravely, yet there is no crowding. If the materials are mostly gleaned from real life, yet does the author hold the pen of a masterly novelist. How amusing, if it were not so mournful an anticipation of graver plays at government, is the account of the school-boy "constitution," with its eighteen articles! And how naturally the idea of a republic seems to have sprung out of the absurdity of a public education, which though instituted by a despotic government (as that of Piedmont was at this period) was entirely republican!

"Our indignation against tyrants and our enthusiasm even for their assassins, seemed to be purposely excited. The subjects given us for themes in the classes were ever in this range of ideas. Sometimes we were to hurl the thunder of our Latin eloquence upon Caesar about to pass the Rubicon. At others, Brutus, both elder and younger, Mutius Scaevola, Cato, etc. were to be deified in poetry."—p. 60.

In imitation, we suppose, of this very interesting and successful work, another Italian has given us a story called *Castellamonte*, cast in the same mould; the hero here, too, giving the period of his school-life. This life, however, is at Parma, not at Genoa, and the time is later, namely in 1831. It is not without merit; the first volume in particular is lively and clever; but the author is far below his predecessor in the power of *toning down* his pictures. Throughout the whole of *Lorenzo Benoni*, indeed, the sweetness of an amiable character preponderates. There is no bragging, no boasting or vain-glory; no swaggering over patriotism and liberty. You feel they are swelling at his heart, but they do not make him brutal towards even his country's worst foes. No work written by an exile was ever less personally bitter: and therefore has it done more for Italian sufferers perhaps than any other, except *Silvio Pellico*. As for M. Cousin's tribute to the memory of the Count de Santa

Ross, it is one of the most moving pictures of a friendship born in adversity we ever read. It only confirms whatever the public has heard of that noble, scrupulous, refined, and intensely honourable spirit, which wanted nothing but the power of a longer and more patient endurance of its inevitable lot, and which seems to have anticipated the stroke of death by seeking it in an obscure skirmish, from whence no record of its fate has ever transpired.

The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, published under the direction of the Society formed in that county. A.D. 1853. No. 1. 8vo.—Except as a record of the formation and constitution of the Wiltshire Society, we do not find the contents of this First Number very substantial. The rules of the Society and its list of members are followed by a report of the inaugural meeting (of which we gave a full account in our Magazine for November last), including the excellent addresses of Mr. Poulet Scrope, the Rev. J. E. Jackson, and Mr. Britton, and a paper on the Ornithology of the County, by the Rev. A. C. Smith. Next follows a series of Queries, relating to the archaeology, topography, and natural history of Wiltshire. Some collections on certain ancient Wiltshire Customs, made by Mr. F. A. Carrington, relate to—1. The Cucking Stool, illustrated by representations of one at Wotton Bassett in 1608, and another at Worthing (we presume in Sussex); 2. Mummers; 3. Harvest Home; 4. The Woozet (a popular punishment for conjugal infidelity); and 5. Dog-rappers, which were weapons for driving dogs out of churches. This paper is, on the whole, rather diffuse and amusing, than complete: it travels far out of the county, without gathering what has been elsewhere published on the same subjects. Next succeed some extracts from a Book of Church Goods in Wiltshire in 1553; but of such a document as this, a County Society should give the whole, either in full or in abstract. Lastly comes a short paper entitled "A few words to Wiltshire Entomologists" by the Rev. W. C. Lukis. On the whole, this production wears the appearance rather of talk than performance. The object of contributors should be, not so much to afford passing amusement, as to complete any subjects they undertake, and to exhaust them to their power. Let them emulate, also, the zeal and industry of the Sussex Society in digging into the public records. We fear the title "magazine"—as generally accepted in these degenerate days—rather harmonises with the idea of play than earnest. However that may be, we

shall hope to find some more efficient contribution to Wiltshire history in the next issue of the Society's Transactions: in which case we would suggest that a higher price than *eighteen pence* might be allowable, particularly as members of the Society will receive its publications gratuitously. An excessively low price is likely to lead to the production of a work of inferior quality.

History of the Origin of Representative Government in Europe. By M. Guizot. Translated by A. R. Scotle. Post 8vo. pp. xx. 538. (Bohn's Standard Library).—Strictly speaking this is not a history, but a course of lectures on the history of representative government. They were principally delivered in 1820-22, and in their present form contain the author's revisions. They relate to England, France, and Spain, but the English portion virtually ends with Henry VII., a few lines only being devoted to the remainder of the subject. Thus it is the antiquarian history of parliaments that is chiefly treated of, and for the subsequent period the reader must have recourse to Townsend, and similar writers. The translator of Michelet's *Modern History* has said of another work of M. Guizot's—the *History of Civilisation*, that it is "philosophy without fact." The present volume is not equally liable to that objection, but history delivered in the form of lectures cannot entirely escape it. Many readers, however, will be anxious to learn what an eminent statesman and senator has said on the subject of parliaments. Nor is it too much to say, that every person who prides himself on the exercise of the suffrage should know something of its history, which he will here find described by an able hand. There is a smaller French work on the subject, which has never been translated to our knowledge, entitled "*Etudes Historiques et Politiques sur les Assemblées Représentatives*," by M. Bodin the younger, Paris, 1823, 12mo.* Previous to publication it was read at the *Athénée Royal*. The English portion of the work ends with Leicester's Parliament, and the French one with Philip de Valois. A continuation was intimated, but whether it appeared we are unable to say.

Geological Excursions round the Isle of Wight. By G. A. Mantell, LL.D. &c. 3rd Edition.—There are few more interesting and instructive localities for the geological student than the Isle of Wight. It presents a complete series of the chain

* It was briefly noticed in *Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1825. p. 53.

formations of the south of England, with the underlying and overlying wealden and eviene beds, exposed under the greatest variety of circumstances, and affords, in the romantic sea and land cliffs which constitute the chief feature of the picturesque beauty of the island, an endless variety of sections in which their structure may be readily examined. From these also may be obtained an abundant supply of fossil remains in excellent preservation. The beauty of its scenery, its ready accessibility from the metropolis, and the agreeableness of the climate, render the Isle of Wight a favourite resort. Dr. Mantell's "Excursions" will be found a pleasant and instructive hand-book for visitors. We observe that it is in its third edition, and is published as one of Mr. Bohn's well-known and excellent series of popular scientific works. We may hope, therefore, that the neglect of the geology of the island lamented by the author in the preface to the first edition has ceased, and is being replaced by an interest which will tend equally to the advancement of science and the gratification and instruction of the visitors themselves.

Novels and Tales by Göthe. Translated chiefly by R. D. Boylan, Esq. (Bohn's series.)—The first of these translations, "Elective Affinities," is announced in the preface as being contributed by "a gentleman well-known in the literary world, who does not wish his name to appear." As a translation, it may rank among the chef-d'œuvres of our time. As to the desirableness of making the great German more familiarly known to English every-day readers, through the translation of such a work, we care little to discuss it. It will do no harm, we believe, and it is every way better that a man should not be a myth, but a plain reality, when he has left abundant materials for showing himself as he was or is. The construction of the story, its utter absurdity and ridiculous moral or immoral puzzles, render it unlikely to seduce any one from the plain paths of duty and of ordinary good-sense. It is not Göthe, not any one in short of the German novel writers we know, however wrong we may think them, that will do any harm in England. It is the Eugène Sues, the Georges Sands, that breathe a poisoned breath over our moral atmosphere, and that not because of their indelicacies, but because of their deliberate and powerful attacks upon all social institutions; because they heartlessly knock aside the crutch upon which the cripple leans, without doing any thing which can enable him to go without it.

Lyra Australis; or, Attempts to Sing in a Strange Land. By Caroline W. Leahey.—Australia is in many respects an exceedingly queer place. Salt-water fish inhabit its rivers; some of its best looking fruit is made of wood, having at least its hardness, and the cherries there grow with their stones not on the *in* but on the *out*-side. It is the last place in the world where we should have *yet* expected to have fallen in with a poet or poetess. A sterile place, first sown broadcast with felons and afterwards occupied by struggling men essaying to become rich, and having no other object in the world, is but an unpromising locality for the minstrel. But the truth appears to be that these generalities will no longer apply to the wide continent at the antipodes. Woman, the great civilizer, has established a home there, and the sisters of song are not mute amid sounds of daily care and strife, success and failure. The echoes of the Australian harp have reached England, at last, and they tend to prove that a well-qualified bird can sing at all times and in all places, now in the sun and anon in the shade. In the pretty volume before us we have mournful measures illustrative of the shadows of Death, more cheerful strains brightening with hope, metrical tales which easily win the ear, and miscellaneous poems wherein mirth alternates with sadness. We add one sample from the lady's measure, adding that it rather suits our space than does justice to her merits.

A Calm at Sea.

And we upon the boundless lake alone!
The still air girt us with a sapphire zone;
Above a field of ardency—the hue
The sailor loves to call his own, true blue;
The sea, entranc'd as 'twere by some pure thought,
In silent gazing up, from heaven had caught
A deeper dye of loveliness and grace,
A thousand quiet smiles upon its face;
Until almost wearied we
Of the sweet monotony,
Did wish some spirit would arouse
The slumbrous ocean from repose,
So calm, so like the hush of mighty Death,
When he hath stayed the last faint struggling
breath,
And left, where erst was warm vitality,
A cold but beautiful mortality.

The Band of Hope Review; and Children's Friend, 1853.—The second year of a monthly paper, (its price one half-penny,) designed "to train up the young in Temperance and Peace principles,—in obedience to parents,—the observance of the Sabbath,—the practice of kindness to animals,—and, above all, a love for the Sacred Scriptures." These are excellent objects; and they are urged in a great

variety of shapes, illustrated by numerous cuts, the greater part of which are cleverly designed by Mr. H. Anelay.

The Field and the Fold. By the Rev. E. Sidney, A.M. 18mo. pp. 192. (*Monthly Volume*, No. 92.)—This is "A popular Exposition of the Science of Agriculture." The author, who is well known as the biographer of his relatives, the Hills, has published a volume in this series entitled, "Blights of the Wheat." Copious as is the practical information contained in this little book, it is rendered still more inte-

resting by the introduction of historical and literary matter. Even to non-agriculturists it will have its use, for a perusal of it will save them from the embarrassment of appearing ignorant when such subjects are discussed. A person who limits his library to what he has regular occasion for, will often find himself at a loss when he is suddenly drawn beyond his ordinary track. A sentence in the "Contents" of chap. iii. "Extent of knowledge needful," comes so appropriately to hand, that we may commend it to the reader as an axiom of the highest importance.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 23. Lord Viscount Mahon, President.

Mr. Thomas Battam, artist, of Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. John Timbs, editor of the *Illustrated London News*, and Mr. Robert Cradock Nichols, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Joseph Mayer, esq. F.S.A. of Liverpool, exhibited about sixty examples of personal ornaments, forming a portion of the much-talked of Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, of which he has just become the proprietor. Among these was the very large circular fibula of filigree gold and vitrified paste, which is delineated in the *Nenia Britannica* of Douglas.

The Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce read an account of the excavations made last summer at Housesteads Milecastle (Bor-covicus), on the line of the Roman Wall (of which we have already given some notice in our magazine for December, p. 617). Dr. Bruce expressed his opinion that the *castella* on the Wall were not roofed, and he illustrated their character from some of the bas-reliefs on Trajan's Column. He explained that the great Wall was

not so much a barrier to resist attack, as a line of fortresses to command the country. This is shown by the principal gates opening on the Northern side: it appears that at a subsequent period they were much contracted in their dimensions. This seems to indicate a time when the barbarians had become formidable. At Housesteads the main gate was reduced to less than half, and the threshold raised more than three feet (see December, p. 618).

An interesting discovery has recently been made in the vicinity of Housesteads. A Roman camp, but on the

enemy's side of the wall, has been pronounced to have been an amphitheatre. Such structures have been found in the neighbourhood of other Roman stations in Britain, and on Trajan's Column two such buildings occur in the representation of that emperor's campaign against the Dacians.

March 2. J. P. Collier, esq. V.P.

John More Molyneux, esq. of Loseley Park, Surrey, Robert Ferguson, LL.D. of Ryde, the Rev. John Richardson Major, M.A. and Sir Robert Burdett, Bart, were elected Fellows.

Lord Londesborough exhibited two very fine enamelled plaques, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Fairholt. Nothing is known of their history; but they appear to have been portions of an altar-piece. The figures of David and Solomon, of hammered copper gilt, are affixed to these portions by copper pins, and each has the name of the personage represented, with the addition *pp.* for *propheta*. They are supposed to be the work of the thirteenth century.

Mr. O'Neill exhibited several rubbings of Irish crosses, two from the county Kilkenny, two from the county Louth, and the rest from Tipperary.

Messrs. Warner exhibited by the hands of Charles Reed, esq. a celt mould, and some purse clasps of the mediæval period.

Mr. Bruce, Treasurer, exhibited a fine and curious specimen of the old English sack pottle. It is stamped "Sack 1641." One that has been engraved in Halliwell's *Shakspeare* is similarly marked "Sack 1650," and a third in *Marryatt's History of Pottery*, "Sack 1659." A photograph of this object was presented by Dr. Diamond.

Mr. Edward Phillips, of Coventry, exhibited several curious examples of pil-

grims' signs in lead; some coins; and a cast in copper of the silver medal struck by the Dutch on the execution of Charles the First. They were found, together with a dagger, in the Sherborne river at Coventry.

Mr. Collier, V.P. read a memoir, entitled "Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Vere," in continuation of his former communications regarding the life and career of Raleigh. The chief point which was now illustrated with regard to that statesman was to prove that he possessed the monopoly of granting licences for selling wines anterior to the date of the defeat of the Spanish Armada: on which occasion Mr. Tytler and other biographers had stated that it was conferred upon him. The documents adduced show that he was negotiating a renewal of the patent in 1587. With regard to Sir Francis Vere, after citing some passages of his Commentaries relative to Raleigh, Mr. Collier introduced a narrative of an attempt which was made by the young Earl of Northumberland to call the veteran to account for having spoken slightly and jeeringly of youthful lords.

March 9. John Bruce, esq. Treas. in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited a bronze armilla, said to have been found in the Thames near Fleet Ditch.

The conclusion of Mr. H. H. Breen's "Memoir on the Caribs, or Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles," was then read. The writer maintains that there is no foundation for the charge of cannibalism brought by Europeans against the Caribs, and considers it a story invented as an excuse for the cruelty exercised against that very interesting and now extinct race. The Caribs had also been represented as being insensible to the passion of love; a charge which Mr. Brien considers equally unfounded, and negatived by the melancholy temperament of these people.

Frederic Ouvry, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of the discovery of some remains of the Anglo-Saxon period at Mentmore, in Buckinghamshire, during excavations for a mansion now building by the Baron M. A. de Rothschild. Several interments have been brought to light, and with some of the skeletons has been discovered that distinctive accompaniment of Anglo-Saxon burial, the iron knife. The ground had been previously used either by the Romans or by a tribe observing the practice of cremation, as shown by many traces of ashes. A coin of Constans also occurred. Mr. Ouvry exhibited several objects found at Mentmore, among which were a circular fibula very

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closely resembling a specimen found by Mr. Wylie in the Anglo-Saxon graves at Fairford in Gloucestershire; a bronze spur assigned to the thirteenth century; and an iron instrument, conjectured to have been used to prevent the wearer from slipping when jousting on foot. He also exhibited a fragment of a fine ancient British urn, found with a skeleton at Linchlade in the same neighbourhood; and he stated that in the adjoining parish of Wing some Saxon interments were also disturbed in digging the foundations of the schools.

March 16. J. P. Collier, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: the Rev. Duncan Campbell, M.A. Rector of Pentridge and Cranborne, Dorset; Henry Harrod, esq. solicitor, Norwich; John Winter Jones, esq. Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum; and George Grenville Pigott, esq. of Doddershall Park, Bucks.

Sir Henry Ellis, Director, exhibited a cast from the first Great Seal of Charles II. bearing the date 1653 on both sides. The original is attached to a general Pardon dated 7 Jan. 1660-1, granted to William Meredith, esq. of Leeds Abbey, Kent. Sandford has given an outline engraving of this seal.

Henry Chisholm, esq. presented an impression of the ancient seal of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer. It is of silver, about the size of a half-crown, and bears the full-faced head of the King, placed between two keys, and beneath it a lion passant. The legend is *Sigillum officii recepte scaccarii regis in anglia*. It is probably of the reign of Edward I. This seal, which is now in the custody of Lord Monteagle, the Auditor of the Exchequer, is still used for sealing warrants for legalising weights and measures.

A paper entitled "Notices of the last days of Isabella Queen of Edward the Second, drawn from an account of the expenses of her Household," by Edward A. Bond, Egerton librarian in the department of MSS. in the British Museum, was then read.

March 23. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

A letter having been read from the Treasurer, announcing his resignation of the office, it was moved by Edward Hawkins, esq. and seconded by Wm. Durrant Cooper, esq. "That the Society concur with the Council in expressing their regret at the loss which they have severally experienced by the retirement of John Bruce, esq. from the office of Treasurer; and that they desire to acknowledge with their best thanks the eminent services which he has rendered to the Society in

the discharge of the duties which have been confided to him."

Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. and Richard Redmond Caton, esq. of Park Hill, Shropshire, were elected Fellows of the Society.

John Evans, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of the Marriage Expenses of the daughter of Sir William More, of Loseley, in the year 1567, transcribed from one of the unpublished Loseley MSS.

The Secretary then read a translation of a communication from M. Frederic Troyon, of Bel Air, descriptive of an artificial hill called la Motte du Châtelard, at Chavannes, on the river Veyron. This hill, which was surrounded by two concentric ditches, has been recently removed, and was found to have been formed of alternate beds of clayey earth mixed with flints, and of charcoal and cinders. The latter contained a large quantity of the bones of animals of all kinds, but no human bones or cinerary urns. The conclusion is that this mound was a sacrificial altar; and M. Troyon cited some similar monuments of ancient idolatry that have been observed in Russia and in various parts of Germany. They answer to the description given by Pausanias of the altar of the Olympian Jupiter.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEW-CASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Feb. 6. The 41st anniversary of this Society was held, John Hodgson Hinde, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The report of the Council announced the completion of the third part of the fourth volume of the Society's Transactions; and that the concluding part of that volume would be printed this year. It will contain some valuable transcripts from the public records relating to Northumberland and to the Castle. Much progress has been made in the preparation of the Catalogue of Roman Antiquities. The sculptures, altars, and inscriptions have been examined and numbered by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, and it is proposed that the Catalogue, which will appear during the summer, shall be illustrated with wood-engravings.

Mr. Clayton submitted an inscription, recently found a few yards from the Housesteads mile-castle, *Dio Cocidio Vabrius V. S. L. M.* This is the second inscription to the British Mars that has been found in Northumberland.

Mr. Adamson laid before the meeting a catalogue he had prepared of the Northumbrian Stycas, in the possession of the Society; and another of their collection of Tradesmen's Tokens.

Extracts were read from several Inqui-

sitions of Proofs of Age, preserved in the Tower of London, relative to Northumbrian families, from the reign of Edward III. to that of Richard II.

Mr. Robert Brown, of Sunderland, communicated "an Inquiry into the origin of the name Sunderland, and as to the birth-place of Venerable Bede." The passage of Bede's Ecclesiastical History in which he speaks of himself "qui natus in territorio ejusdem monasterii" (Jarrow), are translated by King Alfred as "Sunderland of the monastery." After an elaborate investigation, Mr. Brown arrived at the conclusion that the name of Sunderland was applied exclusively to that part of Wearmouth which was *sundered* by the river Wear from the actual estate of the monastery, and upon which a town of artificers and others was formed at an early period, probably in the seventh century. It is remarkable that Webster in his Anglo-American Dictionary still defines the English word "territory" in this sense: "A tract of land belonging to and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government; as, the territories of British India, the territories of the United States, the territory of Michigan, the North-West territory:" adding, with reference to the latter examples: "These districts of country, when received into the Union and acknowledged to be States, lose the appellation of Territory." Whilst Monk-Wearmouth and Bishop-Wearmouth belonged to the Monks and the Bishop respectively, Sunderland-by-the-Sea was all ancient freehold.

Mr. Caley, of Gateshead, exhibited a gorgeous dalmatic, supposed to be four hundred years old; and a stole, of still higher antiquity; and also a "Jacobite garter," several yards in length, and worked with this inscription:—

Come lett us with one heart agree
To pray that God may bless P. C.

The members then proceeded to the annual election, which resulted as follows:—The Duke of Northumberland, Patron; Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart. F.S.A. President; Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart. Mr. Hodgson Hinde, and the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., Vice-Presidents; Mr. Adamson, F.L.S. &c. and Dr. Charlton, Secretaries; Mr. Adamson, Treasurer; Rev. E. H. Adamson, Dr. Bruce, and Messrs. Thomas Bell, John Clayton, John Dobson, John Fenwick, William Kell, H. G. Potter, G. B. Richardson, E. Spoor, M. Wheatley, and Robert White, Council.

March 1. Mr. G. Bourchier Richardson read a paper on Sir John Marlay and his Descendants. Descended from an ancient

family in the North, Sir John Marlay was knighted by King Charles I. in 1639, and was afterwards Mayor of Newcastle when that town was besieged by the Scots in 1644. On their triumph he was severely persecuted as a delinquent, and on the 29d June, 1645, was committed to the Tower "for high treason, and for levying actual war against the King and Parliament." At the Restoration he resumed his post as a magistrate in Newcastle, was sent to represent the borough in Parliament, and was progenitor of a family which for some generations maintained its importance. Through one of his sons he was ancestor of a Chief Justice of Ireland, a Bishop of Clonfert, and the great Irish orator and statesman Henry Grattan.

Mr. Hodgson Hinde presented to the Society an exact transcript from the Red Book of the Exchequer, compiled in the reign of Henry III. of the rents payable from certain baronies in Northumberland for the ward or defence of the Castle.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 22. S. R. Solly, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited a fine stone celt found in the bed of the Thames in October last. It belonged to the second division of Mr. Hugo's arrangements of those implements as given in the Journal of the Association. Mr. Gunston laid upon the table some specimens of encaustic tiles, the most ancient of which was from Dorchester Abbey, Oxon, and the latest from St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield. Mr. C. Elliott exhibited a remarkably fine Roman vase, containing the remains of an entire body after cremation. It formerly belonged to the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon of Norwich, and he obtained it from Caistor, Norfolk. Mr. Elliott also exhibited a Roman terra-cotta lamp, in the centre of which a gladiator is depicted. Mr. Petrie produced a large collection of keys, spoons, shears, a short sword, knives, &c. obtained during the past year whilst forming the new sewers at Greenwich. They were, as might be expected, of different periods, and among them were five fine specimens of keys belonging to the fifteenth century, and a pewter spoon of the time of Elizabeth. The sword was considered to be also of that period.

Mr. Scott exhibited two drawings he had just made of two sepulchral slabs lately discovered in the city, on the site of the Church of St. Benet-fink, Threadneedle Street. One of these, obtained at a depth of 10 feet, was taken out of the old foundation walls, the design upon it being a shaft supporting a circle (most probably a

cross), together with an interlaced ornament not unfrequently seen on Saxon or early Norman sculptures. A slab resembling this is engraved in the xviii vol. of the *Archæologia*, and was found at Cambridge in 1810. The other slab was discovered 20 feet on the south side of the church, and at a depth of 15 feet from the surface. This had a raised trefoil-headed cross, and the remains of an inscription, which was read thus: [Of your charitie] for the soul of William Brun pray a pater-noster.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming read the first of a series of paper illustrative of stone implements, and exhibited a large and fine collection of specimens of the axe, the adze, and hammer, to which the statements in the present paper were confined. He pointed out the importance of carefully studying the works of savage nations who still retain the use of stone instruments, with a view to the better understanding of the lithic relics discovered in the *Britannic islands*; suggesting that in the islands of the Pacific ocean may still be found a reflex of the habits and mode of life of our own rude ancestors. Mr. Cuming described in detail the more simple form of the axe or celt, making a distinction between it and the adze, which had been overlooked by antiquaries, and he enumerated the different kinds of mauls, axe-hammers, and axes with perforations for handles, and closed his examination of the European division by condemning the theory of Thorlacius, who contended that these things were mere emblems of the power of Thor, the mighty Thunder-god of the North. Having alluded to the asserted discovery of stone implements in India, Mr. Cuming proceeded to view the specimens obtained from the sepulchral mounds of North America. The axes, adzes, &c. of the savages of the Oceanic regions were also dwelt upon, special mention being made of the terrible *Meri* of the New Zealanders, and of the curiously hafted adzes from the *Hervey's group*.

March 8. Ralph Bernal, esq. Pres.

Mr. Sadd exhibited a Saxon fibula of a circular form, and also an enamelled mediæval badge found at Cambridge. The form of the badge, which has a ring for suspension, is that of a quatrefoil inclosing a square in which on a blue ground is a lion passant regardant. A semi-fleur de lis dimidiated per fess appears in each semicircle, the ground being red; the animal, flowers, and bordering lines are black. It was conjectured to be of the middle of the sixteenth century. Mr. Brent exhibited a leaden token found between Canterbury and Fordwich. On one side were the letters *T. B.* and on the other

a cross. It appears to have been a metal object. No. 2. The Rev. Mr. Egan and before the meeting the author made of first point a bronze pin, No. 3. A small object, resembling the handle of Mr. Egan's vase in the preceding meeting, produced a collection of antiquaries from New Zealand and from the Regent, among whom were an antiquary-cum-art collector of some considerable wealth and many weapons of war and tools of peace, wood and stone. Long Turner exhibited a fine specimen obtained from Normandy, and produced two or three antiquary-cum-art collector's Regent. Mr. Egan exhibited a small object of the same kind. It was brought to a close.

Mr. Egan found that a paper on the West, variously used in the museum of New Zealand, and exhibited a variety of specimens illustrating its contents.

Mr. Egan presented some examples of Roman pottery and glass, obtained last week from the excavations in progress in the south side of New Zealand street, near the site of David's Hall, at 25 feet from the surface he found a very small wall of Roman construction, composed of rubble, with signs of red and yellow tiles, measuring 24 by 11 inches. Near this a quarter floor of lime, sand, and broken bricks and in the middle bed of gravel. Here and there were traces of the earth fragments of amphora, pottery, metal, and small brass with the stones. There was also a small, dark, and several fragments. In the wall of the room adjoining St. Michael's Church some specimens of early pottery were found, some being impressed with finger marks made while moist by the bottom of the vessels. There were also some good bits of glass. The Rev. Mr. Egan stated that recently another same had been added to the list of pottery. In the city of London had been found a specimen of Samian ware with the maker's name, VITTA.

Mr. Pennington called the attention of the Society to the Roman associated pavement lately discovered in Royal Street, and remarked its inferiority to the specimens at Woodchester, Exeter, and Colchester. As it was stated that the Society of Antiquaries intended to have a drawing of it and some remarks by Mr. Tice, he had not directed any sketch to be taken, as it will doubtless appear in the *Archæologia*.

A long and very able paper by the Rev. Beale Porte was then read, on the Sea Margins of Kent and the formation of levees and the later alluvial tracts, in connection with historical and archaeological research, as also inroads of the sea in

various parts of the county, as supplying it the same subject.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 21. Mr. Searles and Mr. Woodward presented a paper on some gold coins of the British. The small coins which bear in the reverse the head of Hercules, and in the obverse a female head in a circle, which is itself enclosed in an inscribed square, and which existed in 1844, and the year 1871. Mr. Searles believes to have been the earliest gold coins struck by the British, arising from the introduction of the same type in the latest silver specimens of the British coinage. The date of these gold coins, Mr. Searles thinks, must have been between A.D. 400 and A.D. 240, because the initial letters of the names of two emperors, which are found in script on the silver metallurgy of that time, have been used with in silver and copper gold pieces which are to have been produced from both types and these coinages with these smaller ones. It is, indeed, curious to suppose that the type of which Longinus had exhibited a specimen with the plumed Nike and other important coins should have been the same for the issue of the first gold coinage. Mr. Searles then discussed the important question of the weight of these small coins, stating that he had no doubt that when the gold was first struck the object was to have it correspond with the weight of the silver that accompanied it, and that assuming the weight of the gold to have been as 1 to 1, then gold coin would have been 1 to 1 equal in value to three of the silver specimens.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 5. A paper was read, On the Foss of David's Hall, near Brandon, and that near Swaffham, in the western part of the county of Norfolk, by Charles C. Eborac, M.A., F.R.S. The author showed that these ancient earth-works are not the remains of a Roman road, as was supposed by the late Mr. Woodward of Norwich. *Archæologia vol. xxi.* Now of a Roman road, as some persons have thought, but two boundary ditches, similar to the ditches of Cambridgeshire.

The same member mentioned that he had lately seen a portion of the great gravel road formed through the fens by the Romans, and traced its way of "Ancient Cambridgeshire" the Fen Road. There are few spots in which the road can now be seen owing to the great quantity of peat that has formed over it.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 18. The fifth annual meeting of this Society was held at Kilkenny, Patrick Watters, esq. in the chair. The report announced an increase of 113 members during the past year, and 20 were elected at this meeting.

Mr. John Dunne of Garryricken communicated some interesting notices of a travelling bard or antiquary, named William Meagher, who set out at an early age from the flags of Coolaugh, his native place, on a literary excursion through the hospitable counties of Munster; and after an absence of several years returned home loaded, both externally and internally, with all the ancient lore of the province. He printed his collections at Carrick-on-Suir in 1816, under an Irish title, which translated means, "The Garland of Honey Flowers, culled from the writings of the most eminent Bards of the Kingdom."

Edward Hoare, esq. of Cork, communicated a paper on his annular brooch, which was engraved in our Magazine for February.

Dr. Keating of Callan made a communication relative to the antiquities of that town: and other papers were received,—On the abortive scheme (nearly one hundred years since) to connect Kilkenny with the tidal waters of the Nore; On the Pagan cemetery on Ballon hill, co. Carlow, by Mr. Richardson Smith; On the Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century, by Dr. Aquilla Smith, M.R.I.A.; On the Ormonde Coin, with an Appendix on Mr. Lindsay's printed list of Ancient Coins, by the same; On the Surrender of Ross Castle, Killarney, in June 1652, by John P. Prendergast, esq. barrister-at-law; and On the ancient Red Book of the Exchequer, at Dublin, by James F. Ferguson, esq.

PALESTINE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 28. The first general meeting of this Association, the formation of which was noticed in our last number, p. 280, was held at 22, Hurt Street, Bloomsbury Square, Dr. Lee in the chair.—The chairman addressed the meeting upon the objects and progress of the society, which already numbered more than eighty subscribing members, most of whom had presented donations towards carrying out the objects of the society. The Rev. Dr. Turnbull, one of the secretaries, then explained the origin and principal features of the Association at length.

Mr. W. H. Black read a paper "On the necessary Connection between the Antiquities of Palestine and Biblical Interpretation."

Mr. W. F. Ainsworth read a paper "On the Primitive Monuments of Palestine," in which he showed that, with the exception of the monument discovered by Capt. Byam Martin on the west side of the Jordan, the monolith of Rihah, and the supposed stone of Bohan, none of the primitive monuments noticed in the Holy Writings had as yet been discovered, nor had any of the *tells*, mounds, or heaps of ruin, so numerous throughout the country, been excavated or explored in search for them or for other antiquities.

Mr. Ainsworth read a paper from the Chevalier de Vandervelde, who had been recently to the shores of the Dead Sea, to examine the site of M. de Saulcy's supposed discovery of the ruins of Sodom, and which he stated to be merely a collection of stones rolled down by the neighbouring torrents.

EXCAVATIONS AT NINEVEH.

Of late the French Government has made some renewed attempts in the environs of Khorsabad. The ruins formerly in part examined by M. Botta occupy a rectangular space of great extent, in which at certain intervals occur small conical hills supposed to mark the sites of towers or fortified gates which defended the walls. M. Botta had not excavated these elevations, and M. Place therefore paid great attention to this task. The first objects found consisted of some small articles of agate, marble, and cornelian, of such preservation and polish as if they had recently issued from the hands of the artist. In another of the hills was found a large staircase, or rather a series of terraces, formed of burnt and inscribed bricks. Below the lowest of these terraces was a double *souterrain*, built with great accuracy. Excavations made in the east side of this hill led to the discovery of brass hinges and pins, which had belonged to doors, of which nothing but the metal and the stones in which these were fixed remained. M. Place next arrived at a spot which has received the name of the Magazine of Pitchers. No adequate idea can be formed of the quantity of vases found in this locality; they were of all shapes and sizes—broad, narrow, compressed, and contracted at their orifice. Most of them had been broken by the weight of the earth which rested upon them; still M. Place discovered some which were perfect, and which will form the nucleus of a collection of Assyrian ceramic art. They were filled with clay, which, however, had become so hard that it was impossible to remove it, without, in many cases, breaking the vases. Some contained articles made of cast copper, amongst which

were some heads of gazelles, faithfully resembling those represented on the bassi relievi, and M. Place thinks that they were used for baling out the wine or oil contained in the pitchers. On the eastern side of the walls is another hall which M. Place caused to be excavated. It contained pitchers, 1 mètre 64 high, and the red precipitates found at their bottoms prove that these halls were the wine-cellars of the old monarchs of Assyria. M. Place examined all parts of the palace, and wherever he found the subterranean galleries, he perceived that the Assyrian architects had used both the pointed and round arch. M. Place next directed his attention to what M. Botta had called the "ruined building," but had left unexplored. He soon came to the conviction that, far from being a ruined building, this part of the palace was in the course of construction at the time the whole became a ruin. On inspecting the circumvallation of the city, M. Place remarked on the south-west side a pretty high hill, apparently another unexplored mound of the same size, and equalling in extent of area that of the large palace. But it is not a single palace or palaces which await further examination, but a whole Assyrian city may yet be discovered and exhumed.

At a mountain called Maltaï, being one of the range dividing the plains lying beyond the first tier of the Mesopotamian mountains, on long ranges of perpendicular rock, resembling walls built by nature, have been discovered large incised bassi-relievi, containing thirty-two figures, 1 m. 33 in height. They comprise three compartments, and represent persons standing in rows, and holding in their hands the staff of command, crowns or rings, branches of trees, &c.; they are seated on the backs of animals, bulls or lions,—not resembling those of Khorsabad, as they have neither wings nor human heads and tiaras. The hill of Bavian, north-east of Khorsabad, possesses also, like that of Maltaï, a number of these bassi-relievi cut in the rock. They are undoubtedly the work of Assyrian artists; and amongst them is, nearly on the top of the hill, a sculpture, divided into nine compartments, representing figures of Assyrian kings, of natural size, and resembling those at Khorsabad. Four of these figures, being out of reach, are in a fine state of preservation.

ANTIQUITIES OF ROME.

In laying the foundation for the Passionist Convent at the Scala Santa, have been lately discovered some substructures of the ancient Lateran Palace conferred by Constantine on the Popes, considerable remains of which existed in the time of Sixtus V., but were levelled with the ground for the construction of the building destined to contain the holy stairs—the chapel, now called "Sancta Sanctorum," alone excepted. A bath and its conduits, a well, still supplied with water, and various small chambers, are here distinguishable by the fragments of walls, at the height of one or two feet, in Roman brickwork of the best description; fluted columns and Corinthian capitals of white marble lie strewn in fragments, very imperfect; but the most valuable discovery is an ancient mosaic, forming the pavement of a hall, and measuring 60½ by 56 palms—therefore the largest Roman mosaic unbroken into fragments yet brought to light; not, however, that it is preserved intact, having sunk into holes, now filled with water, in more than one place. The material is marble, of grey, yellow, and green tints, mixed with red porphyry: the design, a series of octagons with decorated borders, and oblongs presenting the ornamental pattern resembling interwoven ribbons of various colours, known by the term "Etruscan meanders." Of the octagons there are forty-eight, four containing heads, male and female, which are merely expressed by inlaid outlines, with an intermixture of marble and smalt; the others containing designs in flowers and foliage gracefully conceived, one in the form of a floral cross most frequently repeated. This mosaic will be removed, and placed in the Lateran Museum. Visconti has published a learned report of these excavations in the official papers. He has since announced the discovery, on the same spot, of two silver coins, with the names of Leo IV. and the Emperor Lothaire, expressed in quaint monograms, that of the emperor having the letter H, as names now written with the initial L are said to have been anciently written HL, to indicate the guttural pronunciation then given them; also a leaden *bullæ*, or the seal appended to papal edicts, thence called "*bullæ*," with the name of Celestine III., and heads of Saints Peter and Paul on the reverse.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The War with Russia.—Some remarks in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in allusion to negotiations between the Russian and English Governments in the early part of last year, have induced the English Ministry to lay before Parliament the secret correspondence between Sir G. Hamilton Seymour and the English Foreign Office, in which the whole transaction appears in detail. It appears that confidential communications were made personally by the Emperor Nicholas to the English representative, to the effect that the Turkish Empire was in the condition of a sick man, who might die at any moment, and that it was desirable an understanding should be arrived at between Russia and England as to the course to be adopted in case of its dissolution; that he should not permit the establishment of an independent Greek Empire, or that any other Power should seize Constantinople, but that he would not occupy it except provisionally. He also stated that he should make no objection to England taking possession of Egypt and Candia, and that he was sure of the consent of Austria, and was indifferent as to the view which might be taken by France, provided England and Russia were agreed. To this it was replied by Lord J. Russell, and afterward Lord Clarendon, that they had no reason to think that the case of Turkey was so desperate, that any such arrangements as were proposed by the Emperor were the surest way to bring about the catastrophe which was dreaded, and that the English government desired no accession of territory.

It is stated by the *Moniteur* that subsequently to these communications similar overtures were made through the medium of Baron Kisseleff to the Emperor Napoleon with the same result.

On the 27th of Feb. a formal summons was despatched to the Emperor of Russia by the governments of France and England, calling upon him to give a promise to evacuate the principalities by the 30th of April, and requiring him to give an answer within six days of the receipt of that communication. Immediately upon its receipt, however, the English and French Consuls were informed by Count Nesselrode that no answer would be given.

A Declaration of War appeared on the 28th of March in the Supplement to the

London Gazette. The document goes at considerable length into the history of the transactions which have ended in the present rupture. It states that Her Majesty had assisted in promoting an arrangement by which justice was done to the complaints of the Emperor of Russia with respect to the holy places. That the Russian government, contrary to its assurances given to Her Majesty, made demands upon the Sultan, which substituted the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own, over a large portion of his subjects, and enforced those demands with a threat. That in consequence Her Majesty thought proper that her fleet should, in co-operation with that of the Emperor of the French, advance to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. That this advance was not prior, but subsequent, to the resolution of the Russian Emperor to invade the principalities; the menace of invasion having been conveyed in Count Nesselrode's note to Redschid Pasha of the 19th (31st) of May, and re-stated in his despatch to Baron Brunow of the 20th of May (1st of June), which announced the intention to occupy the principalities, if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands of Russia; while the despatch to Her Majesty's ambassador, authorising him to send for the fleet, was dated the 31st of May, and the order to the Admiral to proceed to the Dardanelles was dated the 2nd of June. The declaration goes on to relate the attempts made, in conjunction with the sovereigns of Austria, France, and Prussia, to maintain and subsequently to restore peace, and concludes by stating that those having been ineffectual, and the Emperor of Russia being manifestly bent on the destruction of the Ottoman Empire, Her Majesty feels called upon to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of her ally the Sultan, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilised world.

The English division of the army for the East is intended to consist of about 25,000 men under the command of Lord Raglan. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge will have the command of one of the divisions. About 10,000 men have embarked for Malta, including battalions of the Scots

Fusilier and Coldstream guards. The second division is preparing for embarkation, and instructions have been sent to Malta that the first should immediately proceed to the Turkish dominions.

The fleet destined to operate in the Baltic left Spithead on the 11th of March, and the Downs on the 13th. With a favourable wind this great fleet made the coast of Sweden in forty-eight hours. Admiral Napier arrived in Copenhagen on the 20th, having left the fleet anchored in Wingo Sound. At that time it consisted of the following vessels:

Screw Line of Battle Ships.

	Guns.	Tons.	Crew.	Horse-Power.
Duke of Wellington . . .	131	3700	1100	780
Royal George . . .	121	2616	990	400
St. Jean D'Acre . . .	101	3400	900	650
Princess Royal . . .	91	3129	850	400
Cressy . . .	81	2537	750	400
Hogue . . .	60	1750	660	450
Ajax . . .	60	1761	500	450
Blenheim . . .	60	1747	600	450
Edinburgh . . .	58	1772	660	450

Sailing Line of Battle Ships.

Neptune . . .	120	2705	990	—
Monarch . . .	84	2286	750	—
Boscawen . . .	70	2212	650	—

Screw Frigates and Corvettes.

Imperieuse . . .	51	2347	530	360
Euryalus . . .	51	2271	530	400
Arrogant . . .	47	1872	450	360
Amphion . . .	34	1474	320	300
Dauntless . . .	33	1490	300	580
Tribune . . .	30	1570	300	300
Miranda . . .	14	1039	170	250
Cruizer . . .	14	750	160	60

Paddle-wheel Frigates and Sloops.

Leopard . . .	18	1412	280	560
Odin . . .	16	1310	270	500
Valorous . . .	16	1255	220	400
Dragon . . .	6	1270	200	560
Bulldog . . .	6	1123	160	500
Vulture . . .	6	1190	200	470
Basilisk . . .	6	980	160	400

This fleet will be further augmented by the following ships and vessels, irrespective of the French contingent:—

	Guns.	Tons.	Crew.	Horse-Power.
St. George . . .	120	2719	970	—
James Watt . . .	91	3083	820	600
Nile . . .	91	2598	820	500
Cæsar . . .	91	2761	850	400
Algiers . . .	91	preparing at Devonport		
Hannibal . . .	91	2765	820	450
Prince Regent . . .	90	2613	820	—
Majestic . . .	81	2589	750	400
Cumberland . . .	70	2195	700	—
Mæander . . .	44	1215	450	—
Penelope . . .	16	1616	300	650

	Guns.	Tons.	Crew.	Horse-Power.
Magicienne . . .	16	1258	260	400
Archer . . .	14	973	170	200
Desperate . . .	8	1100	175	400
Conflict . . .	8	1013	175	400
Driver . . .	6	1056	160	280
Gorgon . . .	6	1111	160	320
Rosamond . . .	6	1059	160	286
Prometheus . . .	5	800	100	220
Alban . . .	3	405	50	100
Lightning . . .	3	296	50	100

Four French sail of the line, one a screw of 100 guns, the Austerlitz, carrying Vice-Admiral Duchesnes, are on their way to join the fleet.

Admiral Napier left Copenhagen for Stockholm on the 22nd, and the fleet entered the Great Belt on the 25th.

Russia.—The most vigorous preparations for defence are being carried on in the Baltic ports. At Cronstadt the inhabitants have been invited to leave the town, and the houses have been fortified. The Baltic provinces, as well as those bordering on Prussia and Austria, have been declared in a state of siege. The Russian Baltic fleet consists, according to the *Fremden Blatt*, of 27 ships of the line, including 3 three-deckers, 18 frigates, and 15 corvettes and smaller vessels, besides steamers. None of the larger vessels have steam power. These are at present distributed in the three ports of Cronstadt, Revel, and Riga.

Russia has acknowledged the neutrality of Sweden.

France.—The first portion of the expedition to the East sailed from Marseilles on the 19th of March. The remainder of the force embarked in the course of the ensuing week at the ports of Toulon, Marseilles, and Algiers. The French army will proceed direct to Gallipoli, on the peninsula which forms the European side of the Dardanelles. The General in Chief is Marshal de St. Arnaud, late at the head of the Ministry of War. Prince Napoleon, the son of Jerome, commands one of the divisions under him. Marshal Vaillant succeeds St. Arnaud as Minister of War.

A Convention has been signed at *Constantinople* between the representatives of Turkey and the Western powers, by which the Porte engages not to treat with Russia without their consent. A separate treaty provides for the amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and their elevation to social and political equality with Mussulmans.

The English steam frigate *Retribution* was sent from Beicos Bay on the 11th, accompanied by the French steamer *Caton*, to stop the construction of a stockade

which the Russians are establishing at the mouth of the Danube. If the Russians resist, the Retribution has orders to fire upon them. Steamers have also been despatched to the coast of Epirus to watch the Greek insurgents, but the commanders have received a notification from the Turkish authorities that their assistance will not be required in suppressing the insurrection.

On the Danube the Russians have abandoned the intention of attacking Kalafat. They continue to receive considerable reinforcements, but the strength of the forces on the two sides of the Danube continues nearly balanced.

On the 15th of March Gen. Gortschakoff endeavoured to take possession of an island in the Danube opposite Turtukai. The Turks, however, succeeded in destroying a bridge which the Russians had built and occupied. The latter lost about 2000 killed, the Turks scarcely sustaining any loss. We learn by a telegraphic des-

patch from Vienna of the 27th of March, that a Russian force of 35,000 men crossed the Danube on the 23rd from Brailow.

Australia. The Committee on the new Constitution for the Colony of Victoria have given in their Report. All Legislative Councillors are to be British-born subjects, and to have a freehold qualification of 10,000*l.* value, or 1000*l.* per ann. A freehold of 1000*l.* or 100*l.* per ann., a leasehold of 300*l.* a-year, or a degree in any British University with a residence of 12 months in Victoria, will be the qualification for an election to the Legislative Council. Members of the House of Assembly are to have freehold property of 2000*l.* value or 100*l.* per ann. and if an alien to have been naturalized five years, and to have resided two years in the colony. The qualification of an elector to be a freehold of 5*l.* annual value, a leasehold of 10*l.*, the being a householder of a 10*l.* house, a holder of a salary of 100*l.* per ann., or an occupant of crown lands.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the 31st Jan. her Majesty opened the session of Parliament in person, and delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am always happy to meet you in Parliament; and on the present occasion it is with peculiar satisfaction that I recur to your assistance and advice.

"The hopes which I expressed at the close of the last session, that a speedy settlement would be effected of the differences existing between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have not been realised, and I regret to say that a state of warfare has ensued. I have continued to act in cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, and my endeavours, in conjunction with my allies, to preserve and restore peace between the contending parties, although hitherto unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to persevere in these endeavours; but as the continuance of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country, and of Europe, I think it requisite to make a further augmentation of my naval and military forces, with the view of supporting my representations, and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace. I have directed that the papers explanatory of the negotiations which have taken place upon this subject shall be communicated to you without delay.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The estimates for the year will be laid before you, and I trust you will find that, consistently with the exigencies of the public services at this juncture, they have been framed with a due regard to economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—In the year which has just terminated, the blessing of an abundant harvest has not been vouchsafed to us. By this dispensation of Providence the price of provisions has been enhanced, and the privations of the poor have been increased; but their patience has been

exemplary; and the care of the Legislature, evinced by the reduction of taxes affecting the necessities of life, has greatly tended to preserve a spirit of contentment.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the commerce of the country is still prosperous; that trade, both of export and import, has been largely on the increase; and that the revenue of the past year has been more than adequate to the demands of the public service.

"I recommend to your consideration a Bill which I have ordered to be framed for opening the coasting-trade of the United Kingdom to the ships of all friendly nations; and I look forward with satisfaction to the removal of the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign shipping for the benefit of my people.

"Communications have been addressed by my command to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with reference to the improvement which it may be desirable to effect in their institutions. These communications will be laid before you, and measures will be proposed for your consideration with the view of giving effect to such improvements.

"The establishments requisite for the conduct of the Civil Service, and the arrangements bearing upon its condition, have recently been under review; and I shall direct a plan to be laid before you which will have for its object to improve the system of admission, and thereby to increase the efficiency of the service.

"The recent measures of Legal Reform have proved highly beneficial, and the success which has attended them may well encourage you to proceed with further amendments. Bills will be submitted to you for transferring from the Ecclesiastical to the Civil Courts the cognisance of testamentary and of matrimonial causes, and for giving increased efficiency to the superior Courts of Common Law.

"The laws relating to the Relief of the Poor have of late undergone much salutary amend-

ment; but there is one branch to which I earnestly direct your attention. The law of settlement impedes the freedom of labour; and if this restraint can with safety be relaxed, the workman may be enabled to increase the fruits of his industry, and the interests of capital and of labour will be more firmly united.

"Measures will be submitted to you for the amendment of the laws relating to the Representation of the Commons in Parliament. Recent experience has shown that it is necessary to take more effectual precautions against the evils of bribery, and of corrupt practices at Elections. It will also be your duty to consider whether more complete effect may not be given to the principles of the Act of the last reign, whereby reforms were made in the representation of the people in Parliament. In recommending this subject to your consideration, my desire is to remove every cause of just complaint, to increase general confidence in the Legislature, and to give additional stability to the settled institutions of the State.

"I submit to your wisdom the consideration of these important subjects; and I pray God to prosper your counsels, and to guide your decisions."

The Address in the House of Lords was moved by the Earl of Carnarvon, and seconded by the Earl of Ducie; that in the Commons was moved by Lord Castle-rosse and seconded by Mr. Thomson Hankey; and both were carried without a division.

On the 13th Feb. Lord John Russell brought forward his REFORM BILL in the House of Commons. Its plan is briefly this:—Boroughs with less than 300 voters in a population of 5,000 persons, are to be deprived of their members, and boroughs with less than 500, or less than 10,000 inhabitants, are to be deprived of one member. Sixty-two seats will thus be created. The West Riding of Yorkshire and South Lancashire are to be divided into two parts, each of which is to return three members, and an additional member is to be given to each county and town containing more than 100,000 inhabitants. But in these cases the electors are to vote for two of the candidates only, so that when the minority exceeds two-fifths of the constituency, the minority will return one representative. Additions are to be made to the representation of the metropolis, and Kensington and Chelsea united are to return two members. The Inns of Court are to return two, and the University of London one. In counties, the franchise is to be lowered to 10*l*. All persons in the receipt of 100*l*. a-year, who have 50*l*. in any Savings Bank, who enjoy dividends of 10*l*. on Bank

Stock, or pay 40*s*. income or assessed taxes, are to be enfranchised.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The sixth general report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gives a detailed account of their proceedings during the year ending Nov. 1, 1853. During the year two prelates, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Peterborough, have consented to receive fixed instead of fluctuating incomes, and to pay over to the commission any surplus of their revenues beyond the amount fixed by law as the proper income of the see. These two prelates, having been appointed prior to 1848, could not have been compelled to make this arrangement. The commissioners received during the year 25,497*l*. in respect of episcopal revenues, 51,183*l*. from capital revenues, and 46,592*l*. from estates vested in the commission. Among the year's payments are—to augmented sees 38,574*l*., chapters 9,364*l*., archdeacons 4,623*l*., livings 80,813*l*. The total number of benefices permanently augmented by the commissioners is now 850, with a population of 2,337,127, and the annual grants amount to 46,160*l*. in perpetuity. There have also been 241 districts constituted by the commissioners under Sir R. Peel's Act of 1843, the aggregate population being 854,370; of those districts, 183 have been already provided with churches, and have become new parishes; and the permanent annual charge upon the funds of the commission in respect of districts and new parishes is now 34,248*l*. There are two special funds, of which the commissioners also render an account. One is called the "Maltby Fund," and is constituted of "the Bishop of Durham's benefactions;" his Lordship paid over 2,456*l*. last year, and has now altogether paid 14,162*l*.; the amount is applied towards the erection of parsonage houses in the diocese. The other fund arises from a munificent devise of estates by the late Mr. Henry Gally Knight for the erection of churches or endowment of small livings; a question arose as to the validity of the devise, but an arrangement has been come to, and the commissioners have about 37,000*l*. from this source, and intend to apply it in grants towards providing parsonage houses.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Jan. 25. The Hon. Henry Edward John Stanley, now First Paid Attaché to H. M. Embassy at Constantinople, to be Secretary of Legation at Athens.

Feb. 21. To be Brigadier-Generals on the Staff of the Forces about proceeding upon a particular service: Colonel William Cator, R. Art., and Colonel W. B. Tylden, R. Engineers.

Feb. 22. Lord Harris to be Governor of Madras.—Thomas Liddell, esq. to be Colonial Surveyor for Sierra Leone.—Peter G. Fraser, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land.—Capt. Charles Taylor Du Plat, R. Art. to be Equerry to his R. H. Prince Albert, *vice* Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alex. Gordon, who is appointed Extra Equerry.

Feb. 24. Commander Robert Tench Bedford, R.N. to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—Royal Marines, Capt. James Buchanan and Capt. H. G. Milford to be Lieut.-Colonels.—Deputy Inspector-Gen. Verling, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Ordnance Hospitals.—Surgeon Alex. M'Kecknie, M.D. (1830), surgeon and medical storekeeper of the Royal Hospital, Haslar, to be Inspector of Hospitals; Surgeon Alex. Bryson, M.D. (1836), surgeon of the Fiscard flagship at Woolwich, to be Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals.

Feb. 25. General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Earl Grey, Lieut.-Gen., Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., Lord Panmure, K.T., Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B., the Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., the Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, Colonel George Buller, C.B., and Colonel W. T. Knollys, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the several modes of promotion and retirement in Her Majesty's military forces.

West Kent Militia, Viscount Torrington to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Forfar and Kincardineshire Militia, William Burnett Ramsay, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Sussex Militia, Capt. the Hon. Henry E. H. Gage to be Major.—Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, Lord Ward to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain Robert Clive to be Lieut.-Colonel.—5th West York Militia, Col. George L. Lister-Kaye, late of 10th Hussars, to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

March 3. 2d Dragoons, Capt. G. A. F. Sullivan to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. P. G. H. Somerset to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Fordyce, from half-pay 13th Foot, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—12th Foot, Lieut.-Col. E. St. Maur, from the 27th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Col. R. Rumley, who exchanges.—50th Foot, Major R. Waddy to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. O. Moller to be Major.—Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Major P. Hill to be Major.—Royal Military College, Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. Prosser to be Lieut.-Governor; Major P. L. M'Dougall, from Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Major and Superintendent of Studies.—Unattached, Capt. J. Johnston, from 66th Foot, to be Major.—Hospital Staff. To be Staff Surgeons of the First Class: R. Battersby, from 47th Foot; J. R. Taylor, from 80th Foot; W. Odell, M.D., from 19th Foot; and T. Alexander, from 20th Foot.

March 6. Chichester Samuel Fortescue, esq. to be a Lord of the Treasury.—Capt. Henry Ratcliffe Searle to be Assistant Police Magistrate for Sierra Leone.—John Grant and James

Sawkins, esquires, to be Colonial Surgeons for the Gold Coast.—William Henry Shew, esq. to be a Member of Council of the Virgin Islands.—Philip Salomons, esq. to be one of H. M. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Kitson, retired.

March 9. The Earl of Shrewsbury to be Vice-Admiral of the county of Chester.—The Earl of Yarborough to be Vice-Admiral of the county of Lincoln.—Rawson William Rawson, esq., now Treasurer for Mauritius, to be Colonial Secretary for the Cape of Good Hope.—Felix Bedingfeld, esq., now Master of the Supreme Civil Court of Trinidad, to be Treasurer of Mauritius.—George Fraser, esq. to be Provost-Marshal of Grenada.—John Letang, esq. to be Attorney-General for Dominica.—John Watts Ebdon, esq. to be Solicitor-General for the Cape of Good Hope.

March 13. John Christison, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff of Ayrshire, *vice* Bell, resigned.

March 14. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. David M'Adam to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major Samuel Hawkins to be Lieut.-Colonel.

March 16. Cornelius Kortright, esq. to be President and Senior Member of the Council of the Virgin Islands.—Lieut.-Colonel Mundy, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Kilkenny, to be Military Secretary for War and the Colonies.

March 17. 23d Foot, Major H. W. Bunbury to be Major.

March 22. Edmond Semper, esq. to be a Member of Council at Montserrat.

March 24. 2d Life Guards, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G., from 26th Foot, to be Colonel.—79th Foot, Major-Gen. W. H. Sewell, C.B. to be Colonel.—27th Foot, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Kyle to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Depôt Battalion of Parkhurst Barracks, Lieut.-Col. Randal Rumley, from 27th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major Ferdinand White, C.B. to be Major.—Brevet. To be Brigadier-Generals on the Staff of the Forces about proceeding upon a particular service: Colonels J. L. Pennefather, C.B. h. p. 28th Foot, the Earl of Cardigan, 11th Hussars, the Lord De Ros, unatt., J. B. B. Estcourt, unatt., H. W. Adams, 49th Foot, Hon. James Yorke Scarlett, 5th Drag. Guards, Sir John Campbell, Bart. 38th Foot, and George Buller, C.B. Rifle Brigade. (Commissions to bear date 21st Feb. 1854.)—Capt. A. C. McMurdo, 10th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army; Capt. A. C. Sterling, unatt. on the Staff of the Army proceeding on a particular service, to be Major in the Army.—The Rev. Robert Halpin, now chaplain at Dublin, and the Rev. Robert Hamilton, now chaplain at Gibraltar, to be Chaplains to the Forces from the 24th March.

To be Aides-de-Camp to Lord Raglan: Major Lord Burghersh, Capt. P. Somerset, Lieut. Hon. S. Calthorpe, Capt. Nigel Kingscote.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Feb. 17. Capt. Harry Eyres (1841) to the St. George 120.—Capt. Henry Smith (1846) to the Neptune 120.—Commanders William Boys (1846) to the Fiscard flagship at Woolwich, for transport service at Deptford; Henry May (1854) to the St. George 120; W. H. Gennys (1853) to the Neptune 120.

Feb. 21. Capt. E. A. Ingfield (1853) to the Phoenix screw steam-sloop, for conveying fur-

ther relief for Sir Edward Belcher's expedition at Beechy Island.—Lieut. S. G. Cresswell (1849) to be Lieut.-Commander of the Talbot 22, and to accompany the Phoenix.—Lieut. Colin C. A. Kane (1841) to be Lieut.-Commander of the Janus gunnery ship at Sheerness.

Feb. 22. Lieut. Edward H. G. Lambert (1846) to be Commander.

Feb. 23. Capt. J. Fulford to the Conway.

Feb. 25. Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B. to hoist his flag in the Duke of Wellington, for the Command in Chief of the Baltic fleet.—Commodore Henry Byam Martin, C.B. to the Nile 91.—Captain of the Fleet, Michael Seymour to the Duke of Wellington.—Captains B. J. Sullivan to Lightning, E. M. Lyons to Miranda 14, Edmund Heathcote to Archer 14, John Foote to Conflict 8.—Commanders George Wodehouse to Rosamond, H. C. Otter to Alban, Arthur Cumming to Gorgon, E. B. Rice to Prometheus, the Hon. A. A. Cochrane to Driver, R. Jenkins to Talbot.—Lieutenant John de C. Agnew to be flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Napier.

Feb. 28. Comm. Robert Jenkins (1853) to the Talbot 22.

March 3. Capt. Frederick Hutton (1844) to the Neptune 120.—Capt. Henry Smith (1829) to the Prince Regent 90.—Comm. Benj. H. Bunce (1848) to the Neptune 120.

March 8. Comm. Samuel Moorish (1851) to the Imaum 72, receiving-ship at Jamaica.

March 9. Rear-Adm. J. H. Plumridge to be an Admiral of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.

March 13. Comm. James Hosken (1853) to the Belleisle 24 troopship, commissioned as an hospital-ship in the Baltic fleet.

March 14. Master George Biddlecombe (1835) to be Master of the Baltic fleet.—Alex. M'Kechnie, M.D. to the Belleisle hospital-ship, in attendance on the Baltic fleet.—Surgeons Robert Beith, M.D. (1852), and James J. Martin, M.D. (1853), to the Belleisle; Edward Groves (1846) to the Gorgon steamship, at Portsmouth.

March 16. Capt. William H. Hall (1844) to the Hecla paddlewheel steamship.

March 18. Capt. Hon. Fred. W. Grey, C.B. (1828), Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to the Hannibal 91 screw steamship.

March 23. Comm. Oliver J. Jones (1849) to the Hannibal.

March 25. Commander James F. B. Wainwright, of the Winchester, to be Captain.—The Hon. M. Stopford to be Rear-Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, pro tem.—Capt. J. C. Fitzgerald from Winchester, flagship in China, to Calliope, on the Australian Station.—J. F. B. Wainwright to the Winchester.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. K. Hamilton, Bishopric of Salisbury.
Rev. G. H. S. Johnson, Deanery of Wells, Som.
Rev. J. Baillie (R. of Nunburnholme), Canonry Residential in York Minster.

Rev. W. Cochran (Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Red River), to be first Archdeacon of Assiniboine, dio. Rupert's Land.

Rev. J. Hunter (Incumbent of Christ Church, Cumberland), to be first Archdeacon of Cumberland, dio. Rupert's Land.

Rev. J. S. Master (R. of Chorley), Hon. Canonry, Manchester Cathedral.

Rev. W. W. Johnson, Minor Can. Manchester.

Rev. B. W. Adams, Cloghran R. archdio. Dublin.

Rev. W. St. L. Aldworth, West Barsham V. Norf.

Rev. A. T. Armstrong, Ashton-on-Ribble P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. S. Arnott, St. Luke P.C. Berwick Street.

Rev. C. H. Awdry, Seagry V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Baillie, Foghart R. archdio. Armagh.

Rev. E. S. Bankes, Corfe-Castle R. Dorset.

Rev. T. B. Banner, Holy Innoc. P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. A. H. Barker, Rickmansworth V. Herts.

Rev. H. A. Barrett, Langley P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. H. W. Beckwith, St. Mary Bishophill Sen. R. York.

Rev. E. Fitz M. Boyle, St. Peter P.C. Hammer-smith, Middlesex.

Rev. P. Brett, Mount-Bures R. Essex.

Rev. M.H.S. Champneys, Epperstone R. Notts.

Rev. T. Coldwell, Green's-Norton R. w. Whitlebury and Silverstone P.C. Northamptonsh.

Rev. C. A. A. Craven, Horsley P.C. Northumb.

Rev. T. Cupiss, Edlaston R. Derbyshire.

Rev. J. Day, Bedford R. Suffolk.

Rev. L. Dowdall, Rathfarnham R. Dublin.

Rev. H. Dowson, Little Horsted R. Sussex.

Rev. R. Gell, Kirk-Iretton R. Derbyshire.

Rev. H. C. Grey, Wartling V. Sussex.

Rev. J. S. Hall, Hovingham R. Yorkshire.

Rev. A. W. Headlam, Whorlton P.C. Durham.

Rev. R. Hensman, Brompton-Ralph R. Som.

Rev. A. Hill, Charfield R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. R. Hill, Wormsley P.C. Herefordshire.

Rev. A. D. Hilton, Oringbury R. Northampt.

Rev. J. Hilton, Oringbury R. Northamptonsh.

Rev. T. Horsfall, Barrow-in-Furness P.C.

Rev. W. Lempriere, S. Warnborough R. Hants.

Rev. G. R. Mackarness, Ilam V. Staffordshire.

Rev. N. B. Milnes, Colley-Weston R. Npn.

Rev. H. Morgan, St. Athan R. Glamorgansh.

Rev. F. Morse, St. John P.C. Ladywood, Warw.

Rev. W. L. Newham, Hackford R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. L. Pemberton, Curry-Mallet R. Som.

Rev. W. T. Preedy, Kittisford R. Somerset.

Rev. W. Rigg, St. Paul P.C. Grange, Cartmell.

Rev. J. C. Rowlett, St. Paul R. Exeter.

Rev. W. L. Scott, Abthorpe V. Northamptonsh.

Rev. C. Seaver, St. John P.C. Belfast, dio. Down.

Rev. B. Simpson, Bossall V. w. Buttercrambe C. Flaxton C. and Sandhutton C. Yorksh.

Rev. C. F. Smith, Bishop-Thorp V. Yorksh.

Rev. I.G. Smith, Tedstone-de-la-Mere R. Heref.

Rev. A. R. Stert, Rayleigh R. Essex.

Rev. S. H. Unwin, Cheddon-Fitz-Paine R. Som.

Rev. W. H. White, Kenton V. Suffolk.

Rev. G. Whitlock, Milton-Bryant R. Beds.

Rev. J. Wilson, St. James P.C. Preston, Lanc.

Rev. H. S. Wright, Bersted P.C. Lanc.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. B. Brander, the Union, Calne, Wilts.

Rev. R. J. Burton, to the Earl of Portsmouth.

Rev. W. Capel (Assistant), H.E.I.C.S. Madras.

Rev. J. M. Clark, H.M.S. the Valorous of the Baltic Fleet.

Rev. J. M. Edwards, Conway, flag-ship, Cork.

Rev. W. G. Green, H.M.S. Monarch.

Rev. R. Halpin, Rev. R. Hamilton, and Rev. H. Wright, to the Staff of the Expedition to the East.

Rev. G. R. Husband, at Guines, France.

Rev. S. H. Jacob, H.M.S. Dauntless.

Rev. J. H. Knapp, H.M.S. Nile.

Rev. G. A. M. Little (and Naval Instructor), H.M.S. Monarch, at Sheerness.

Rev. H. H. Matchett, H.M.S. Blenheim.

Rev. G. Mockler, to the Troops at Malta.

Rev. J. Smithard (and Naval Instructor), H.M.S. Caesar, at Portsmouth.

Rev. T. H. Watson, H.M.S. Ajax.

Rev. E. A. Williams, H.M.S. St. George.

Rev. J. P. Wright, to the English Railway Officers and Labourers at Valencia, France.

Rev. S. Smith, in H.M. Fleet for the Baltic.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. W. H. Cartwright (R. of Butcombe, Som.) one of the District Diocesan Inspectors of Schools for the deanery of Chew.

Rev. R. Choimeley, Junior Proctor of Oxford University, 1854-5.
 Rev. J. Darnell, Second-Master, Archbishop Tenison's School, London.
 Rev. G. W. De Lisle, Under-Mastership, Marlborough College.
 Rev. H. Fowler, Principal of the Collegiate School, Gloucester.
 Rev. J. P. Lightfoot, Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.
 Rev. J. Milner, Principal of the Collegiate Institute, Sydney, Australia.
 Rev. E. Stokes, Senior Proctor of Oxford University, 1854-5.

Rev. J. S. Blackwood, LL.D. to be Travelling Secretary to the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At the Chateau of Ering, in Bavaria, the Hon. Mrs. James Erskine, a son.

Feb. 5. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, a son.—11. At Naples, the lady of Sir George Beaumont, Bart. a dau.—15. In South st. Grosvenor sq. the wife of G. T. Duncombe, esq. a dau.—17. In Chesham pl. the wife of the Hon. Richard Cavendish, a dau.—18. At Rufford hall, Lady Arabella Hesketh, a dau.—21. At Rutland gate, Hyde pk. Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, a dau.—At Richings park, Bucks, Lady Wiltshire, a dau.—23. In Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, the Countess of Courtown, a son.—At Brighton, the wife of John Round, jun. esq. a son.—23. Lady Baird, of Saughton hall, a son.—24. At Wing, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. P. T. Ouvry, a dau.—25. At Marchington, Staffordshire, Lady Harriet Vernon, a son and heir.—27. At East Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. Horatio FitzRoy, a dau.—28. At Grendon vicarage, co. Npn. the wife of the Rev. Daniel Brent, D.D. a son.

March 1. At Youlston park, near Barnstaple, the wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. a dau.—At Washington rectory, Durham, the wife of Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman, a dau.—At One Ash, Rochdale, the wife of John Bright, M.P. a dau.—At Bletchley, Bucks, the wife of Richard Selby Lowndes, esq. a dau.—At Woolston, Som. the wife of Henry Hobhouse, esq. a son.—2. At Grafton st. the wife of T. Thistlethwayte, esq. Southwick park, Hants, a son.—5. At Portsmouth, the wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief, a dau.—6. In Charles st. Berkeley sq. the wife of George Cavendish Bentinck, esq. a son.—8. At Bath, Lady Wade, a dau.—At Bushey, Mrs. Ingram Travers, a dau.—At Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. Precentor Hamilton, a son.—9. Mrs. Charles Rivington, Upper Woburn place, a son.—At Stonehouse, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Errington, 51st Light Inf. a son.—10. At Oran, Yorkshire, the wife of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a son.—12. In Cavendish sq. Lady John Manners, a dau.—At Norland sq. Notting hill, the wife of Comyns Rowland Berkeley, esq. a son.—13. At Wymondham rectory, Leic. the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a son.—16. At Eaton pl. Belgrave sq. the wife of Ralph L. Lopes, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—At Heigham, the wife of Major E. T. Hibgame, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 5. At Brighton, John Eugene Shadwell, esq. only son of Capt. Shadwell, of Bath, and Horfield, Glouc. to Frances-Ellen, second

dau. of Benjamin Wood, esq. of Newton house, Wilts.—At Gittisham, Devon, Edm. Prideaux *St. Aubyn*, esq. Capt. 10th M.N.I. to Caroline-Anne, eldest dau. of M. F. Gordon, esq. of Abergeldie.—At Bovey Tracy, the Rev. Samuel Wareing *Mangin*, to Rosamond-Fountaine-Addison, dau. of the late Rev. W. A. Fountaine, of Middleton St. George, Durham.—At St. Mary church, Capt. John Scott *Phillpotts*, Bengal Army, son of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Susan, second dau. of the Rev. T. Kitson, of Shipway house.

6. At Wyke Regis, the Rev. Nassau *Cathcart*, of Belfast, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Adm. Payne, of Weymouth.—At Swanscombe, Kent, Bernard *Wymouth*, esq. Assistant-Surveyor of Lloyd's, to Jane, eldest dau. of Capt. Umfréville, R.N.

7. At Lichfield, the Rev. William *Hides*, B.A. Incumbent of Gayton, Staff. to Maria-Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Charles Holmes, of Derby.—At Wiveliscombe, Som. the Rev. James William *Williams*, of Leamington Priors, son of the Rev. David Williams, Rector of Baughurst, Hants, to Anna-Maria, third dau. of James Waldron, esq. solicitor.

9. At Heacham, Norfolk, Lovell *Reece*, esq. of Henrietta st. Covent garden, and West hill, Wandsworth, to Martha, second dau. of the late Stephen Reeve, esq. of Twyford, Norfolk.

10. At Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. William *Menzies*, Rector of Winnall, Hants, to Jane-Sophia, only surviving dau. of the late James Alleyne Hendy, esq. M.D. of Chelmsford.—At Cookham, Berks, the Rev. Samuel *Bentley*, M.A. Curate of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, son of John Bentley, esq. Secretary of the Bank of England, to Rosamond-Harriet, younger dau. of Rear-Adm. Clowes, of Maidenhead.—At Glasgow, the Rev. John Thomas *Boyle*, Chaplain to the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late J. James, esq.—At Clatford, Francis, son of John *Walker*, esq. of Westbourne st. Hyde pk. to Margaret-Sophia, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Iremonger, of Wherwell priory, near Andover.—At Eling, Hants, Capt. Frederic *Brock*, R. Welsh Fusiliers, to Margaret-Jane-Dorothy, dau. of Geo. Henry Errington, esq. of Colchester.—At Bedford chapel, the Rev. J. Gilbert *Pearse*, B.A. son of J. G. Pearse, esq. Broom house, Southmolton, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. George Truscott, R.N.—At Paddington, Thomas Henry *Farrer*, esq. of the Board of Trade, eldest son of the late Thomas Farrer, esq. to Frances, third surviving dau. of the late William Erskine, esq. and grand-dau. of the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh.—At Kensington, Capt. Lockhart *Mure* *Valiant*, Bombay Cav. third son of late Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Valiant, K.C.B. to Georgiana-Barbara, eldest dau. of James Malcolmson, esq.—At Eton college, Capt. Brownlow *Edward Layard*, to Louisa-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Carter, Fellow of Eton college, and Vicar of Burnham.—At St. Luke's Chelsea, William J. *Reynolds*, esq. B.A. of the Royal Military Asylum, to Rosa-Russell, third dau. of the late John Bainbridge, esq.—At Harwich, William H. *Graves*, esq. 18th Royal Irish, fourth son of the late Major-Gen. Graves, to Antoinetta, second dau. of the late George Deane, esq.

11. At Chepstow, the Rev. Garnons *Williams*, Vicar of Llowes, Radnorsh. to Catherine-Frances, second dau. of Fenton Hort, esq. of Hardwick house, near Chepstow.—At Donnybrook, the Rev. James *Rumsey*, M.A. Pemb. coll. Oxford, to Eliza, dau. of the Rev. J. T. Medlycott, of Rockett's castle, Waterford.—At Cheshunt, Herts, Barnard Dickinson *Harman*, of Monks house, Corsham, Wilts, second son of the late Ezekiel Harman, esq. of Theo-

balds, to Maria, second dau. of the late Thos. Morton, esq. of Grove house.—At Blackburn, Wm. Perceval *Elgee*, esq. late Capt. 50th Regt. to Frances Parsons, elder dau. of Joseph Kales, esq.—At Manchester, the Rev. John *Willington*, B.A. Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Stockport, to Laura Goodall, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Munster, esq. solicitor, Coventry.

12. At Little Torrington, Peirce Wynne *Forke*, esq. of Dyffryn Aled, Denb. to Lucy Penelope, eldest dau. of Sir Trevor Wheeler, Bart.—At Dover, Andrew *Gillan*, esq. of Wallhouse, West Lothian, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of the late Capt. Henry Paget Gill and of Lady Maxwell, of Calderwood castle, Lanarksh.

—At St. Hilary, near Cowbridge, Richard Underwood, esq. solicitor, of Hereford, third son of the late Rev. Thomas Underwood, Canon of Hereford, to Mary, dau. of the late Stephen Dowell, esq. of Braywick grove, Berks, and Bath.—At Blackburn, Edwin Davis *Maddy*, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Edwin Maddy, D.C.L. of Gloucester place, Hyde park, to Alice-Catherine, widow of Thos. Kay, esq. and eldest dau. of Henry Paul Fleetwood, esq. of Woodford park, Lanc.—At Ilfracombe, North Devon, Henry-Ashmore, eldest surviving son of the late Col. *Evatt*, of Southampton, to Mary-Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. John Hinde, of Ludlow.—At West Lynn, the Rev. Bingham Sibthorpe *Malden*, B.A. Curate of Clayton-cum Keymer, to Mary-Susannah, eldest dau. of Giles Walker, esq. of North Lynn.—At Trinity church, Marylebone, John *Marfleet*, esq. eldest son of John Marfleet, esq. of Winthorpe grove, Notts, and Boothby house, Linc. to Emily, second dau. of Felix F. F. Bean, esq. of Clapham house, Sussex, and granddau. of Joshua Walker, esq. of Upper Harley street.

14. At Deptford, the Rev. W. H. *Boscawen*, Vicar of Hammer, Flintshire, to Emma, dau. of the late Capt. Brown, R.N.—At Leamington Priors, Jonas *Stavell*, esq. late Capt. 45th Regt. to Harriet-Innes, youngest dau. of Arnold Thomson, esq. late of 81st Regiment.

16. At Port Guernsey, George Lethbridge *Ottley*, esq. son of the late Col. Ottley, 70th Regt. to Lucy, eldest dau. of the late John Isbel, esq. M.D. of Stonehouse.

17. At Shenley, the Rev. C. *Thompson*, Vicar of South Mimms, to Amelia-Martha, youngest dau. of the late John Mico Winter, esq. of Shenley hill, Herts.—At Bonn, John Erskine Douglas *Stewart*, second son of Rear-Adm. Houston Stewart, C.B. to Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Turton, M.A. Incumbent of Betley, Staff.—At Caistor, the Rev. Anthony *Bower*, M.A. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Head Master of Caistor Free Grammar School, to Martha-Collins Colton, niece of R. Colton, esq.—At Bath, William *Martyn*, esq. F.R.C.S. of Brompton, to Elizabeth-Bowen-Pridham, second dau. of the late Richard Bowen Reed, esq. R.N.—At Knapton, J. J. *Wright*, esq. M.D. of Malton, to Sarah, only dau. of James Tindale, esq. of Scarborough and Knapton hall, Yorkshire.—At Scarborough, the Rev. R. *Atkinson*, of Doncaster, Rector of Claxby-cum-Norimanby, Linc. to Anne, dau. of the late William Raines, esq. of Wyton hall, Yorkshire.—At Paddington, Henry William *Graham*, esq. H.E.I.C.S. to Harriette-Rosalie, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Read Munn, Vicar of Asburyham, Sussex.—At Paddington, Henry Aimé *Onvry*, esq. Capt. 3d Light Dragoons, second son of the late Peter Aimé Onvry, esq. of the Ordnance Office, to Matilda-Hannah, only dau. of the late Col. John Delamain, C.B.—At Butleigh, Somerset, the Rev. C. Arundell St. John *Mildmay*, Rector of Lapworth, third son of the late J. John Mildmay, esq. of Haslegrave

house, Som. to Harriet-Louisa Neville, youngest dau. of the Dean of Windsor.—At Brighton, John Norman *Maclean*, Lieut. 7th Madras Light Cavalry, second son of Col. Maclean, of Coll. Scotland, to Anna-Maria, second dau. of the late Robert Roe, esq. of Sans Souci, co. Dublin.—At Camberwell, the Rev. George Meade *Gibbs*, B.A. to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of William Tree Tatlock, esq. of Peckham.

18. At Whitestone, Devon, the Rev. Louis *Woolcombe*, Rector of Petrockstowe, son of the Rev. Henry Woolcombe, to Augusta-Rundell, dau. of the Rev. Charles Brown, Rector of Whitestone.—At Northenden, Samuel Chilton *Gross*, esq. of Bawdsey, Suff. eldest son of the late S. C. Gross, esq. of Alderton, Suffolk, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Woolnough, Rector of Northenden, Cheshire.—At Rawtenstall, the Rev. George Wright *Thornton*, of Eccleston, Chorley, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late George Hardman, esq. of Oak hill, Rawtenstall.—At Leamington, George *Horniblow*, esq. M.D. 72d Highlanders, to Fanny-Maria, youngest dau. of George Mumford, esq. Downham, Norf.

19. At St. James's Paddington, the Rev. Frederic Anthony *Stapley*, B.A. only son of John Stapley, esq. of Bognor, Sussex, to Mary-Charlotte, only dau. of Fred. Robert Gore, esq. of Devonshire terr. Hyde park.—At Holy Trinity, Westbourne terr. Richard-Donoughmore, eldest surviving son of the late S. H. *Lovett*, esq. of Bath, and co. of Dublin, to Amelia-Lillas-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Fyler, esq. of Twickenham.—At Sel-lack, Hertfordshire, the Rev. Edmund *Du Buisson*, of Glynhyr, Carmarthen sh. to Anne-Charlotte-Dunning, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Hunt Ley, Rector of Rame, Cornwall.—At Cottingham, Charles *Hope*, esq. Capt. R.N. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Joseph Sykes, esq. of Raywell.—At Wilsden, York sh., the Rev. George *De Renzy*, Curate of Haworth, to Emily, only dau. of Thomas Mackley, esq.

21. At Alverstoke, near Gosport, William *Lindsay*, esq. M.D. Deputy-Inspector of Haslar hospital, to Sarah-Isabella, only dau. of John C. Harris, esq. of Bristol.—At Southampton, Edward Montagu *Leeds*, esq. son of the late Sir George Leeds, Bart. to Jessie, dau. of the late Thomas Spears, esq. of Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, and niece of Geo. Dunlop, esq. of Southampton.—At Emsworth, Henry *Peaskeff*, esq. M.D. of Petersfield, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late James Philip Hicks, esq. of Emsworth.

24. At Ambleside, the Rev. Walter *Nicol*, M.A. Incumbent of Denton, near Manchester, to Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late William Morris, esq. of Peasmarsh, Sussex.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Henry-Walford, third son of Charles *Green*, esq. to Emma, second dau. of the late William Fowler Jones, esq. of Ashurst park, Kent.—At Thames Ditton, Surrey, Philip Pearse Plantagenet *Hilla*, only son of Lieut. John Wills, R.N. of Trinity sq. Brixton, to Joyce, youngest dau. of Mr. Wm. Strike.—At Brodie cottage, Moray sh. Donald Alex. *MacLeod*, esq. late of Bengal Med. Est. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Edw. H. Woodcock, esq. late of Madras Civil Serv.—At Chelsea, William *Braybrooke*, esq. Surgeon 59th Regt. to Rhoda-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major Elhart, of the 72d Highlanders.—At Westbury-on-Tryn, Andrew *Wynter*, M.D. Curzon st. May fair, London, to Mary-Betty, dau. of the late John Sykes Bramhall, esq. of Sheffield.

25. At Smeeth, G. W. L. Plumtree *Carter*, esq. eldest son of Harry William Carter, esq. of Kennington pl. near Ashford, to Augusta, only child of the Rev. Dr. Wyndham Knatchbull.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G.

March 1. At Holderness-house, Park-lane, aged 76, the Most Hon. Charles William Vane, third Marquess of Londonderry (1816), Earl of Londonderry (1796), Viscount Castlereagh (1795), and Baron Stewart of Londonderry (1789), all dignities in the peerage of Ireland; Earl Vane, and Viscount Seaham of Wynyard and Seaham, co. Durham (1823); Baron Stewart of Stewart's Court and Ballylawn, co. Donegal (1814), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; K.G., G.C.B. and Knight Grand Cross of the orders of the Guelphs of Hanover, the Tower and Sword of Portugal, the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, and the Sword of Sweden, a Knight of St. George of Russia; a Privy Councillor; Lord Lieutenant of the county and Vice Admiral of the coast of Durham, Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Down and Londonderry, a General in the army, Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, and D.C.L.

This nobleman was the only son by the second marriage of Robert first Marquess of Londonderry with Lady Frances Pratt, daughter of Charles first Earl Camden and Lord Chancellor of England. He was born on the 18th of May, 1778, in Mary-street, Dublin.

When little more than fourteen years of age he received a commission as Ensign in the 108th Foot, in which he was appointed to a company in 1794, and in June of that year he joined the expedition under the Earl of Moira, destined to relieve the Duke of York from the perilous situation in which he was placed after the reduction of Ypres, the defeat of General Clerfayt, and the taking of Charleroy. Captain Stewart was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-general to that division of the forces which landed at Isle Dieu, under General Doyle; and after the return of the British army he was attached to Col. Charles Crawford's mission to the Austrian armies in 1795, 1796, and 1797. At the battle of Donauwert he was wounded by a musket-ball, which entered his face under the eye, went through his nose, and was extracted on the opposite side. This wound was received whilst charging with some heavy Austrian cavalry that were driven back by the French Hussars. In a senseless state he was carried back to the village of Donauwert, where he was put into a cart with some wounded Austrians, and in that condition conveyed to the rear.

On his return home he was appointed Aide-de-camp to his uncle Earl Camden, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He had succeeded, on the 31st July 1795, to the majority of the 106th Foot; and on the 1st Jan. 1797 he was promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 5th Dragoons. A letter from General Robert Dundas is extant (and printed in the Royal Military Calendar, 1820, vol. ii. p. 412), in which, after speaking of the 5th Dragoons as having been, when encamped in the Curragh of Kildare, under his command, as "the worst of all possible bad regiments," he acknowledges the great improvement that had taken place under the immediate command of Colonel Stewart, and adds, "You possess the characteristic powers that are necessary to make a good officer; and I am perfectly convinced that had the 5th Dragoons remained in Ireland under your direction, they would soon have become the best regiment of cavalry in this country." Lieut.-Colonel Stewart served with the 5th Dragoons during the Irish rebellion; but, notwithstanding its partial improvement, its insubordination continued so great that it was shortly after disbanded, at the representation of the Lord Lieutenant.

In connection with this measure of severity, Lieut.-Colonel Stewart received a marked proof of the Royal favour as extended towards himself. He was six days after appointed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 18th Light Dragoons, which was then made a regiment of Hussars. His activity was distinguished in completing and rendering efficient this corps, which had been previously reduced to a skeleton; and in 1799 he accompanied two squadrons of it in Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Holland. During this campaign Lieut.-Colonel Stewart was again wounded in the head, whilst at the outposts near Schagenburg. A ball struck the glass he was looking through, which it broke; but the tube turned the force of the ball, which had otherwise proved fatal.

On the 25th Sept. 1803 he was appointed Aide-de-camp to his Majesty, with the rank of Colonel, and soon afterwards he occupied for a time the situation of Under Secretary of State in the War department.

He left that situation to assume the command of a brigade of Hussars under Sir John Moore, in Portugal, where he was to act with the rank of Brigadier-General. On the advance of the army into

Spain, he covered the march of Sir John Hope's division, during which he surprised a French post at Rueda, and took the whole escort of a valuable convoy of cotton. During the retreat of Sir John Moore's army, he was in the cavalry actions of Sahagun and Benavente, and his conduct was repeatedly praised by Sir John Moore. On one occasion that General remarked: "Our cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have: and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, Lord Paget and Brigadier-General Stewart." At a ford near Astorga, on the 27th Dec. 1808, Brigadier-General Stewart successfully repulsed an attack of the Imperial Guard, who left on the field 35 killed and wounded, and 70 prisoners, including their Colonel, General Le Febvre.

On arriving at Corunna, on the 15th Jan. 1809, Sir John Moore determined to send home Brig.-Gen. Stewart, in order to report upon the progress of events. Sir John Moore remarks, that "Brigadier-General Stewart is a man in whose honour I have the most perfect reliance: he is incapable of stating anything but the truth." At the same time General Stewart had been seized with a very bad ophthalmia, which made it impossible for him to serve.

A very few months, however, had elapsed before he returned to the Peninsula as Adjutant-General to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, a post which he continued to hold until May, 1813. During the pursuit of Marshal Soult's army across the Douro, he led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th Dragoons, which charged the enemy most gallantly, and took many prisoners; and on many other occasions his name was most honourably mentioned, particularly in the affair at El Bodon. For these services, and for his exertions at Tula, he received the thanks of the House of Commons on the 5th Feb. 1810. The Speaker's address, and General Stewart's reply, were printed in the Royal Military Calendar. In the latter is the following passage:—"If I might venture to ascribe anything beyond the most anxious zeal for the King's service, and a sincere love for the profession I belong to, it is an ardent desire to follow the footsteps of my great and gallant Commander, to whose war abilities and exertions we stand indebted not only for the battle of Tula, but for all those successes which have rendered him such an ornament to his country and a terror to her foes. To follow his great example, emulate his achievements, and to be

right worthy of his confidence, I shall

ever consider as the surest passport to the greatest distinction that can be conferred upon a soldier—I mean the approbation of this honourable House."

At this time, and during the whole of his active services on the continent, he had been a member of the House of Commons, to which he was returned for the county of Londonderry to the first Parliament after the Union, in 1801; and again in 1802, 1806, 1807, August 1812 (on being appointed a Gentleman of the Bedchamber), and the general election of the same year. In 1806 he had stood a contest, of which the result, after sixteen days' poll, was—

Hon. Charles W. Stewart	1337
Lord George T. Bessborough	1123
Hon. William Parnocky	973
Samuel Lyde, esq.	691

On the 1st Feb. 1813 General Stewart was nominated a Knight of the Bath; and on the 27th March following he received the royal permission to accept the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword conferred for his services in the Peninsula. He also received a Cross and one clasp on account of the battles of Tula, Bannockburn, Fuentes d'Aon, and the siege of Badajoz.

On the 7th April, 1811, Sir Charles Stewart was appointed Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin. During that summer he acted as military commissioner to the armies of the Allied Sovereigns, and was specially charged with the supervision of Bernhardine de Saxe's army, who had armed his troops by help of subsidies from England, and was at that time warring in the allegiance. The secret history of that time tends to show what kind of reconnaissance the English Envoy found it necessary to employ it so critical a moment as that which preceded the great battle of Lutzen.

On the 23d March, 1814, Sir Charles Stewart received the royal licence to accept the Grand Cross of the Order of Sweden, the Russian order of St. George 1st class, and both the Black and the Red Eagle of Prussia, all conferred for his services in the campaign of 1813, particularly in the battles of Lutzen and Leipzig.

On the 24th Nov. 1814 he was removed from the Landed military of the Edinburgh Dragoons, which he had held from 1795, to the command of the 20th Light Dragoons. He had become a Major-General July 2d, 1814, and was promoted to Lieutenant-General, June 1st, 1815.

On the 10th of June, 1816, Sir Charles Stewart was created a peer of the

realm by the title of Baron Stewart; and on the 25th of the same month he was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber, which office he continued to hold until Aug. 1827. On the 27th July, 1814, he was sworn a Privy Councillor. This was on occasion of his being appointed ambassador to Austria; and on the 11th August, together with his brother Lord Castlereagh, the Earl of Clancarty, and Earl Cathcart, he was constituted one of the Plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain to the Congress of Vienna, the Duke of Wellington being subsequently added as First Plenipotentiary on the 18th Jan. 1815.

On the melancholy death of his half-brother Robert the second Marquess of Londonderry, then Premier, on the 12th Aug. 1822, Lord Stewart succeeded to the dignities conferred on their father in the peerage of Ireland; and on the 28th of March, 1823, he was advanced to the dignities of Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with special remainder to his issue male by his second wife, in right of whom he had previously assumed the name and arms of Vane. His second marriage, to Frances-Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir Harry Vane Tempest (by Anne Countess of Antrim), had taken place on the 3rd April 1819.

The immense possessions to which this lady was heiress, together with the fact of her being a ward in Chancery, attracted, at the time, a great degree of public interest. The responsibilities devolved upon Lord Londonderry by the management of the property of his bride, embracing a considerable portion of the county of Durham, and including some of the most important coal-mines in the country, opened a new field for the exercise of energies which the cessation of war had thrown into temporary inaction. His lordship applied himself with a vigorous activity, which formed one of his characteristics, to the development of the vast resources of the estates; and in this sphere of exertion exhibited an enterprise and sound judgment, the fruits of which will be permanently enjoyed by his successors. Among the great works of improvement which Lord Londonderry planned and carried out to completion, was the construction of Seaham harbour, an undertaking almost unprecedented as an instance of private enterprise, and justly accounted amongst the wonders of engineering achievements. It was completed in 1847.

The Marquess of Londonderry on several occasions came forward as an author. In 1805 he published *Suggestions for the Improvement of the Force of the British Empire*; and in 1828 *A Narrative of the* *GENT. MAG. VOL. XLI.*

Peninsular War, 1808—1813. 4to. in which he is believed to have had the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Gleig, now Chaplain to the Forces. More recently he conferred an important boon on English history by the publication of the *Correspondence of his brother, Robert Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.*

During the short administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1835 the Marquess of Londonderry was nominated for Ambassador to Russia; but some difficulties which arose, upon a motion of Mr. Shiel in the House of Commons, occasioned his relinquishment of this appointment.

In politics Lord Londonderry was always attached to the Tory party. He was latterly a strong opponent of the proposed abolition of the Vice-Royalty of Ireland. He had formed relations of intimacy with the present Emperor of the French when an exile in this country, and effectually exerted himself to mitigate the rigours of Louis-Napoleon's imprisonment in the fortress of Ham. In return, he solicited, and obtained, from Louis-Napoleon the release of Abd-el-Kader.

Lord Stewart was nominated to the command of the 10th Hussars on the 3d Feb. 1820. When holding that appointment he fought a duel with Mr. Battier, a cornet in the regiment, to whose complaints of arrogant and contemptuous conduct in his brother officers he had refused to attend. Subsequently, in 1840, in consequence of a speech which he had made in the House of Lords, he was challenged by Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P. for Meath county, and again obeyed the call of honour.

On the 10th Jan. 1837, he attained the rank of General in the army; and in June, 1843, on the death of Earl Cathcart, he was removed to the command of the 2d Life Guards. In 1853, during the short administration of the Earl of Derby, he was decorated with the insignia of the order of the Garter, which had become vacant by the death of the Duke of Wellington.

The Marquess of Londonderry died from the effects of a sudden attack of influenza, which proved too severe for a constitution already weakened by the natural decay of age. His death was free from pain, and his last moments were solaced by the presence of nearly all the members of his family, including his youngest daughter, and his sister Viscountess Hardinge.

On the evening of Monday, March 13, his body was removed from Holderness House to the terminus of the Great Northern Railway at King's Cross, preparatory to its conveyance to the North. His three sons and other relatives attended. The officers and men of the 2d Life Guards

Literæ Humaniores at the examination of Easter Term, 1822. In 1826 he was elected to a fellowship at Merton college; and he then succeeded to the vicarage of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, a small college living, where he remained up to his appointment, in March 1837, to the see of Salisbury, at the early age of thirty-six.

"Dr. Denison had acquired considerable reputation while filling the office of Select Preacher before the University, though his parochial experience had been confined to a small parish in Oxford, where he worked with remarkable success. He was, however, at this time a resident Fellow, and he carried into the episcopate somewhat of the retiring habits of a scholar. The change was a sudden one—literally from the cloister to the palace; but Dr. Denison took with him a very amiable temper, refined manners, an accomplished tone of mind, diligence in business, and perfect integrity of purpose. A constitutional timidity prevented him from doing entire justice either to himself or to the principles which he is known to have maintained. He was well known as a favourer of the revival of the Church's synodical powers; and in the recent session of convocation he displayed considerable resolution in furthering the movement. His patronage was fairly and impartially bestowed; and in all practical works—schools, and the like—his administrative powers shone. To the city of Salisbury his loss will be a personal one. He was a resident Bishop; and he discharged the duties of hospitality as well to school-children as to county magnates. During the visitation of the cholera, his personal attentions were freely given to the sick. On the whole, if England has had greater prelates than Bishop Denison, we may speak of him as one eminently possessed of singleness of purpose, clearness of judgment, amiability of temper, and diligence in administration. In politics he was a Whig, but he seldom spoke in Parliament. The last occasion which we remember was when he triumphantly vindicated himself from a groundless charge of appropriating to his income more than the legislature had sanctioned."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"Sincere in his convictions, but tolerant towards those who differed from him; zealous for the truth, but charitable in regard to those whom he believed to be in error; dispensing his benevolence with a large and liberal hand; a secret benefactor to numbers who never knew the source of the bounty of which they were the recipients; thoughtful, patient, and considerate in investigating the claims of the destitute, and kind, delicate, and ju-

dicious in relieving their wants; an active promoter of any and every undertaking that held out the promise either of utility or beneficence;—it must be confessed that the late Bishop's fulfilment of the functions of his sacred office was marked by a constant and conscientious sense of duty, and by an earnest endeavour to accomplish the utmost possible amount of good within the limit of his ability and means. It says much for his character and worth that he was held in the highest estimation by those who were most frequently brought into familiar intercourse with him, and that the truest respect is felt for his memory, both by churchmen and dissenters in his own cathedral city. The last act of his public life was to preside at a meeting of the Church Missionary Society, and the last incident in his private life was the testifying his affection for one of his kinsmen, on the eve of embarkation for a distant land."—*Salisbury Herald*.

The following is a list of Bishop Denison's publications:—

The Sin of causing Offences: a Sermon. Oxford, 1835. 8vo.

A Review of the state of the question respecting the admission of Dissenters to the Universities. London, 1835. 8vo.

Sermons. Oxford, 1836. 8vo.

The Church the Teacher of her Children: a Sermon. Oxford, 1839. 8vo.

The obligations of the Clergy in preaching the Word of God: a Charge. 1842.

A Charge in Sept. 1842.

The Inward Call: a Charge to Candidates for Holy Orders. 1843. 8vo.

Obedience to the Law of God the end of Education: a Sermon on the opening of the School at Marlborough. 1843. 8vo.

A Charge. 1845.

Brotherly Love and Loyalty: a Sermon preached at a meeting of the Wiltshire Friendly Society. 1848.

Sorrow and Consolation: a Sermon preached Easter Day, 1850, after the funeral of the Very Rev. F. Lear. Salisbury, 1850. 8vo.

Difficulties in the Church: a Sermon. 1853. 8vo.

Speech in the House of Lords, June 25, 1853 (relative to the charge of having received more than the legitimate income of his See). 1853. 8vo.

His death ensued after a short illness. On the 28th Feb. he went to Portsmouth, where he caught cold, which cold, shortly after his return, supervening on a morbid condition of the liver, induced a complete derangement of the biliary functions, terminating in black jaundice. On Friday and Saturday an apparent change for the better took place, and hopes were entertained of his recovery; but on Sunday

Harriet, daughter of Thomas Fitzhugh, esq. and widow of James Bradshaw, esq. of Portland-place; and by that lady he had two sons, Sir Henry, his successor, and Algernon, who died in 1806, aged sixteen months. The present Baronet was born in 1804, and married in 1827 Georgiana, third daughter of Christopher Bethell Codrington, esq. of Doddington Park, co. Glouc. by which he has issue one surviving son, Algernon, a Cornet in the First Life Guards.

His body was interred in the family vault at Doddington, on the 3rd March.

SIR RALPH LOPES, BART.

Jan. 23. At Maristowe, near Plymouth, aged 66, Sir Ralph Lopes, the second Baronet (1805) of Maristowe House, co. Devon, and of Westbury, Wilts, M.P. for South Devonshire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Devonshire and Wiltshire, and a Deputy Warden of the Stannaries.

He was born on the 10th Sept. 1788, the only son of Abraham Franco, esq. of London, merchant, by Esther, daughter of Mordecai Rodrigues Lopes, esq. of Clapham, co. Surrey, son of Abraham Lopes, of Jamaica. On the death, March 26, 1831, of his uncle Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, sometime M.P. for Barnstaple, Grampond, and Westbury, (on whom the Baronetcy had been conferred with a special remainder,) he succeeded to the title and estates, and by royal licence granted in May following he assumed the surname and arms of Lopes. (See a memoir of him in our Magazine for May, 1831.)

He received his education at Winchester college, and at Brazenose college, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, B.A. April 24, 1811.

He was elected to Parliament in 1816, and again in 1818, for the borough of Westbury, which he continued to represent until the dissolution in 1820. His uncle Sir Manasseh was afterwards himself member for the borough, and resigned in favour of Sir Robert Peel in 1829, on the memorable expulsion of the latter from the representation of the University of Oxford. Mr. Franco again sat for Westbury in the (last unreformed) parliament of 1831. When the borough was reduced to one member he was elected, without opposition, its sole representative, in 1832, and again in 1835. In 1837 he was opposed, and defeated, by John Ivatt Briscoe, esq. (previously member for East Surrey), the latter polling 98 votes, and Sir Ralph Lopes 76. In 1841 Sir Ralph's election was unopposed, but in 1847 he was not a candidate. He always supported the Conservative party.

He was appointed Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries in 1852.

Sir Ralph Lopes married, May 8, 1817, Susan-Gibbs, eldest daughter of the late Abraham Ludlow, esq. of Heywood House, Wilts, by whom he had issue (with three others who died in infancy) four sons: 1. Sir Lopes Masseh, his successor; 2. Ralph-Ludlow Lopes, esq. M.A. of Christ church, Oxford, and a barrister-at-law, who married in 1851 Elizabeth, third daughter of S. T. Kekewich, esq. of Peamore, co. Devon, and has issue; 3. Henry-Charles, B.A. of Balliol college, Oxford, and barrister-at-law; 4. Edmund-Francis, of Oriel college, Oxford.

The present Baronet, Sir Lopes Masseh Lopes, was born in 1818, and is unmarried. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1845, and appointed a Captain in the 2d Devon militia in 1853. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Westbury at the last election.

The funeral of Sir Ralph Franco took place at Bickleigh church on the 2d March, attended by the present Baronet and his brothers, and many other relatives and friends. The pall-bearers were Sir J. Y. Buller, Sir A. Buller, Mr. Kekewich, Mr. Strode, Mr. E. Clark, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Follett, and Mr. W. H. Hawker.

The will of Sir Ralph Lopes has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by Sir Masseh Lopes, Bart., Ralph Ludlow Lopes, esq. Henry G. G. Ludlow, esq. Robert Bailey Follett, esq. and Edward Archer, esq. the executors. The personal estate within the diocese was sworn under 180,000*l.* The Maristowe and all the Devonshire estates and the Westbury property descend to the present Baronet. The Somersetshire estates, partly under the will of the first Baronet and partly under the testator's will, become the absolute property of Mr. Ralph Lopes. The bequests are numerous, and the hand which was always ready during life, unostentatiously but munificently, to subscribe to the wants and necessities of others, and to seek objects for its bounty, is not inactive after death; for, by the will, provision is made for the poor of every parish in which his extensive Devonshire estates are situated. Amongst the bequests are:—to the poor of the parish of Bickleigh, 500*l.*; of Shaugh, 500*l.*; of Tamerton Folliott, 500*l.*; of Walkhampton, 500*l.*; of Buckland, 500*l.*; of Sheepstor, 300*l.*; of Meavey, 300*l.* To the poor widows in the Widows' house, at Tamerton, 8*l.* a year for ever. These moneys are directed to be invested in Government securities, in the names of the owner of the Maristowe estates for the time being, with any other person whom he may appoint, and the

Northumberland in 1844, by the will of Thomas Lord Wallace, whose wife Jane dowager Viscountess Melville was one of his aunts, being the sixth daughter of John second Earl of Hopetoun (see the memoir of Lord Wallace in our Magazine for April, 1844).

At the general election of 1835 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Linlithgow; and again in 1837, after a contest with the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, whom he defeated by 329 votes to 191. In June, 1838, he retired from Parliament by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

He married, March 4, 1837, Lady Mary Frances Nugent, youngest daughter of George-Frederick seventh Earl of Westmeath, and sister to the present Marquess; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue three sons and four daughters. His son and heir, John-George-Frederick, was born in 1839.

SIR JOHN STRACHAN, BART.

Jan. 28. At his residence, Cliffden, Teignmouth, after a long and severe illness, Sir John Strachan, of Thornton, co. Stirling, the 8th Baronet (of Nova Scotia 1625).

He was born at Montrose, and was the son and heir of Sir John Strachan the seventh Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of David Hunter, esq. of Blackness, co. Forfar.

His father was served the nearest heir-male general of Sir Alexander Strachan the first Baronet, in the year 1841, after the title had lain dormant for thirteen years, from the decease of Sir Richard Strachan, G.C.B., the distinguished Admiral, who died in 1828. Sir John died June 9th, 1844; and was succeeded by the gentleman now deceased, who was one of the Gentleman Ushers Quarterly Waiters in ordinary to her Majesty.

Sir John Strachan married Mary Anne, daughter of Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton House, co. Gloucester, and Whitestaunton House, Somerset; but had no issue.

SIR THOMAS PILKINGTON, BART.

Feb. 7. At Funchal, Madeira, in his 25th year, Sir Thomas Edward Pilkington, of Chevet hall, Yorkshire, the 9th Baronet (of Nova Scotia 1635), a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding.

He was born at Chevet hall in 1829, the eldest son of Sir William the 8th Baronet, by Mary, second daughter and coheir of the late Thomas Swinnerton, esq. of Butterton hall, Staffordshire, and Wonnastow Court, co. Monmouth. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, October 8, 1850. He was appointed a Captain in the West Riding

Yeomanry Cavalry in 1852, but resigned in 1853; and in the latter year was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding.

Having died unmarried, he is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir William Melbourne Swinnerton Pilkington. Sir William, who has hitherto enjoyed the Chevet estates, now relinquishes them, according to his father's will, to his younger brother, Lionel Pilkington, esq.

SIR HENRY PEYTON, BART.

Feb. 24. At Swift's House, near Bicester, aged 74, Sir Henry Peyton, the second Bart. (1776), of Doddington, co. Cambridge.

He was born on the 1st July, 1779, at Narborough hall, near Swaffham, Norfolk, the elder son of Sir Henry Dashwood the first Baronet of the creation of 1776, by Frances, eldest daughter of Sir John Rous, Bart. of Henham hall, co. Suffolk, and sister to John first Earl of Stradbroke.

The family is a junior branch of the Dashwoods of Kirtlington, co. Oxford, advanced to a Baronetcy in 1684; and is doubly descended from the Peytons, through Margaret, daughter of Sir Sewster Peyton, the wife of the grandfather of the subject of this notice; and through Algernina, daughter of Sir Algernon Peyton, the wife of his great-grandfather. Sir Algernon Peyton, of Doddington, descended from a junior branch of the Peytons, of Isleham, in the same county, also Baronets, of the first creation in 1611, was advanced to a Baronetcy in 1666-7. On the death of his grandson the third Baronet in 1771, that creation became extinct, and his nephew Henry Dashwood, esq. (father of the subject of this notice) assumed the name of Peyton and was created a Baronet in 1776.

Whilst still a minor, Sir Henry succeeded to the baronetcy in May, 1789. His father died one of the members in parliament for the county of Cambridge, which he had represented from the year 1782; and on the death of General Adeane in 1802 the friends of Sir Henry looked to him to occupy the same position. He was successful, after an arduous contest of five days, the number of votes polled being, for Sir Henry Peyton, 1592; for Lord Charles Somerset Manners, 1500: but at the general election, two months afterwards, Sir Henry was not a candidate, and he was not again a member of the senate.

He was best known in London as a member of the old Four-in-Hand Club; and, with the exception of another Cambridgeshire Baronet, he was considered the first amateur whip in England.

Sir Henry Peyton married July 8, 1803,

Harriet, daughter of Thomas Fitzhugh, esq. and widow of James Bradshaw, esq. of Portland-place; and by that lady he had two sons, Sir Henry, his successor, and Algernon, who died in 1806, aged sixteen months. The present Baronet was born in 1804, and married in 1827 Georgiana, third daughter of Christopher Bethell Codrington, esq. of Doddington Park, co. Glouc. by which he has issue one surviving son, Algernon, a Cornet in the First Life Guards.

His body was interred in the family vault at Doddington, on the 3rd March.

SIR RALPH LOPES, BART.

Jan. 23. At Maristowe, near Plymouth, aged 66, Sir Ralph Lopes, the second Baronet (1805) of Maristowe House, co. Devon, and of Westbury, Wilts, M.P. for South Devonshire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Devonshire and Wiltshire, and a Deputy Warden of the Stannaries.

He was born on the 10th Sept. 1788, the only son of Abraham Franco, esq. of London, merchant, by Esther, daughter of Mordecai Rodrigues Lopes, esq. of Clapham, co. Surrey, son of Abraham Lopes, of Jamaica. On the death, March 26, 1831, of his uncle Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, sometime M.P. for Barnstaple, Grampound, and Westbury, (on whom the Baronetcy had been conferred with a special remainder,) he succeeded to the title and estates, and by royal licence granted in May following he assumed the surname and arms of Lopes. (See a memoir of him in our Magazine for May, 1831.)

He received his education at Winchester college, and at Brazenose college, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, B.A. April 24, 1811.

He was elected to Parliament in 1816, and again in 1818, for the borough of Westbury, which he continued to represent until the dissolution in 1820. His uncle Sir Manasseh was afterwards himself member for the borough, and resigned in favour of Sir Robert Peel in 1829, on the memorable expulsion of the latter from the representation of the University of Oxford. Mr. Franco again sat for Westbury in the (last unreformed) parliament of 1831. When the borough was reduced to one member he was elected, without opposition, its sole representative, in 1832, and again in 1835. In 1837 he was opposed, and defeated, by John Ivatt Briscoe, esq. (previously member for East Surrey), the latter polling 98 votes, and Sir Ralph Lopes 76. In 1841 Sir Ralph's election was unopposed, but in 1847 he was not a candidate. He always supported the Conservative party.

He was appointed Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries in 1852.

Sir Ralph Lopes married, May 8, 1817, Susan-Gibbs, eldest daughter of the late Abraham Ludlow, esq. of Heywood House, Wilts, by whom he had issue (with three others who died in infancy) four sons: 1. Sir Lopes Masseh, his successor; 2. Ralph-Ludlow Lopes, esq. M.A. of Christ church, Oxford, and a barrister-at-law, who married in 1851 Elizabeth, third daughter of S. T. Kekewich, esq. of Peamore, co. Devon, and has issue; 3. Henry-Charles, B.A. of Balliol college, Oxford, and barrister-at-law; 4. Edmund-Francis, of Oriel college, Oxford.

The present Baronet, Sir Lopes Masseh Lopes, was born in 1818, and is unmarried. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1845, and appointed a Captain in the 2d Devon militia in 1853. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Westbury at the last election.

The funeral of Sir Ralph Franco took place at Bickleigh church on the 2d March, attended by the present Baronet and his brothers, and many other relatives and friends. The pall-bearers were Sir J. Y. Buller, Sir A. Buller, Mr. Kekewich, Mr. Strode, Mr. E. Clark, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Follett, and Mr. W. H. Hawker.

The will of Sir Ralph Lopes has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by Sir Masseh Lopes, Bart., Ralph Ludlow Lopes, esq. Henry G. G. Ludlow, esq. Robert Bailey Follett, esq. and Edward Archer, esq. the executors. The personal estate within the diocese was sworn under 180,000*l.* The Maristowe and all the Devonshire estates and the Westbury property descend to the present Baronet. The Somersetshire estates, partly under the will of the first Baronet and partly under the testator's will, become the absolute property of Mr. Ralph Lopes. The bequests are numerous, and the hand which was always ready during life, unostentatiously but munificently, to subscribe to the wants and necessities of others, and to seek objects for its bounty, is not inactive after death; for, by the will, provision is made for the poor of every parish in which his extensive Devonshire estates are situated. Amongst the bequests are:—to the poor of the parish of Bickleigh, 500*l.*; of Shaugh, 500*l.*; of Tamerton Folliott, 500*l.*; of Walkhampton, 500*l.*; of Buckland, 500*l.*; of Sheepstor, 300*l.*; of Meavey, 300*l.* To the poor widows in the Widows' house, at Tamerton, 8*l.* a-year for ever. These moneys are directed to be invested in Government securities, in the names of the owner of the Maristowe estates for the time being, with any other person whom he may appoint, and the

Incumbent of the respective parishes; the selection of the objects of the testator's bounty to be with the owner of Maristowe, but, as far as circumstances will permit, he is to select in such a manner "as may for the time being seem most likely to encourage among the persons intended to be benefited thereby, habits of industry, providence, and honourable self-reliance." The sum of 1,000*l.* is also left for the augmentation of the vicarage of Walkhampton. All these bequests are free of legacy duty. The testator had, during life, rebuilt the church of Bickleigh, and made munificent donations to the charitable institutions of this county, as well as many in the metropolis.

CAPT. SIR JAS. EVERARD HOME, BART.

Nov. 2. At Sydney, aged 55, Capt. Sir James Everard Home, the second Bart. (1813), C.B., commanding the *Calliope* 26, and senior officer on the Australian and New Zealand station.

He was born on the 25th Oct. 1798, the elder son of Sir Everard Home, V.P.R.S. and F.S.A. Serjeant Surgeon to King George the Third, who was created a Baronet in 1813, by Jane, daughter and coheir of the Rev. James Tunstall, D.D. and widow of Stephen Thompson, esq.

He entered the navy April 10, 1810, as a midshipman on board the *Euryalus* frigate, Capt. G. H. L. Dundas; and, having sailed to the Mediterranean, was then transferred, in Aug. 1812, to the *Malta* 80, the flag-ship of Sir Benj. Hallowell, with whom he subsequently served at Cork on board the *Tonnant* 80. He afterwards joined the *Sybil* frigate, bearing the flag of Sir Home Popham; and, when in the West Indies, was promoted July 14, 1814, to a lieutenancy in the *Larne* 20. From that ship he was removed to the *Pique* 36, and then to the *Helicon* 10, on the Home station; after which he was promoted to Commander Jan. 28, 1822.

He succeeded his father as Baronet on the 31st August 1832.

He did not again go afloat until 1834; on the 1st Feb. in which year he assumed the command of the *Racehorse* 18, then fitting for the West Indies. She took an active part in the siege of Paria in 1835, and was for several days in contest with the batteries there, in company with a Brazilian squadron. Soon after she had been paid off, he was promoted to the rank of Captain Dec. 5, 1837.

On the 30th August 1841, he was appointed to the *North Star* 26, which from that time until the summer of 1846 was employed on the East India station. During this period Sir James Everard Home

was engaged in the Chinese war, contributing to the capture of Woosung and Shanghai, and participating in the operations on the Yang-tse-Kiang, for which services he was nominated a Companion of the Bath Dec. 24, 1842.

In Dec. 1845, when senior naval officer at New Zealand, he originated the instructions which were afterwards adopted by Capt. Charles Graham, during whose siege of the stronghold of Kawiti he was entrusted with the defence of a pass situated at the point of debarkation, and behaved with unwearied attention, zeal, and exertion.

He was more recently appointed to the command of the *Calliope* 26, which returned to Sydney a few days before his death from an eight months' cruise, her captain then suffering from the effects of paralysis, with which he was seized while the vessel was off the coast of New Zealand. The deceased officer was interred at the Camperdown Cemetery on the 4th, with the usual naval and military honours, attended by the Governor and chief officers of the civil departments, the officers and crews of the *Calliope*, *Fantome*, and *Torch*, and the military officers and regiments stationed there.

Sir Everard Home having died unmarried, the baronetcy has become extinct.

SIR WILLIAM BAILLIE, BART.

Jan. 28. At Perth, aged 69, Sir William Baillie, of Polkemmet, co. Linlithgow, Bart.

Sir William Baillie was born in Edinburgh, and was the son of William Baillie, esq. sometime a lord of session under the title of Lord Polkemmet, by Margaret, daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. of Luss. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 14, 1823.

He married, April 25, 1815, Mary-Lyon, youngest daughter of James Dennistoun, esq. of Colgrain, co. Dumbarton, coheir to her mother Margaret, daughter of Allan Dreghorn of Blochairn; and by that lady he has left issue five sons: 1. Sir William; 2. James-Dennistoun; 3. Robert; 4. Thomas; 5. John-Hope; and three daughters. The present Baronet was born in 1816, and sat in parliament for the county of Linlithgow from 1845 to 1847.

SIR JOHN CONROY, BART.

March ... At his residence, Arborfield, near Reading, aged 67, Sir John Conroy, Bart. of Llanbrynmair, co. Glamorgan, Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, a grand

cross of St. Bento d'Arís and of the Seren order of Eusebio, a Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Berks and Montgomery, and Colonel of the Royal Montgomeryshire Militia.

Sir John Conroy was born at Caerhys in Carnarvonshire, on the 21st Oct. 1786. He was the son of John Pensonby Conroy, esq. of Bettyfield, co. Roscommon, a barrister-at-law, by Margaret, daughter of Francis Verant Wilson, esq. of Tully, co. Longford.

In early life he was an officer of the Royal Artillery, which he entered in 1803, and saw some service during the war. He attained the rank of Second Captain March 13, 1811; and was placed on retired half-pay June 17, 1822.

He first became attached to the Household of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent as Esquerry; and after his Royal Highness's death he was for many years Comptroller of the Household to the widowed Duchess. On the accession of her present Majesty to the throne he retired from that office, being assigned a pension of 3,000*l.* per ann., with the dignity of a Baronet, conferred upon him by patent, dated 26 June, 1837. He had previously, in 1827, been nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order; and he also received the ribbons of several foreign equestrian orders.

For a time Sir John Conroy held office as a Commissioner of the Colonial Audit Board. He was Sheriff of the county of Montgomery in the year 1843, and in 1852 was nominated a Deputy Lieut. thereof, and Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of its militia; having been previously appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Berkshire in 1849. To his hereditary property in Roscommon he had added by purchase both in Wales and in Berkshire. His chief residence latterly had been at Arborfield, in the latter county.

Sir John Conroy married, Dec. 26, 1808, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Major-General Benjamin Fisher, and niece to the Right Rev. John Fisher, D.D. Lord Bishop of Salisbury. By that lady, who was sometime Woman of the Bed-chamber to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and who survives him, he had issue four sons and two daughters. The former were: 1. Sir Edward, his successor; 2. Arthur, who died in 1817; 3. Stephen-Rowley, a Lieut. and Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and Aide-de-camp to the Lord vint of Ireland; he died Sept. 9, and 4. Henry-George, Capt. and Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, a-de-camp to the Commander of as in Ireland; he married in 1842 te, daughter of the late Dillon

Macnamara, esq. which lady died without issue in May 1841. The daughters were—1. Ellen-Jane; 2. Victoria-Maria-Louisa, married in 1845 to Major Wyndham Edward Hamner, of the Royal Horse-guards, brother to Sir John Hamner, Bart.

The present Baronet was born in Dublin in 1809. He married, in 1837, Lady Alicia Parsons, younger sister of the present Earl of Rosse, by whom he has issue.

SIR HENRY MORRIS BARNET, K.C.B.

Dec. 28. At Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, April 45, Sir Henry Morris Elliot, K.C.B. Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

He was the third son of the late John Elliot, esq. of Pinlloe Lodge, Colonel-Commandant of the Westminster Volunteers, by Miss Lettison, younger daughter of John Cockley Lettison, M.D.

He was appointed a writer on the Bengal establishment in 1825, was sometime Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the South division of Moradabad, and, after other promotions, was latterly Secretary to the Governor-General in Council in the Foreign Department.

He received the order of the Bath in 1849 for his services during the conduct of the Sikh war.

Sir Henry Elliot was the author of A Supplement to the Glossary of India, published at Agra, 1845, 8vo. and of a Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Muhammedan India, Calcutta, 1849, 8vo.

He married a daughter of William Cowell, esq. of the Bengal civil service, formerly Judge at Bareilly.

SIR JAMES THOMSON, K.C.B.

Aug. 25, 1853. At Calcutta, from an attack of apoplexy whilst presiding at the Medical Board, Sir James Thomson, K.C.B., Physician-General of Bengal.

He entered the medical service of the East India Company on their Bengal establishment in 1809; attained the rank of Surgeon in 1823, and that of Inspector-General of Hospitals in 1849. During more than forty-two years' service, he had never been absent from duty, except once for a few months after he had passed five years in Java. He also served in Afghanistan, in Assam during the first Burmese war, and in China throughout the whole of the operations there. For these long, able, and zealous services, the order of the Bath was conferred upon him in 1850.

No officer in the military service in India was more generally esteemed and beloved than Sir James Thomson. His generous hand was ever liberally extended to his friends in distress, and his charity

to "the poor who were always with him" was constant and unflinching.

DR. JENKYNs, DEAN OF WELLS.

March 6. At his lodgings, Balliol College, Oxford, aged 72, the Very Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D. Dean of Wells, Master of Balliol College.

Dr. Jenkyns was a native of Somersetshire, the son of the Rev. John Jenkyns, B.C.L. a Prebendary of Wells, and for forty years Vicar of Evercreech, who died in 1824. Having been elected Fellow of Balliol as soon as he was statutorily qualified, he took the degree of B.A. in 1804, and was forthwith appointed Tutor by the then Master, Dr. Parsons, who discerned in the youthful object of his choice such scholarship, talents, and diligence, as were calculated to further his designs of raising the character and increasing the usefulness of the college over which he ably presided. The Master's expectations were fulfilled; and it was not long before he had abundant proofs of the wisdom of his selection of Tutor, in the ameliorated condition of the whole society, and in the number, the literary distinction, and the prevailing good order of the junior and independent members of the college. Having taken the degree of M.A. in 1806, Mr. Jenkyns held the office of Master of the Schools in 1809, and that of Public Examiner in 1811 and 1812. In 1819, on the death of Dr. Parsons, who had been for some previous years Bishop of Peterborough, he was elected Master. At that time he was Senior Tutor and Bursar of the college, and third upon the list of Fellows. He then proceeded to the degrees of B.D. and D.D.

In the government of his college, his steady aim was to act on the principles and to carry out the plans of his excellent and revered predecessor. The latter had by his firmness and vigour restored the practice of open election to Fellowships, in accordance with the statutes; and the new Master was resolved to uphold and perpetuate the same practice, by sedulous and ceaseless endeavours to exclude all those sinister influences of party and of favouritism, which had, in some former times, most injuriously opposed the whole spirit and contravened the evident purpose of the foundation. Success rewarded his strenuous and honest efforts; and he found himself surrounded by a body of Fellows, who cordially co-operated with himself in all practicable amendments of study and discipline; and, finally, in throwing open to competition the scholarships of the college, which were in the gift of the Master and Fellows. A Visitation Decree confirmed the society's voluntary abandonment of nomination and patronage in this instance.

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The Master's occupation and interest in the affairs of his own college did not interfere with his attention to those of the university. At the meetings of the Hebdomadal Board, in the office of Vice-Chancellor from 1824 to 1828, in the Delegacies of the Press and of Accounts, he distinguished himself by regular and punctual application to business, by prudent counsel, by gentlemanlike courtesy, and by unswerving uprightness.

When the Deanery of Wells became vacant in 1845, by the death of Dr. Goodenough, Sir Robert Peel, at that time Prime Minister, fixed his eye on the Master of Balliol, as entitled, for his academical merits and services, to a mark of royal favour; but refrained from making the offer until he had satisfied himself that promotion to the deanery would not have the effect of removing the Master from Balliol and from Oxford. The preferment, at length tendered in the most handsome manner, had peculiar recommendations for Dr. Jenkyns, from personal and family associations with the county of Somerset and the Church of Wells; but was, at the same time, regarded by him as an occasion of augmented responsibility and a call to fresh activity and zeal in the cause of sacred learning and religion. He has since divided each year between Oxford and Wells, conscientiously discharging every duty of his important stations; and leaving behind, at both places, a memory which will be long and gratefully cherished.

Dr. Jenkyns, we believe, has left a widow and children.

His sister is Mrs. Gaisford, the wife of the Dean of Christchurch.

Dr. Jenkyns's funeral took place at Wells, on the 13th March: the choir, which has long been closed on account of the restorations in progress, being then re-opened for service. The chief mourners were the Rev. Dr. Henry Jenkyns, the Rev. G. Thring, H. Hobhouse, esq. H. Blissett, esq. and the Rev. G. Blissett; and the pall-bearers E. Palmer, esq. T. Walrond, esq. the Rev. C. E. Prichard, and the Rev. Messrs. Riddell, Lake, Jewett, Woolcombe, and Wall. Besides the clergy and officers of the cathedral, the attendance was increased by forty commoners and scholars of Balliol college and forty theological students of Wells. The service was read by the Rev. Canon Barnard and the Ven. Archdeacon Law.

REV. J. L. RICHARDS, D.D.

Feb. 27. At Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight, aged 56, the Rev. Joseph Loscombe Richards, D.D. Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Kidlington, Oxfordshire, and Chaplain to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Dr. Richards was the son of the Rev. Joseph Richards, of Tawmerton, in Devonshire. In 1815 he entered as a commoner at Exeter College, which was then under the direction of Dr. Cole, of whom he always retained an affectionate remembrance. He passed through his university course with only moderate distinction, obtaining a second class in *Literis Humanioribus* at the Michaelmas Examination of 1819. He was, however, while still an undergraduate, elected a Fellow of his college, on the Devon foundation; and rose very rapidly to the highest offices connected with its tuition and discipline. He became Tutor almost immediately after taking his M.A. degree in 1822, and Sub-Rector a few years later. These offices he retained till the year 1835, when the living of Bushey, in Hertfordshire, becoming vacant, he accepted it, and exchanged college life for the labours of a country parish. While Rector of Bushey he married, on the 28th Sept. 1837, Frances-Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Baugh, Chancellor of Bristol, and the sister of a college pupil, the Rev. Polliott Baugh, some time Fellow of All Souls', and now Vicar of Chelsfield, Kent. This lady he unfortunately lost, by death, in the following year.

Dr. Richards remained but a short time at Bushey; for in the year 1838, on the death of the Rector of Exeter, Dr. Jones, he was elected, after a sharp contest, to the vacant headship, to which is attached the vicarage of Kidlington with Water Eaton.

He was appointed a Select Preacher in the university in 1853, and at the time of his death he was a Delegate of Accounts. He had formerly filled the office of Public Examiner in 1828.

In the important positions of Head of a large college and member of the Hebdomadal Board, Dr. Richards succeeded in gaining the esteem and respect of all. Very conscientious, and therefore not very rapid in the conduct of business—very strict, and, perhaps, a little over-precise in his regard for forms, he yet, by his singleness of purpose, his straightforward and unflinching honesty, his freedom from all disguise or *arrière pensée*, and his painstaking laboriousness, made himself regarded as one, alike in college and university matters, on whom all could thoroughly depend, and with whose aid none could dispense. Despite the differences of theological opinion which separated him from the bulk of his colleagues, he was placed upon almost all committees, and looked to in almost all business of importance. The courtousness of his manners caused his selection from among the body of Heads

of Houses for connexion with the Court, and in the office of Chaplain to Prince Albert he offered to the highest circles in the realm a favourable specimen of the Oxford dignitary. Simple and quiet in his demeanour, kind and gentle in his treatment of those dependent on him, honest and firm in his assertion of those principles which he believed to be true, unweariedly assiduous in the discharge of every duty which belonged to him, he carries to the grave the heartfelt affection of many, and the deep respect of all. It will not be easily to supply his place, either in the college over which he so successfully presided, or in the board to which he gave such frequent aid. Had his health allowed him to accept the office of Vice-Chancellor at the last vacancy, and had he been spared to inaugurate the new system which is now dawning on the University, we should have looked with confidence—we say this without reflecting upon others—to see the changes introduced without those difficulties and chances of collision which now cloud the University horizon.

The funeral of Dr. Richards took place in Exeter College Chapel, on Tuesday the 7th of March. The Undergraduates of the College formed the first part of the procession, preceding the coffin, the pall being borne by the following Fellows:—viz. Mr. P. A. Kingdon, the Rev. J. P. Tweed, the Rev. F. Panahawe, the Rev. H. Low, the Rev. W. Ince, Mr. C. W. Boase, Mr. George Ridding, and the Rev. T. H. Sheppard. Immediately in front of the bier were the Rev. W. Andrews, Sub-Rector, and the Rev. W. W. Woolcombe, the Senior Fellow in residence. Immediately after it followed the relations and connexions of the deceased: Mr. H. Furneaux, Fellow of Corpus, and his brother, nephews of the deceased; the Rev. Upton Richards, of Margaret Chapel, London; the Rev. J. W. Richards, of Salisbury; the Rev. W. D. Furneaux, the Rev. R. Martin, the Rev. T. Furneaux, &c. Afterwards came the Vice-Chancellor, the Warden of Wadham, the Principal of Magdalen Hall, and the Regius Professor of Divinity (the two last being former Fellows of the College); then such of the actual Fellows as were not pall-bearers; and finally, a large body of persons, formerly Fellows of the College, or personal friends of the late Rector. Dr. Richards was interred, according to his desire, by the side of his wife.

He has provided by his will for the permanent establishment of an annual theological prize, which during his lifetime he was in the habit of offering for the competition of all B.A. members of Exeter college. He has also provided prospectively

for the foundation of an exhibition of the annual value of 36*l.* to be awarded by the Rector and five senior Fellows to an Exeter undergraduate on claims of poverty and good conduct.

Subscriptions are being collected for a memorial to his name, the exact application of which is not at present fixed. It is proposed that the fund raised should be applied to some collegiate purpose, either the establishment of an annual prize, or, if the amount is sufficient, the foundation of an exhibition for a poor and deserving student. It is thought that the latter would be a specially appropriate memorial of one who is known to have had so much at heart the cause of university extension. The subscriptions already promised exceed 400*l.*

A portrait of Dr. Richards is announced for publication, from a drawing by Mr. George Richmond, engraved by Mr. Francis Holl.

THE REV. W. P. GRESWELL.

Jan. 12. After a life of piety and usefulness, extended to 89 years, the Rev. William Parr Greswell, Incumbent of Denton, in the parish of Manchester.

Mr. Greswell did not appear much before the public, yet he must ever be regarded as occupying a distinguished place among Lancashire worthies, for his learning, industry, and perseverance, and for the bright results of his abilities and fine mental characteristics. It is now about sixty-three years since the incumbency of the chapelry of Denton and Haughton was presented to him by the then Earl of Wilton, the patron of the living. It produced no great pecuniary emolument, but knowing how "therewith to be content," he fed his flock, and was for some time "passing rich" upon 100*l.* a year. He opened a school, and his learning soon procured for him the notice and patronage of some whose children have since risen to

eminence by the aid of the instructions he imparted, and the correct habits of thought and action in which he trained them. While educating others, the claims of a large family, to be cared for in the same respect, were assiduously attended to, with the happiest results. Educated up to a certain point by himself, of five sons who went to Oxford, two won the highest honours of that University, both in classics and mathematics, and two others the highest honours in classics. Each rose by his own merit to the post of Fellow in his college,* and one of them was elected President of Corpus Christi, though he declined the appointment, conceiving that it would interfere with the pursuit of his studies. Another son has won a name for himself by the princely munificence with which he has sought to meet the spiritual and educational wants of the place of his birth.†

An earnest, patient, and laborious student himself, Mr. Greswell the elder was an example of how much persevering energy can achieve upon means so small at one time that we wonder how they could be of service; and possibly the recollection of the difficulties he had had to struggle with especially endeared to him the spot where he overcame them. His was a long term of incumbency; for the greater portion of it he laboured in the villages with the utmost assiduity, and when he felt no longer equal to his task he entrusted the chief portion of his pastoral work to a curate, selected with care. It was only about the middle of last year that he finally renounced the trust committed to him so many years before, and advanced age had then made such inroads upon the physical powers of the venerable man, that the Bishop of Manchester went to Denton especially to receive his resignation. It is a pleasing circumstance that the Rev. Mr. Nicol, at that time officiating as curate, was appointed to the vacant in-

* William Greswell, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1820, Fellow of Balliol College.

Edward Greswell, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822, B.D. 1830, Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi.

Richard Greswell, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825, B.D. 1836, Fellow and Tutor of Worcester.

Francis Hague Greswell, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829, Fellow of Brasenose (deceased).

Clement Greswell, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1831, Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, and now Rector of Tortworth, co. Gloucester.

† The new church at Denton, consecrated on the 15th of October last by the Lord Bishop of Manchester, was chiefly promoted and built at the cost of the Rev. Richard Greswell, Fellow and (late) Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford; and amongst his friends present on this interesting occasion were, the Bishop of Oxford (who preached the sermon from Acts, xviii. 10, "For I have much people in this city"), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Sir William and Lady Heathcote, and a large body of clergy. In the afternoon of the same day the Bishop of Oxford and Mr. Gladstone assisted in laying the foundation stone of a second set of new schools to be attached to the church.

cumbency. The Bishop, as the only means in his power of testifying his admiration of Mr. Greswell's great literary merit, offered him an Honorary Canonry in the cathedral, but this was respectfully declined.

Mr. Greswell sank calmly to rest, surrounded on his dying bed by his four surviving sons, who had imbibed their reverence of him as a parent, from the gentle care he had bestowed upon them in their early life, and the continued watchfulness of their interests he had exhibited long after they passed from beneath the paternal roof; for some weeks it had been apparent that his end was approaching, and his family were summoned to attend. It was fitting that his last remains should rest in the place endeared to him by so many associations; they were interred in the yard attached to the quaint old fabric known as Denton Chapel, the Bishop of Manchester attending to perform the last rites for the dead. The village was in mourning, every house was darkened, and all the inhabitants, who could, attended his funeral.

We add a list of Mr. Greswell's literary works:—

Memoirs of Angelus Politianus, Joannes Picus Mirandula, Actius Sincerus Sannazarius, Petrus Bembus, Hieronymus Fracastorius, Marcus Antonius Flaminus, and the Amalthei: Translations from their Poetical Works; and Notes and Observations concerning other Literary Characters of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries. Manchester, 1801. 8vo. A second edition, Manchester, 1805.

Annals of Parisian Typography, containing an account of the earliest typographical establishments of Paris; and notices and illustrations of the most remarkable productions of the Parisian Gothic Press. 1818. 8vo.

A View of the Early Parisian Greek Press; including the Lives of the Stephani, notices of other contemporary Greek Printers of Paris, and various particulars of the Literary and Ecclesiastical History of their times. Edited by [his son] Edward Greswell, B.D. Oxford, 1833. 2 vols. 8vo.

The judgment passed upon these works by M. Brunet in his *Manuel du Libraire*, is as follows: "Ces deux ouvrages sont des compilations qui ne renferment presque aucun fait nouveau, et où nous avons remarqué bien des inexactitudes. Néanmoins ils se font lire avec intérêt."

There was afterwards printed at Oxford "A Sequel" to the latter work: but after a very few copies had been given away, it was suppressed by its author, for some reason unexplained.

The Monastery of St. Werburgh, a Poem, with Notes, 1823. 8vo.

REV. W. H. DIXON, M.A., F.S.A.

Feb. 17. At his house in the Minster-yard, York, aged 70, the Rev. William Henry Dixon, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Etton, Vicar of Bishopthorpe, Canon Residentiary of York, and Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of York.

Mr. Dixon was the son of the Rev. Henry Dixon, Vicar of Wadworth, near Doncaster, and Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Mason, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull. The Masons had been settled in Hull, and were opulent merchants there, for some generations. From his uncle the Rev. William Mason the poet, and biographer of Gray, Mr. Dixon derived the greater part of his private fortune. He was educated at the grammar school of Houghton-le-Spring, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1801. M.A. 1804. His classical attainments were considerable, and he had made some proficiency in the knowledge of Hebrew.

For many years in the earlier part of his life, Mr. Dixon held various small cures with little or no emolument attached to them. Forty years ago he was a constant preacher in Ripon Minster, where his sermons were much admired. Throughout life he never relaxed in his ministerial duties. He was a man of undoubted piety and strong devotional feeling, though he ever shrunk from all display. His voice was clear and musical, and of considerable power, and his elocution almost perfect. The admirable way in which he performed the services of the Church, and his great courtesy and elegant refinement of manners, attracted the observation of the late Archbishop of York, who appointed him one of his Domestic Chaplains, and was his zealous friend and patron. He was appointed Prebendary of Ripon in 1815; Vicar of Bishopthorpe in 1824; Prebendary of Market Weighton in 1825; and Canon Residentiary of York in 1831. On resigning the vicarage of Bishopthorpe, in 1834, he was appointed Vicar of Topcliffe and of Sutton-on-Forest. Afterwards he vacated these two benefices, and was re-appointed to the vicarage of Bishopthorpe and instituted to the rectory of Etton, in the East Riding, in 1837.

To the strict fulfilment of his ecclesiastical duties Mr. Dixon always added a zealous and liberal care for the many institutions of the city of York by which charity is dispensed and knowledge advanced. No one lived with a kinder sympathy, or a more open hand for the troubles and distresses of all, however little connected with him, especially among his poorer brethren of the clergy and their connections. His charity was never narrowed by his opinions, or his friendly feelings diverted by any difference

of views. In the love and practice of music he followed the example of his uncle Mason, formerly Precentor (as well as a Canon Residentiary) of York Cathedral, and like him paid much attention to the choral services of the church. His only other relaxation, besides that social converse to which he was always a ready and an acceptable contributor, consisted in study; and the studies in which he most delighted were those of ecclesiastical biography and history. As the fruit of these researches, he has left a digested collection of historical and biographical incidents relative to the Cathedral, under the title of "*Fasti Eboracenses, or a Catalogue of the Members of the Cathedral Church of York.*" These occupy nine quarto volumes of manuscript; and we trust they may hereafter be published.

Mr. Dixon published one or two Sermons, but we believe nothing else.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries May 31, 1821.

Five weeks ago his last sermon was heard in the parish church of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, preached with his usual impressiveness, on the words—"Oh! teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom;" and from that sermon he may be said to have gone home to die, considering his days as numbered for some time before they closed, and going down to the grave with great devotion, resignation, and serenity.

A few years ago, the late Mr. Jonathan Gray, himself, and some other friends, projected the Public Cemetery of York; knowing, as they did, and deploring, the crowded state of the churchyards in the city. Mr. Gray's remains and Mr. Dixon's will now lie in the same cemetery, and within a few yards of each other.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, ESQ.

Feb. 9. At Great Crosby, near Liverpool, in his 59th year, Robert Alexander esq. editor of the *Liverpool Mail*.

Mr. Alexander was born at Paisley, where his father was an extensive builder. He was educated at the Grammar School of Paisley, and from his youth upwards was an extremely diligent student. Endowed with an extraordinary memory, he could not fail to profit by his close application to books. On arriving at manhood he engaged in the manufacturing business in his native town; but in that he was not successful. He then went to Cork, but with as little success. He next removed to Glasgow and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but only for a brief period. Business was not his forte. Reading, research, and reflection became his more

congenial occupation. And while yet a young man of some five and twenty summers, he resolved henceforth to devote his energies to literature and journalism.

Mr. Alexander commenced his career as a journalist at Hamilton, by taking charge of the *Clydesdale Journal*, a Conservative newspaper. It was removed to Glasgow, under the name of the *Clydesdale Journal* and *Glasgow Sentinel*, and was conducted by him for a considerable time; but, failing to attract adequate support from the Conservative party, it was eventually discontinued. Mr. Alexander then proceeded to London, where, for several years, he occupied himself with contributions to a variety of the most popular periodicals. He subsequently accepted an engagement at Exeter, and conducted the *Western Luminary* for a year or two. Preferring London, he became editor of the *Watchman*, a high Conservative journal, and one which for a while was attended with signal success.

His services were next transferred to a paper entitled, the *Morning Journal*. The ability which he brought to bear upon its management was rewarded with a very extensive circulation until the great controversies arose both in the senate and the press on the vexed question of Roman Catholic Emancipation, when, so severe were the strictures on men and measures, so fearless and pungent the denunciations of the tortuous policy of Peel, published in the *Morning Journal*, that the government took advantage of unadvised expressions which had escaped, no doubt injudiciously but almost unconsciously, in the warmth of argument and the vehemence of invective. A criminal prosecution was vindictively followed up. Mr. Alexander was confined in Newgate, but the full term of the sentence was commuted and remitted.

On his release, Mr. Alexander was hailed by numbers as a far-seeing champion and fearless confessor for our Protestant constitution, and, upon urgent invitation, he made a lengthened sojourn at the hospitable mansion of that warm-hearted Irishman Sir Harcourt Lees. But he alike disrelished inaction or ostentation. He always shrank from setting up as a political martyr. And his steady devotion to great principles still prompted him to a zealous and generous support of that great Tory party whose chiefs had dealt so harshly with himself. He became editor of the *Liverpool Standard*, which was first started and supported by the subscriptions of local Conservatives, and which continued to be their chief organ until, upon disputes occurring concerning

a divided management, Mr. Alexander left it, and in 1836 founded a journal of his own, the *Liverpool Mail*, to which his subsequent life was devoted. In this capacity, he conscientiously and habitually strove to render his public labours conducive to the public good. None can count the salutary influences he has been enabled to diffuse through the great community which he addressed. Above all, on every occasion, and in every cause, he took especial delight in advocating what he conceived to be the true interests of the ignorant, the poor, and the defenceless. He excelled in that most useful acquirement, a knowledge of common things. In private life he was a warm and unswerving friend, and an instructive and entertaining companion. Advancing years induced him to remove from the annoyances of the town, and to find his chief delight in his books and his garden.

To the last day of his consciousness, with humble gratitude to his Maker, he solemnly recounted that his simple prayer, "neither poverty nor riches," had through all his days been mercifully granted.

COLONEL JOLIFFE.

March 15. At Ammerdown Park, Somersetshire, John Twyford Joliffe, esq. Lieut.-Colonel of the first Somersetshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Mr. Joliffe was descended from a race of high antiquity. He was the son and heir of Thomas Samuel Joliffe, esq. M.P. for Petersfield, by Mary Anne Twyford, heiress of the Twyford of Kilmersdon, co. Somerset. The family name, originally Joli, has been frequently corrupted by capricious additions or terminations, and, about three centuries since, was usually written Jolyfe or Joliff. Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry" has briefly detailed the particulars of Mr. Joliffe's lineage; but, in his history of the Royal families of England and Scotland, he has elaborately traced the deceased's connexion with the Plantagenet sovereigns, and shown him to have been the fourteenth, in direct descent, from Edward III. Without unduly estimating the value of such recommendation, it may justly be remarked that, although ancestral honours and heraldic distinctions—

Genus et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi—are no proof or argument of personal merit in the hereditary possessor, they shed at least a reflective lustre on whoever can establish a claim to them. In discharging the demands of domestic obligations, Mr. Joliffe has left few to surpass him; and, in his character of an extensive landholder,

he was so truly appreciated, that his loss will be considered irreparable by a numerous and intelligent tenantry.

At particular periods since the passing of the Reform Act, he received applications from influential parties in different constituencies to avow himself a candidate in the Conservative interest; but his retired and unassuming habits induced him respectfully to decline the flattering invitation. His only appointments of a public nature were those of Lieut.-Colonel in the 1st Somerset Regiment, and of a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant in the same county. Aware of the duties, as well as rights, of opulence, he liberally responded to solicitations for pecuniary aid from those the truth of whose statements he had accurately ascertained; and the writer of this sketch has been so extensively the agent of his liberalities as to have frequently bestowed hundreds of pounds upon distressed individuals.

Surrounded by friends, and watched over in profound and ceaseless anxiety by those of his household whom his bounty had enriched, he expired after a lingering and painful illness, which baffled the efforts of the most distinguished surgical professors.

Colonel Joliffe's landed estates were, for the far greater part, entailed; these devolve on his only surviving brother; but his personal property, which cannot have been inconsiderable, was at his own disposal.

JOHN FARDELL, Esq. F.S.A.

Feb. 5. At Sprotborough rectory, Yorkshire, in his 70th year, John Fardell, esq. of Holbeck Lodge, Lincolnshire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, a barrister-at-law, and F.S.A., formerly M.P. for Lincoln.

He was born May 4, 1784, the eldest son of John Fardell, esq. of Lincoln, who died in 1805, by Penelope, daughter of John Hayward, esq. of the same city. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London June 15, 1809; and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple July 2, 1824.

Mr. Fardell represented the city of Lincoln in the parliament of 1830.

He married, Sept. 26, 1809, Mary, youngest daughter of John Tunnard, esq. of Frampton House in the same county, and had issue two sons, the Rev. John George Fardell, B.A. Rector of Sprotborough, Yorkshire, and Charles Fardell, esq. of the Middle Temple, B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

NATHANIEL HINDHAUGH, Esq.

Jan. 15. At Pensher House, co. Durham, aged 59, Nathaniel Hindhaugh, esq. principal agent of the Marquess of Londonderry.

He was a native of Rothbury, Northumberland, his father, Mr. Joseph Hindhaugh, being manager of a brewery there. Having been taught reading at a "dame school" conducted by "Tibby Allen," widow of James Allen, the Duke of Northumberland's famous piper, (whose written life and adventures must be familiar to many,) he was afterwards instructed in writing and arithmetic at the Free School at Newcastle, and then sent by his father to a merchant's office, where, without fortune or friends, he made his way by dint of industry, step by step, until he became one of the most eminent citizens of the port. He was largely connected with the timber and coal trade of the Tyne, having been upwards of forty years in the latter department in the fitting-office of Mr. Joseph Lamb and partners. This long experience of business was combined with a clear judgment and firmness of purpose, which enabled him at all times to act with more than usual promptness and decision; and his great ability as a merchant and manager of extensive concerns was only equalled by his uniform integrity and candour. He possessed the entire confidence and friendship of the Marquess of Londonderry, of the owners of the collieries with which he was so long connected, and of every one who had transactions with him. His virtues in every relation of life require no comment. Mr. Hindhaugh had attended his office in Newcastle on Saturday the 14th Jan. and died suddenly from congestion of the heart early on the following morning. His remains were interred in Jesmond Cemetery.

HENRY BELCHER, Esq.

Feb. 14. At Warwick, aged 68, Henry Belcher, esq. of Mayfield House, Whitby.

Mr. Belcher was born at Manchester on the 19th Nov. 1785. He served his clerkship to Messrs. Milne, solicitors in that town, and resided there until 1811; when he removed to Whitby, and entered into partnership with Mr. Clarke, of Guisborough, the business being conducted, for about ten years, under the firm of Clarke and Belcher. He then for several years continued his profession alone, until in 1835 Mr. N. Langborne became his partner, and they were afterwards joined by Mr. J. Buchannan. The former having died, the latter retired in 1835, when Mr. Belcher was again alone until 1850; he was then joined by Mr. Gray; and recently by

another addition the firm had become Belcher, Gray, and Brewster.

From the period of Mr. Belcher's first settlement in Whitby he had been one of the best friends of the town, the great encourager of its local improvements, the most liberal patron of its public institutions, and the kindest adviser of its struggling inhabitants. He was one of the most active promoters of the Whitby and Pickering railway, which was the third in the kingdom completed for the conveyance of passengers (and that not by steam but by horse-power). On its completion, he exerted himself in the formation of the Whitby Stone Company; and in conjunction with the late Mr. Thomas Simpson he built an hotel and a street of cottages and workshops. He also actively assisted in obtaining an act of parliament for the construction of a railway from Whitby to Castleton. This was not formed; but, the statutory time having elapsed, he has, during the last year, strenuously advocated the claims of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway.

As a friend of religious education, he evinced his zeal so long since as 1820 in promoting the formation of a local society in connexion with that for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The new church of St. Matthew, at Grosmont near Whitby, which was commenced in 1840, opened in 1842, and consecrated in 1850, has been, principally by his active exertions, erected at the cost of 1,360*l.* and endowed with 1,000*l.* besides 700*l.* for a parsonage, of which he was shortly to have laid the foundation stone. He also materially contributed to the enlargement of the ancient parish church of Whitby, and to the erection of that of St. John's.

In 1842 he published a pamphlet showing the inefficient state of schools for the poor in the neighbourhood of Whitby; and since that period schools have been erected at Whitby, Staithes, Lyth, and Danby. Of the National Schools at Whitby, and of the Infant Schools, he was, from their establishment, either Treasurer or Secretary, or both; and for many years he was Secretary of the Lancastrian school. From the year 1838 he has been President of the Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society; and, on the foundation of the Whitby Institute in 1845, he also became President of that association. Before both he frequently delivered lectures, among the subjects of which were,—The English Poets; The varieties of style in the Sacred Scriptures, considered more especially with reference to their poetical character; and one on Mechanics' Institutions—by which last he was gratified in effecting his principal object, that of attracting attention

to the advantages of class-instruction, and increasing the numbers of those willing to avail themselves of them. Mr. Belcher was also President of the Choral Society, and the Floral and Horticultural Society; and one of the Secretaries of the Agricultural Society.

Besides the pamphlet already mentioned, he wrote one in 1845 setting forth the advantages of the West Cliff at Whitby for building purposes; and he also wrote the letterpress of a very pretty book on the Scenery of the Whitby and Pickering Railway.

Mr. Belcher died suddenly of aneurism of the heart, whilst visiting his sisters at Warwick; and his body was interred in the cemetery of St. Mary's church in that town. The same day was observed at Whitby by a cessation from business and labour, and two sermons were preached, one in St. John's church by the Rev. James Davidson, M.A. and the other in Grosmont church by the Rev. William Keane, M.A. Vicar of Whitby.

A portrait of Mr. Belcher, painted for the Whitby Institute, now hangs in their reading-room; and another has been recently lithographed from a daguerreotype. It is intended to fill the chancel window of Grosmont church with stained glass, as a further memorial of his public spirit and active beneficence.

THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esq. F.S.A.

Jan. 25. At West Lodge, Hammer-smith, aged 68, Thomas Saunders, esq. Comptroller of the Chamber of the City of London, one of the Directors of the London Life Association, and F.S.A.

This very amiable and benevolent gentleman was the son of Mr. James Saunders, citizen and fishmonger of London, for many years one of the members of the Court of Common Council for the ward of Billingsgate. He was articled to Mr. James Hall, solicitor, of Salters' Hall.

In 1814 he was elected a member of the Court of Common Council for Bridge Ward (his brother Mr. Nathaniel Saunders being then a Common Councilman of the same ward); and he continued a member until the year 1820.

Mr. Saunders was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries Dec. 24, 1829; and a little more than twenty years ago he filled a very conspicuous part in the antiquarian world, by his zealous exertions for the preservation of "The Ladye Chapel," attached to the eastern end of the church of St. Saviour in the borough of Southwark. That fine and spacious church, which was formerly the conventual church of St. Mary Overie, was granted by king Henry VIII. after the dissolution of mo-

nasteries to the parishioners of the new parish of St. Saviour, which was formed by the union of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen. The church had suffered in the course of time very considerable dilapidations, but had for a few previous years been undergoing extensive repairs,* which met with a course of constant opposition from a party which sympathised neither with its parochial claims, its architectural beauties, or its historical associations. Their vigorous attack required an equally resolute defence. Mr. Saunders and his friends threw themselves on the good-feeling of the public at large, and spared neither labour nor expense to raise subscriptions that might in part at least alleviate the parish rates. This was effected in great measure by his personal influence, and by the employment of eloquent advocates and coadjutors,—among the most active of whom were Mr. Sydney Taylor, Mr. A. J. Kempe, F.S.A., and Mr. E. J. Carlos (all now no more), who eloquently by their speeches and their writings maintained the claims of the structure. A large sum was raised by subscriptions, and by other means, as concerts, fancy-fairs, &c., but all was insufficient to cover the expenses, and we find that 700*l.* was still due to Mr. Saunders at the commencement of 1835. (Gent. Mag. Jan. 1835, p. 83.) However, the object was effected. The Lady Chapel was admirably restored, principally by the professional skill and gratuitous liberality of Mr. George Gwilt, under the superintendence of a committee, consisting of two architects, Mr. L. N. Cottingham and Mr. James Savage (both since deceased), and of three other members, viz. Mr. Saunders, Mr. Carlos, and Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A.

After the Lady Chapel had been restored by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Saunders, and his friends and co-labourers, it would have been concealed from public view but for his continued and most persevering zeal. The Corporation of London were desirous of building

* The tower—which had a far more magnificent aspect before the level of the adjoining bridge and roads was raised, and before Alderman Humphery had nearly buried it within his colossal warehouses—and also the choir, had been thoroughly restored some ten years before. We find a statement in the spring of 1832 that 30,000*l.* had then been expended, and that 20,000*l.* more would be required, including the nave. The repairs of the Lady Chapel were estimated at 3,500*l.* of which 2,000*l.* had been collected. (Gent. Mag. April 1832, p. 302.)

houses in Wellington-street, which would have shut in the church, but Mr. Saunders obtained, through a Committee of the House of Commons, that a space of 140 feet in width should be left open, in order that this noble ecclesiastical structure might be seen, and form as it does the best ornament to the entrance to the City by London Bridge.

The most lamentable consequence of this affair was that the strength of the friends of St. Mary Overies Church was exhausted by their prolonged and repeated efforts: and after they had preserved the Lady Chapel, which, however admirable in its architecture, was after all merely an excrescence of the church itself—the Destructive party, within a few years, had in turn their triumph and their revenge, for, under the pretence that the roof-timbers were decayed, the nave or main body of the edifice was destroyed, and a miserable substitute erected in its place.

There was another church, on the northern approach to London Bridge, to which Mr. Saunders extended his regard. This was Saint Michael's Crooked Lane, which was removed in order to form King William Street. The late Mr. Herbert, librarian to the City of London at Guildhall, was employed by Mr. Saunders to commemorate its history and its sepulchral memorials; but only two portions were printed, consisting of 100 pages, 8vo. 1831.

Mr. Saunders was elected Comptroller of the Chamber of London in 1841, and he was so universally beloved in the city of London that his election was almost unanimous. Previously to his undertaking this office, he held the appointments of Vestry Clerk of the several parishes of St. Martin Vintry, St. Michael Royal, St. Benet Gracechurch, St. Leonard Eastcheap, St. Mary Bothaw, and Allhallows the Great, which he then resigned. He was also Clerk of Dowgate Ward, and Honorary Solicitor to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society. This was only one instance of his untiring zeal in good works—in fact, he was one of the most unselfish of men. The Noviomagian Society (of Antiquaries), of which he was an old and much-esteemed member, will long cherish the memory of their genial and kind-hearted "Comptroller."

He married Susanna, daughter of James Goulding, esq. who is left his widow, with two sons, Thomas and John (both unmarried), and four daughters. Of the latter, Sarah, the eldest, was married in 1852 to the Rev. Edward Hardwicke, of Arley, co. Stafford; and Maria, the third, in 1849 to Eugene Hardwicke, esq. of Franche Court, co. Worcester.

JOHN MARTIN, ESQ.

Feb. 17. At the house of Thomas Wilson, esq. Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 64, John Martin, esq. of Lindsey house, Chelsea, the Painter of Belshazzar's Feast.

This great artist was a Northumbrian by birth, having first seen the light at Haydon Bridge. His brother, the "Natural Philosopher," was born at Tow House, near Haltwhistle; while his equally notorious relative, the incendiary of York Minster, first saw the light at High House, near Hexham. His parentage was humble, his father having taught the small sword and singlestick at the Chancellor's Head in Newcastle; but deceased overcame the difficulties of his early position in life in a manner peculiar to great geniuses.

From notes supplied by Martin himself—chiefly to the "Athenaeum" in former years—we are able to trace the outline of his career. "I was born at a house called the East-land Ends, Haydon Bridge, near Hexham, 19th of July, 1789, and received the rudiments of my education at the well-known free school of that place. Having, from my earliest years, attempted to draw, and expressed a determination to 'be a painter,' the question arose 'how to turn my desires to profitable account;' and it was ultimately decided to make me a herald painter—in consequence of which, upon the removal of my family to Newcastle, I was, when fourteen, apprenticed to Wilson, the coach-builder, of that town. I worked with him for a year, in no small degree disgusted at the drudgery which, as junior apprentice, I had to endure, and at not being allowed to practise the higher mysteries of the art; when, just previously to the expiration of the year (from which period I was to have an increase of pay), one of the senior apprentices told me that my employer would evade the payment of the first quarter, on the ground that 'I went on trial,' and that 'it was not in the indentures.' As it had been foretold, so it turned out. Upon claiming the increase, I was referred to my articles, and the original sum was tendered. This I indignantly rejected, saying, 'What! you're soon beginning then, and mean to serve me the same as you did such an one? but I won't submit;' and, turning on my heel, I hastened home. My father highly approved of my conduct, declared that I should not go back, and immediately furnished me with proper drawing materials, the most satisfactory reward I could receive. I worked away to my heart's content for some days; when, at length, while so employed, the town sergeant came to take me off to the Guildhall to answer charges brought against me by my master. I was dreadfully frightened, the more so

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as none of my family were within call to accompany me; and on entering the court my heart sunk at the sight of the aldermen, and my master, with lowering face, and his witnesses. I was charged on oath with insolence, having run away, rebellious conduct, and threatening to do a private injury. In reply, I simply stated the facts as they occurred. The witness produced against me proved the correctness of my statement in every particular; and the consequence was a decision in my favour. Turning, then, to my master, I said, 'You have stated your dissatisfaction with me, and apprehensions of my doing you a private injury; under these circumstances, you can have no objection to returning my indentures.' Mr. Wilson was not prepared for this, but the alderman immediately said, 'Yes, Mr. Wilson, you must give the boy his indentures.' They were accordingly handed over to me; and I was so overjoyed that, without waiting longer, I bowed and thanked the court, and running off to the coach factory, flourished the indentures over my head, crying, 'I have got my indentures, and your master has taken a false oath; and I don't know whether he is not in the pillory by this!' My family were delighted with the spirit I had displayed, and at my emancipation from an occupation they saw was uncongenial; and my father at once took measures to place me under an Italian master of great merit and some reputation in Newcastle, named Boniface Musso, the father of the celebrated enamel painter, Charles Musso or Muss. I remained under his instructions about a year, when Mr. C. Muss, who was settled in London, wished his father to come and reside with him, and M. Musso urged upon my parents the advantage of my accompanying him. After much cogitation, many misgivings on my mother's part, and solemn charges to our friend, it was ultimately agreed that I should join him in London within a few months. I accordingly arrived in London at the beginning of September, 1806.

"My first resolve on leaving my parents was, never more to receive that pecuniary assistance which I knew could not be spared, and by perseverance I was enabled to keep this resolution. Some months after my arrival in London, finding I was not so comfortable as I could wish in Mr. C. Muss's family, I removed to Adam Street West, Cumberland Place, and it was there that, by the closest application till two and three o'clock in the morning, in the depth of winter, I obtained that knowledge of perspective and architecture which has since been so valuable to me. I was at this time, during the day, em-

ployed by Mr. C. Muss's firm, painting on china and glass, by which, and making water-colour drawings, and teaching, I supported myself; in fact, mine was a struggling artist's life, when I married, which I did at nineteen. It was now indeed necessary for me to work, and as I was ambitious of fame, I determined on painting a large picture. I therefore, in 1812, produced my first work, *Sadak* in search of the Waters of Oblivion, which was executed in a month. You may easily guess my anxiety when I overheard the men who were to place it in the frame disputing as to which was the top of the picture! Hope almost forsook me, for much depended on this work. It was, however, sold to the late Mr. Manning, the Bank director, for fifty guineas, and well do I remember the inexpressible delight my wife and I experienced at the time. My next works were *Paradise*, which was sold to a Mr. Spong for seventy guineas, and *The Expulsion*, which is in my own possession. My next painting, *Clytie*, 1814, was sent to Mr. West, the President, for his inspection, and it was on this occasion that I first met Leslie, now so deservedly celebrated. I shall never forget the urbane manner with which West introduced us, saying that we must become acquainted, as young artists who, he prophesied, would reflect honour on their respective countries."

Sadak, Martin's first picture, was hung in the Royal Academy. *The Expulsion* was sent to the British Institution; the *Paradise* to the Academy, where it obtained a place in the great room. This circumstance seemed to Martin the winning of his spurs; and the next year, when the *Clytie* was hung in one of the ante-rooms, he resented the act as an insult to his fame. His next picture was *Joshua*; this again was put into the ante-room, though, when it was afterwards exhibited in Pall Mall, it attracted much attention, and carried off the prize of the year. The picture, however, hung in the painter's studio for years, and was not sold until his fame was well established and widely spread. It then found a purchaser as a companion piece to *Belshazzar's Feast*.

To return to Mr. Martin's own notes of his life: "Down to this period I had supported myself and family by pursuing almost every branch of my profession—teaching, painting small oil pictures, glass enamel paintings, water-colour drawings, in fact, the usual tale of a struggling artist's life. I had been so successful with my sepia drawings, that the Bishop of Salisbury (Fisher), the tutor to the Princess Charlotte, advised me not to risk my reputation by attempting the large

picture of Joshua. As is generally the case in such matters, these well-meant recommendations had no effect; but, at all events, the confidence I had in my powers was justified, for the success of my Joshua opened a new era to me. In 1818 I removed to a superior house, and had to devote my time mainly in executing some immediately profitable works; but, in 1819, I produced *The Fall of Babylon*, which was second only to the *Belshazzar* in the attention it excited. The following year came *Macbeth*, one of my most successful landscapes. Then, in 1821, *Belshazzar's Feast*, an elaborate picture, which occupied a year in executing, and which received the premium of 200*l.* from the British Institution."

"My picture of *Belshazzar's Feast* originated in an argument with Allston. He was himself going to paint the subject, and was explaining his ideas, which appeared to me altogether wrong, and I gave him my conception; he then told me that there was a prize poem at Cambridge, written by Mr. T. S. Hughes, which exactly tallied with my notions, and advised me to read it. I did so, and determined on painting the picture. I was strongly dissuaded from this by many, among others Leslie, who so entirely differed from my notions of the treatment, that he called on purpose, and spent part of a morning in the vain endeavour of preventing my committing myself, and so injuring the reputation I was obtaining. This opposition only confirmed my intentions, and in 1821 I exhibited my picture."

In the succeeding year, Martin produced his *Destruction of Herculaneum*; in 1823 appeared *The Seventh Plague* and *The Paphian Bower*; in 1824 *The Creation*; in 1826 *The Deluge*; and in 1828 *The Fall of Nineveh*. This completed the cycle of his greater works. The artist's illustrations of Milton, for which he received 2,000 guineas, were drawn by him on the plates. His principal pictures are, or were, in the galleries of Mr. Hope, Lord De Tabley, the Dukes of Buckingham and Sutherland, Prince Albert, Mr. Scarsbrick, and Earl Grey.

Of late Mr. Martin's name has been much and very honourably before the public in connexion with various plans for the improvement of London, his genius dealing with the ample spaces and actual facts of the modern Babylon as it had previously done with those of the imagination. Other schemes also occupied his mind. As he himself reports of all these multiplied activities,—“My attention was first occupied in endeavouring to procure an improved supply of pure water to London, diverting the sewage from the river, and rendering

it available as manure; and in 1827 and 1828 I published plans for the purpose. In 1829 I published further plans for accomplishing the same objects by different means, namely, a weir across the Thames, and for draining the marshy lands, &c. In 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1842, 1843, 1845, and 1847, I published and republished additional particulars—being so bent upon my object that I was determined never to abandon it; and though I have reaped no other advantage, I have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the agitation thus kept up, constantly, solely by myself, has resulted in a vast alteration in the quantity and quality of the water supplied by the companies, and in the establishment of a Board of Health, which will, in all probability, eventually carry out most of the objects I have been so long urging. Amongst the other proposals which I have advanced are,—my railway connecting the river and docks with all the railways that diverge from London, and apparently approved by the Railway Termini Commissioners, as the line they intimate coincides with that submitted by me, and published in their report; the principle of rail adopted by the Great Western line; the lighthouse for the sands appropriated by Mr. Walker in his Maplin Sand lighthouse; the flat anchor and wire cable; mode of ventilating coal-mines; floating harbour and pier; iron ship; and various other inventions of comparatively minor importance, but all conducing to the great ends of improving the health of the country, increasing the produce of the land, and furnishing employment for the people in remunerative works."

Mr. Martin's quarrel with the Royal Academy—as in the case of Haydon—was of ancient date; but his permanent exclusion from their body was the result of his independence rather than of their blindness or jealousy. Martin, from the heights of popular favour, chose to look down on the honours to be gained in Somerset House or Trafalgar-square. He withdrew his name from the books, and the academicians, however willing to elect him, had lost the power.

Martin was a Knight of the order of Leopold of Austria; but had received no other honours in his own country than the popular estimation of his works.

The painter was seized with the illness which has terminated his career on the 12th of November. While engaged in painting—being apparently in the enjoyment of good health—he was suddenly attacked with a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of the use of speech and of his right hand. His family was assured that recovery from the attack was impro-

hable,—but hope was held out that he would not be soon taken away. About a fortnight after the seizure he ceased to take food, except in the very smallest quantities,—giving to his attendants the impression that in so doing he was acting on some principle which he had accepted in his own mind, though he had no longer the power to explain the why and wherefore. Nothing would induce him to change this system of rigid abstinence,—and the consequence was, that nature received an inefficient sustenance from without, and he gradually sank in strength and spirits until the 17th Feb. when he ceased to breathe about six in the evening. Up to within an hour of his death he was conscious, and he appeared to suffer no pain.

The mind of the artist kept its tone and his hand its power to the last. He was working on pictures illustrative of the Last Judgment within a few weeks of his death—The Judgment, The Day of Wrath, and The Plains of Heaven. On these large works he had been employed for the last four years—on them he may be said to have spent the last efforts of his genius. Of course these works are left unfinished.

Within a fortnight of his death, he sat to his son, Mr. Chas. Martin, for a sketch of his head; and he then pointed out, in his son's sketch, the artistic faults, with a perfect understanding of their nature. Mr. Martin has left several children—all of them grown up.

His merits were too great—too original—not to be freely canvassed, even when they were not fiercely denied. No doubt his art was theatrical. He addressed the eye rather than the mind. He produced his grand effects by illusion—perhaps, by imposition; but it is not to be gainsayed that he did produce effects. Possibly it was scene-painting—sleight of hand; but it was also new. If easy, the style was his own. Nobody else had caught the trick by which he ravished the senses of the multitude, and sometimes dazzled the imaginations of calmer men. Legitimate or illegitimate, there was a spell in Martin's art. It had power over the eye, and often led captive the judgment.

M. BLANQUI.

Jan. 28. At Paris, aged 55, Jerome Adolphe Blanqui (né).

He was born in 1798 at Nice, the eldest son of a numerous family; and at an early age was introduced into the service of his country in the department of Public Instruction. In 1825 he was appointed Professor of Histoire et Economie Industrielle the special School of Commerce at ris. In 1830 he became Director of

that institution, and succeeded the celebrated J. B. Say as Professor of Political Economy at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. From 1846 to 1848 he represented the department of La Gironde, in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Blanqui had travelled throughout Europe, in order to study and compare the different processes of industry and social economy. His tours for these objects have been reckoned up as follows,—fifteen in France, ten in England, five in Italy, two in Spain, many in Germany, Austria, Servia, and the countries of the East, several of which have been the subjects of books and scientific memoirs. After an active inquiry for three years throughout the eighty-four departments of France, he last year finished an important work on the agricultural population of the country, which he had undertaken by order of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. His most able work, however, is considered to be his Cours d'Economie Industrielle, consisting of his lectures delivered at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. His powers as a public speaker were as remarkable as the mastery which he had acquired over the subjects of his disquisitions.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. .. At Port Phillip, the Rev. Richard Richey, late curate of Athboy, dioc. Meath.

Dec. 12. The Rev. William D. Murray, Curate of St. Nicholas Without, Dublin.

Dec. 14. At Alexander-square, London, aged 61, the Rev. Robert Jay.

Dec. 15. At Stoke's Croft, Bristol, aged 77, the Rev. Samuel Eyre, M.A. He was the youngest son of the Rev. John Eyre, D.D. of Wyllye, Wilts.

Dec. 17. Aged 40, the Rev. Robert Richard Anstice, Perp. Curate of Wiggington, Herts. (1847). He was a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1835, M.A. 1837.

At the Church house, Windsor, aged 72, the Rev. John Hawtrej, Rector of Kingston Seymour, Somersetshire (1850). In the early part of his life he was in the Dragoon Guards, and for some time past, during a temporary residence with his son the Rev. Stephen Hawtrej, one of the masters of Eton, had preached and lectured at the military church of the Holy Trinity in Windsor (of which his son is incumbent), and had so gained the esteem of the military in garrison that they had frequently exhibited their appreciation of his spiritual teaching by presenting him with several gratifying testimonials. As their last tribute of regard, they requested to attend his funeral, which proceeded from Windsor to the cemetery at Eton as follows: Mutes; the hearse, drawn by four horses, with ten of the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Life Guards, in full uniform, walking at each side, by whom the coffin was afterwards borne to the grave; four mourning coaches, containing the relatives and friends of the deceased, followed by sixteen of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 2d Life Guards from Regent's Park barracks, who, at their own request, formed a deputation from that regiment. The service was performed by the Rev. the Provost of

Eton, cousin of the deceased, whose family has long been connected with that ancient seat of learning. A tablet to his memory will be erected in the military church by the voluntary subscriptions of the soldiers of the Household Brigade.

Dec. 18. At Boaz Island, Bermuda, aged 58, the Rev. *Robert Mantach*, M.A. Chaplain to the Convict Establishment.

Dec. 19. At Beckingham, Notts, the Rev. *James Stonin*, M.A. Vicar of that place (1845). He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1834.

Dec. 20. At Weston by Welland, Northamptonshire, in his 67th year, the Rev. *James Holke*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was originally a member of Sydney Sussex college, Cambridge, graduated B.A. 1809, was elected Fellow of Clare hall, and proceeded M.A. 1812. He was presented to his living in 1831 by Lord Sondes.

Dec. 21. At Baslow, Derby, aged 54, the Rev. *Anthony Auriol Barker*, Incumbent of the parish (1824). He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1833.

At Hambledon, Surrey, aged 56, the Rev. *W. Wilkinson*, Rector of that place (1850).

Dec. 26. At South Warnborough, Hants, aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Alston Warren*, B.D. Rector of that parish (1814). He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1795, B.D. 1800.

Dec. 27. At Sliema, in Malta, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, aged 40, the Rev. *George Levy*, M.A. He was brother of the Rev. T. B. Levy, Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford; and was of the same college, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1847. The deceased was the second incumbent of Emmanuel church, Bolton-le-Moors, to which he was instituted in 1841, and where he will be long remembered for his zealous and painstaking ministerial labours, his extensive charities to the poor of a very populous district, and for the kindness and urbanity of his disposition, which secured him general esteem in private life.

Dec. 29. At Haxey, Linc. aged 54, the Rev. *John Dobson*, Vicar of that parish (1845).

Dec. 31. At Dublin, the Rev. *John Haslam*, late Curate of Clondegad, co. Clare.

Lately. At Dublin, aged 70, the Rev. *Eduard Close*, Vicar of Emley, co. Tipperary. He was M.A. Trinity college, Dublin.

Jan. 2. In Dublin, aged 72, the Rev. *John Sweeney*, Rector of Cleenish, co. Fermanagh.

Jan. 5. At Wark rectory, Northumberland, the residence of his son the Rev. John Marshall, aged 84, the Rev. *Cornelius Marshall*, Rector of Faughart, co. Louth, to which he was instituted in 1841.

Jan. 8. Of injuries received three days before in a railway accident at Thetford, aged 38, the Rev. *Joseph Bell*, one of the Senior Fellows of Clare hall, Cambridge, and Curate of Bunwell, Norfolk. He was a native of Cumberland; was Curate of Fornett St. Peter from 1840 to 1848, afterwards of Barningham near Thetford, and latterly of Bunwell near Attleborough. By his own desire his body was interred at Fornett St. Peter beside that of his friend the late Rector the Rev. J. D. Lane. Almost all the neighbouring clergy were present.

Aged 60, the Rev. Dr. *Forbes*, Minister of Boharm, co. Banff. He was the eldest son of Mr. George Forbes, sheriff substitute of Banff; graduated M.A. at King's college, Aberdeen; and was presented to the parish of Boharm by the Earl of Fife in 1816. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1852, and there was scarcely a clergyman north of Aberdeen who occupied a more prominent position in the eyes of the Church of Scotland.

Jan. 10. At Southwold, Suffolk, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Henry William Rous Birch*, for 34 years Incumbent of Reydon cum Southwold, to which he was presented in 1829 by the Earl of Stradbroke. He was of Magdalene college, Oxford, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818.

In Dublin, the Rev. *Thomas Brooke*, Rector of Urglin, Carlow.

In Jamaica, aged 33, the Rev. *Henry James Stevenson*, Incumbent of the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1844.

At Bakewell, Derbyshire, aged 55, the Rev. *Charles Thorold*, Rector of Ludborough, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1826 by R. Thorold, esq. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826.

Jan. 13. At Preston, Suffolk, aged 55, the Rev. *William Heard Shelford*, Rector of that place (1829). He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel college, Cambridge; and graduated B.A. 1820 as 13th Wrangler, M.A. 1823.

Jan. 14. At Gloucester, aged 52, the Rev. *Thomas Evans*, D.D. Vicar of Sandhurst near that city (1844), for many years Head Master of the King's School, and Chaplain of the Gloucester Lunatic Asylum. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1832, B. and D.D. 1842.

At Northampton, aged 81, the Rev. *Samuel Hornbuckle*, some time Rector of Watton, Herts, and late Curate of Whiston, co. Northampton.

At the Portobello hotel, Dublin, aged 63, the Rev. *John Usher*.

Jan. 15. The Rev. *James Miller*, D.D. Vicar of Pittington, and one of the Minor Canons of Durham Cathedral, to both of which preferments he was appointed in 1822.

Jan. 16. At Ilfracombe, aged 79, the Rev. *William Allen*, late Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1801.

At Cheddin, Somerset, aged 79, the Rev. *Francis Warren*, Rector of Cheddin Fitzpaine (1800) and of Hemyock, co. Devon (1823), and a Prebendary of Wells (1823). He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1799, D.C.L. 1829. He was for many years an active magistrate for Somersetshire.

Jan. 17. Aged 63, the Rev. *James Salisbury Dunn*, Perp. Curate of Manningtree, Essex (1840). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819.

Jan. 18. At Liège, the Rev. *Charles Dinnot Hill*, eldest son of Thomas Hill, esq. of Brixton. He was of St. Peter's coll. Camb. B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829.

At Bath, aged 24, the Rev. *Henry Chafyn Grove Morris*, B.A. of Christ church, Oxford, late Curate of Chard; eldest son of John Chafyn Morris, esq. B.N. of Mere Park, Wilts. He had married, only on the 12th Dec. last, Alice-Maria, daughter of the late Rev. William Bailey Whitehead, M.A. Prebendary of Wells.

Jan. 19. At the Rev. W. Pulling's, Eastnor rectory, co. Hereford, aged 24, the Rev. *Henry Fuller*, fifth son of Lieut.-Col. Fuller, C.B.

Jan. 20. At Exeter, aged 82, the Rev. *George Terry Carswell*, formerly and for many years the faithful and esteemed pastor of Newton St. Cyres, which he resigned in 1833. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1795.

At Aberystwith, aged 39, the Rev. *Eduard Jones*, Perp. Curate of Llanfychiarn, co. Cardigan (1853).

Jan. 23. At Eccleston, Lanc. aged 78, the Rev. *William Yates*, Rector of that parish (1813), to which he was presented by William Yates, esq.

Jan. 27. At Islington, aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas James Jannard*, Vicar of Codicote, Herts. (1814). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805, and was collated to his living in 1808 by Dr. Dampier, then Bishop of Ely.

Jan. 28. Aged 38, the Rev. *John Lewis*, M.A. late Curate of St. Briavel's, co. Glouc.

Jan. 29. At Gittisham, Devon, aged 56, the Rev. *Thomas John Marker*, Rector of that parish and of Farway, and a magistrate for the county.

Jan. 30. At Shanganagh castle, near Bray, co. Dublin, the Rev. *George Cockburn*, eldest son of the late General Sir George Cockburn, G.C.H.

At Molesworth, co. Huntingdon, aged 74, the Rev. *John Oxlee*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Curate of Stonegrave, and Rector of Scawton, in the north riding of Yorkshire.

At Ham, Derbysh. aged 77, the Rev. *Bernard Port*, for more than half a century the Vicar of that parish.

Jan. 31. At Great Baddow, near Chelmsford, aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Francis Walker*, for 30 years Curate of Purleigh, near Maldon. He was of New college, Oxford, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1813.

Feb. 1. At Howick, Northumberland, the Rev. *Oswald Head*, Rector of that place (1846), Vicar of Lesbury (1839), and Chaplain to Earl Grey. He was brother to John Oswald Head, esq. of Whitstable; and a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1829.

Feb. 2. Aged 57, the Rev. *Aaron Masby*, of Knaresborough, Perp. Curate of Nidd, near Ripley. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1821.

At Sydenham, aged 55, the Rev. *Charles Eaton Plater*, Rector of Nowchurch, Kent (1847). He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1821. Mr. Plater was the originator of Marlborough college. He had just arrived at Sydenham to visit his son, who was there at school, when on extending his hand to him he fell down and almost instantly expired.

Feb. 4. At Buxhall, Lodge, Suffolk, the residence of his brother E. Bennet, esq. the Rev. *Christopher Hamd Bennet*, M.A. Rector of Ousden in that county. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828.

Feb. 5. At Belsham, Lincolnshire, aged 53, the Rev. *Eyemont Richardson*, Rector of Oxcomb (1842), and Curate of Belsham. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, and was presented to Oxcomb in 1842 by Benjamin Grant, esq.

At Winglefield, Wilts. aged 72, the Rev. *John Martyn Longmire*, late Curate of Westwood, near Bradford in the same county, and Chaplain to the Bradford Union Workhouse. He was nephew to the Rev. Thomas Martyn, F.R.S., Professor of Botany at Cambridge, LL.B. 1804, and was formerly Rector of Hargrave, co. Northampton, which he resigned in 1818. He held for twenty-six years the curacy of Westwood, which he quitted in 1851.

Feb. 6. At Brenchley, Kent, aged 41, the Rev. *Richard Davies*, Vicar of that place (1848), and Secretary to the Church Missionary Society. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838.

Aged 56, the Rev. *Edmund Hill*, Vicar of Kirtling, Cambridgeshire. He was the second son of the Rev. Nicholas Isaac Hill, Rector of Snailwell, in the same county. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1827.

Feb. 9. At Beverley, aged 58, the Rev. *Anthony Thomas Curr*, M.A. Incumbent of St. John's chapel, and formerly of Queen's col. Cambridge.

Feb. 11. Aged 56, the Rev. *William Mills*, D.D. Rector of St. Paul's, Exeter. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818, D.D. 1836. He was for twenty years one of the Masters of Harrow; in 18... he was appointed Head Master of the Grammar School at Exeter, and he resigned that office in 18...

Feb. 12. Aged 33, the Rev. *Augustus William Cole*, Perp. Curate of Langcliffe, Yorkshire (1852). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1842, M.A. 1846.

At Higher Broughton, Manchester, aged 53, the Rev. *Oswald Sergeant*, Canon of Manchester (1832). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826.

At Southsea, aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Otway Wilson*, B.D. Perp. Curate of St. Paul's church, Poole, Dorset. (1833). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.D. 1839.

Feb. 18. At Elmwell, Suffolk, the Rev. *Edward Clayton Luston*, M.A. eldest son of the Rev. J. Thomas Lawton, Rector of Elmwell. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1827.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 3, 1853. At Melbourne, Australia, the Rev. C. R. Blackett, for 15 years pastor of the Independent Church at Burnham Westgate, Norf. May 9. Aged 64, Sir Francis Waskett Myers, K.C.S. of Eaton-square, and Pentlow hall, near Sudbury, Suffolk.

July 2. At Cambridge, in his 30th year, Alfred Stephen Kay, esq. B.A. of St. John's college, only surviving son of the Rev. Dr. Kay, late of Preston, Lanc.

July 4. At Linton, aged 61, Frances, relict of the late Mr. Henry Bullen, of Cambridge, dan. of Alderman Furlow, several times Mayor of Cambridge during the old corporation.

July 6. At her son-in-law's John Kitson, esq. in her 78th year, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. James Browne Tompkins, Vicar of Shropham.

July 8. Aged 85, Mr. William Styck, of Stenson, Derb. formerly of Barton-under-Needwood, Staff. He was highly esteemed for his superior skill and judgment of farm stock, to the improve- ment of which he devoted much time and talent.

July 11. At Eyo, aged 80, the relict of James Parker, esq. of Ipswich.

July 12. At Beccles, in his 54th year, Fredk. W. Farr, esq. Alderman of that town.

July 15. At Norwich, James Hope, esq. for twenty-six years a cattle commission-agent. His remains were removed to Scotland for interment.

July 16. At Bristol, aged 78, John Coleman, esq. surgeon, formerly of Norwich, and surgeon in 3rd Dragoon Guards during the Peninsular war.

July 18. Susanna, wife of Thomas Mayhew, esq. Fairfield House, Saxmundham, third dan. of the late John Farr, esq. of North Cove Hall.

July 20. At Lynn, in his 84th year, Lieut. Benjamin D. Wardale, R.N.

In Bombay, Mr. W. Simson, Mint Master and Civil Auditor.

July 23. Aged 54, Andries Wilhelmus Jacobus Pretorius, Commandant-General of South Africa. His name inspired the native tribes with awe and terror, but humanity and humility were engrained on his heart.

Aug. 12. In his 70th year, Mr. John Childs, of Bungay, whose enterprise as a printer, his invasion of the monopoly of the Scriptures, and his efforts to put down the system of church rates, were evidences of the boldness of his character.

At Windsor, Ensign John Lamb, of the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, one of the Military Knights of Windsor. He served for many years in the 29th Foot, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Talavera, for which he had the war medal and three clasps.

Aug. 25. At Trinidad, of the yellow fever, Alexander Brown Cleland, M.D. of the 69th Regt.

Aug. 30. At Montserrat, Captain Booth, the governor, his wife, with the only medical officer on the island, and several others, carried off by fever.

Sept. 20. At Canterbury, New Zealand, aged 27, Richard-Anstruther, third son of the Rev. W. Bradley, Rector of Nether Whitacre, Warw. He was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the harbour.

Sept. 28. At Melbourne, Australia, aged 26, Robert Holland Mac Dermott, esq. solicitor, of London.

At Bendigo, Australia, George-Augustus, fourth son of Francis Child, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

Oct. 6. At Auckland, Australia, aged 38, Charles Bridgen, esq. Assistant Commissary General at New Zealand. He was a native of Southampton, and originally in the Long Room of the Custom House, but, having obtained an appointment in the Commissariat, he commenced his duties in the Peninsula at the period of the battle of St. Sebastian. He served in Portugal in 1815, and was subsequently sent out to assist in winding up the papers connected with the Peninsular war. He

has last served in the Australian colonies for about twenty years.

Oct. 9. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, aged 75, the Hon. John Mait.

Oct. 11. At Bermuda, of the epidemic fever, aged 53, Assistant Commissary-General H. F. Oriel; Oct. 14. Mr. James Cummings E. Falconer, M.A. in charge of Hamilton Academy; and Oct. 27. Aged 23, Margery, wife of Dr. Joseph Stewart Hunter, M.D. Mayor of St. George's; Oct. 26. At Boaz Island, aged 18, Martha-Mary, eldest child of Captain Jervis, R.N.

Oct. 13. At Hongkong, aged 41, William Morrison, esq. F.R.C.S. who was appointed surgeon of that colony in 1847. He was born at Llanely, co. Carmarthen; was the first licensed lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at the Newcastle School of Medicine, established in 1836, which position he continued to occupy for five years; and was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons when that degree was first instituted.

Oct. 14. On the River Hunter, N. S. Wales, aged 70, Col. Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B.

Oct. 19. Near Sydney, N. S. Wales, George Henry Minto Alexander, esq. Civil Service, Bengal, only son of the late Major-Gen. James Alexander, H.E.I.C. Serv. leaving a wife and eleven children.

At Landour, Major Neville A. Parker, 58th Beng. N.I., only son of the late Capt. Parker, of Bath.

At Gayndah, Moreton Bay, N. S. Wales, aged 23, Frances Gerald Webber, esq. second son of the late Capt. Arthur Webber, 47th Regt.

Oct. 31. At Sydney, N. S. Wales, aged 20, Charles, youngest son of Wm. Johnson, esq. of Great Yarmouth.

Nov. 6. At Melbourne, Australia, while bathing in the Yarra Yarra River, aged 21, Richard, younger son of Mr. Henry Philip Fores, bookseller, of South Audley-st.

Nov. 7. At Melbourne, Victoria, aged 43, Samson Cary, esq. M.D.

Nov. 9. At North Lodge, St. John's Wood, Sarah, relict of Jas. Pycroft, esq. formerly of Rolleston, co. Stafford, and mother of J. W. Pycroft, esq. F.S.A.

Nov. 11. On board the *Velox*, at Sydney, John Stephen De Mole, esq. eldest son of the late J. B. De Mole, esq. solicitor to the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Nov. 15. At St. Kilda, Melbourne, N.S.W., Caroline Nisbet Wilkie, wife of James Malcolm, esq. of Orlig.

Nov. 17. John H. Hay, esq. Chief Clerk of the Admiralty. He had been in the service of the Admiralty for nearly half a century; and has left two sons in the same service, Mr. J. H. Hay, a clerk of the second class, at Whitehall; and Mr. E. H. Hay, of the third class, at Somerset House.

Dec. 3. At Banff, aged 68, John Fringle, esq. Sheriff-Substitute of Banffshire. Mr. Fringle was born in Edinburgh, passed as a Writer to the Signet in 1811, and, having continued in business in Edinburgh for eight or nine years, was appointed to his late office in 1821.

Dec. 8. Aged 32, Mr. Edward Pontney, the philanthropist founder of the Home in the East.

Dec. 9. At Harwich, Thomas Phillips, gent.

Dec. 14. At Jamaica, aged 39, Mr. James Etheridge, son of the late Thos. Etheridge, esq. of Sibton-hall, Suffolk.

Dec. 17. Aged 62, Mr. John Gates, second master of the Grammar School, Thetford.

Dec. 18. At Beccles, aged 94, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Crowfoot, esq. surgeon.

Dec. 20. Drowned, by the foundering of a boat on the Indus, near Kotree, aged 31, Lieut. William Chapman, Bombay Eng. 2nd son of Wm. Chapman, esq. of Wimpole-st.

At Ferozepore, aged 28, Augustus Satchwell Johnstone, Bengal Eng. second surviving son of the late James Johnstone, M.D. H.E.I.C.S.

On the River Ganges, between Patna and Barr,

aged 29, Jenima-Anne, wife of Lieut. and Adjutant W. H. Walcott, 47 B.N.I.

Dec. 23. At Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 28, John Frederic Barnett, esq.

Dec. 21. At Thorpe, near Norwich, aged 70, Hannah, wife of John Brightwen, esq.

Dec. 27. In Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Brownlow Villiers Layard. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Brownlow Villiers Layard. He attained the rank of Major in the army Nov. 21, 1834; was appointed Captain in the 37th Foot, April 2, 1841, and subsequently removed to the 9th, from which he recently retired. He was returned to parliament for the borough of Carlisle, without opposition, at the general election of 1841, and defeated by Mr. Sadleir in 1847 by 164 votes to 101. He committed suicide by cutting his throat from insanity produced by reduced circumstances. He married Elizabeth, only dau. of D. Digby, esq. of Dublin, who is left his widow.

Dec. 29. At Candia, in Crete, suddenly, Henry Crichton Agnew, esq.

Dec. 30. At Trinidad, aged 29, Harry Frederick Barnett, esq. M.R.C.S. youngest son of the late Dr. Barnett, of Worcester.

At Umballa, India, aged 25, Frances-Dora, wife of Capt. H. W. Goodwyn, 98th Regt.

At Hartlepool, aged nearly 70, Billy Purvis, a very noted character in the North of England. He was born at Edinburgh, apprenticed to a cabinet-maker at Newcastle, became call-boy at the theatre under Stephen Kemble, and after coquetting with the Muse as an amateur, and many perambulations as a clown, conjuror, and performer on the pipes, became about 35 years ago the proprietor of an itinerant theatre, by which he made a good livelihood, and has brought up a large family in a creditable manner.

Lately. Aged 43, Edward Duller, an Austrian, favourably known as journalist, historian, romancer, and poet. His principal works are a "History of Maria Theresa and her Epoch," a "Life of the Archduke Charles of Austria," and a "History of the German People."

In London, aged 48, Forbes Falconer, esq. LL.D. a distinguished Oriental scholar. He was born in Aberdeen, and was the second and only surviving son of Gilbert Falconer, esq. of Braeside, Fifeshire.

The Hamburg banker, L. Heine, who absconded, leaving a deficit of 500,000 thalers (75,000*l.*), has perished miserably, between Sydney and Melbourne, of starvation.

Mr. John Hodges, of the firm of Hodges and Smith, Dublin. The revival of a spirit of historic research, and the cultivation of archaeological and antiquarian pursuits in Ireland, owed an impetus and encouragement to the taste and liberality of the firm to which the deceased belonged. The Irish Archaeological and Celtic Societies mainly owe their existence to the fostering care of Messrs. Hodges and Smith; to them also are due the honour of bringing before the world O'Donovan's edition of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, and Petrie's work on the Round Towers; and to them the Medical Schools of Dublin are very much indebted for the reputation they enjoy abroad.

At his seat in the south of Ireland, William Elliot Hudson. He was the son of a professional gentleman whose name is repeatedly mentioned in the *Lives of Curran and Moore*. He took an active part in the publication of "The Citizen," a monthly journal devoted to the more intellectual phases of Irish "nationality." In general science Mr. Hudson's attainments were very considerable, and he had collected a quantity of original Irish music.

At New York, Dr. Wm. R. T. Lutener, an Englishman, murdered in his office, in the Broadway. A lawyer, named Wm. Hays, also an Englishman, with whose wife the deceased had been too familiar, was charged with the murder.

Aged 70, M. Merville, a dramatic author, who translated Sheridan's *School for Scandal*. Another of his dramas, *La Première Affaire*, may link him

to the list of royal and noble authors, if the rumour be true that declared his collaboration in this play to have been King Louis the Eighteenth.

Jan. 1. At Chichester, aged 25, Mr. Henry Newland, solicitor, and clerk to the city magistrates.

Jan. 4. At Cannanore, East Indies, aged 26, Sibylla-Eliza, wife of Arthur Ridgway Poyntz, esq. R.M. 26th Regt. eldest dau. of G. L. Taylor, esq. of Westbourne-terr.

Jan. 5. At Chisleigh, Rear-Adm. John Wm. Andrew, C.B. He entered the service on board the *Foudroyant* 26 in 1796, and was present in the action with *Commodore Bomparr*. He was also engaged in the catamaran attack on the *Boulogne* fleet in 1804, and in Sir John Duckworth's action off St. Domingo in 1806. He was made Lieutenant in the latter year; afterwards saw two years' active service in the *Ajax* 74, and in 1811 was appointed to the command of the *Wentle* 10. In the following year he took part in a victorious action with a squadron of the enemy in the Gulf of Venice, in which the *Eivrosi* 74 was taken, and the *Mercur* 10 blown up. For this service he received his post commission, and in 1815 was nominated C.B. From Oct. 1814 to Jan. 1816 he commanded the *Des* 24; and he accepted the retirement of a Rear-Admiral in 1846.

Jan. 6. Wm. Edwards, esq. of Bristol, banker. He has left personal property amounting to £60,000. His son, George Odham Edwards, esq. is his principal legatee.

At Ragby, William, second surviving son of Robert Hayman, esq. of Great Glenn, Leic.

Jan. 10. At Barbados, Molyneux-Charles Marten, esq. Capt. R.Art.; and on the 14th Charlotte-Lee, his wife.

Jan. 15. At Calcutta, James Cowley Brown, esq. Civil Service, eldest son of the late Rev. David Brown, Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

Jan. 15. At Ajmora, aged 45, Honoria, wife of Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B. youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Marshall, Rector of Carradonagh.

Jan. 16. At Calcutta, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late James Currie, esq. of Bungay.

In Jamaica, Mrs. Heron, widow of Alex. Heron, esq. of Wighton and Overgully Plantations.

Jan. 19. At Torquay, aged 66, Lydia, widow of Philip Laycock Storey, esq. aunt to Lord Ashburton. She was the youngest dau. of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. by Henrietta, dau. of Wm. Herring, esq. was married in 1806, and left a widow in 1843.

Jan. 20. At Camberwell, aged 67, Mary, wife of Charles Branchley, esq. late of Maidstone.

Jan. 25. Anna Maria Jones, authoress of the "Gipsy" and other novels. She died a pauper.

Jan. 26. At Wadley Hall, near Sheffield, the residence of his father, aged 32, Henry Fowler, esq. C.E.

Jan. 29. At Warwick, in his 50th year, Mr. Henry T. Cooke, bookseller. He published the *Churches of Warwickshire* and some other topographical works.

Jan. 29. At the Island of St. Michael's, Azores, aged 68, William Brander, esq. Mr. Chimmo, naval storekeeper at Malta Dockyard.

Jan. 30. At Grantham, Camb. aged 61, Cook Flower, esq. formerly of South Ryepe Lodge.

Jan. 31. In Upper Gloucester-st. Robert Howard, M.D. a medical practitioner who had published various works on the supposed deleterious influence of Salt on the Human Frame. He had been living apparently in expectation that his books would ultimately bring him patients, and, by the practice of a pinching economy, made respectable private resources support him for many years. But he had staked his all on the success of his books. The good sense of the public detected the latent insanity from which they proceeded, and kept aloof from the author. When the last sovereign was in the purse, and his attenu-

ated frame had been brought to death's door by penurious living and agony of spirit, the overwrought mind gave way, and, taking advantage of the means which his profession placed at his command, Dr. Howard hurried himself out of the world. Having placed himself in bed, composed the clothes, and extinguished his candle, he drained a wineglass of Scheele's hydrocyanic acid, and appears to have died without a struggle.

Feb. 1. At Norwich, Thomas Cavendish, esq. formerly of Dublin, afterwards of Salisbury, and lately of Norwich.

At Pentonville, Frances, wife of Dr. Anthony William Clarke, of Queen-st. Chesapeake, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Chave, formerly Rector of St. Mary Arches, Exeter.

Aged 64, Sarah, wife of R. Coote, esq. of Clapham-road, Kennington, late of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

At the vicarage, Bridger, Kent, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. S. R. Piggett, aged 85, Catherine, relict of James Dabner, esq. of Peckham-rye.

At Sunbury, Middlesex, aged 84, Charles Dobree Gifford, esq. surgeon, formerly of Twickenham.

At Clapham-common, aged 77, Ann, widow of Henry Hall, esq. formerly of Friday-st. Chesapeake.

At Skipsea Brough, Anne, widow of Charles Hobblethwaite, esq. formerly of Bridlington Quay, and the Six Clerks office, London.

Aged 48, Henry Roberts, esq. of Leamington, for many years an inhabitant of Warwick.

At York, aged 53, Thos. Shipton, esq. merchant.

At Colchester, aged 12, Charles Alan, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Norfolk Smythies.

Benjamin Wilson, esq. of Kennington, formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge.

Feb. 2. Aged 23, Henry-Hammerton, youngest son of Edward Nelson Alexander, esq. of Heath Field, Halifax, and late of H.M. 64th Foot.

In Park-road, St. John's Wood, aged 76, Miss Sarah Anderson, sister of the late Deputy-Commissionary-gen. Anderson.

At Leeds, aged 54, Henry Jennins, esq. In Gordon-sq. aged 40, Maria-Anne, widow of Swynfen Jervis, esq.

At Glastonbury, aged 60, Stephen Troubridge, esq. manager of the bank in that town. His remains were interred at Wincanton, in which town he was the manager of the bank for 37 years.

At Gore, Upchurch, Kent, aged 55, John Walter, esq.

Feb. 2. At Pau, Lower Pyrenees, Ellen, wife of J. R. Bernard, esq. of Paris, and second surviving dau. of Wm. Andrews, esq. of York.

Aged 35, Wm.-Allison, only son of W. Cooper, esq. of Ox Close House, Littlethorpe, near Ripon.

Aged 53, Richard Fuller, esq. of the Bookery, Dorking.

Aged 73, Richard Parratt Hulme, esq. of Malsouette, near Totnes.

At Cheltenham, Mr. E. Leicester, of Cambridge Villas. He was attending the Bachelors' Ball, at the Assembly-rooms, was suddenly seized with a fit, and died in about ten minutes.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 74, Major Skelington Lutwidge, E.I.C.S. Madras, of Holmrook Hall, Cumberland.

William, second son of William Martyn, esq. of Combe, Devon.

At Petworth, aged 46, Fanny, relict of Edward Tooth Peter, esq.

Aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Preston, esq. Rose-hill House, Eccles.

Mr. Charles Robinson, one of the masters in the junior department of the City of London School. Three days before, while mending a pen, he accidentally cut his thumb, and, though the incision was slight, it brought on lock-jaw.

Aged 34, Thomas, eldest son of Isaac Kimpton Walker, esq. of Ware.

At Osborne-terrace, Clapham-road, aged 50, Agnes-Maypowder, wife of R. Totman Winter, esq.

At New Brompton, aged 77, George Watson Wood, esq.

Feb. 4. Annie, wife of Richard Alderson, esq. surgeon, of York.

At Boxmoor, aged 76, Richard Sam. Bury, esq. At Bedlay House, co. Lanark, Mrs. Catharine Cameron Campbell, of Bedlay and Petershill, dau. of the late James Campbell, esq. of Petershill, and wife of Thomas Craig Christie, esq.

In Upper Hyde Park-st. aged 56, James Cunliffe, esq. of Lombard-st.

At Bath, aged 67, James Harvey, esq.

At Bicton Parsonage, Sophia B. wife of the Rev. G. H. Kempe.

At the barracks, from disease of the heart, Major Leonard, Paymaster of the Plymouth division of Royal Marines. He served with distinction afloat and ashore in the late affairs in the River Plate.

At Huggens College, Northfleet, Kent, aged 81, Ann, relict of John Millen, esq. late of Gravesend.

Aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Isaac Moore, esq. of Portman-pl. Maid-a-hill.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 66, Harriet, widow of Thomas Noakes, esq.

At Sudley, near Liverpool, aged 84, Nicholas Robinson, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, Miss Louisa Neville Smith, late of St. Marychurch, Torquay.

Mr. Richard Warneford, solicitor, of Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

Feb. 5. At the house of her son-in-law the Rev. D. P. M. Hulbert, M.A. Chester-pl. Regent's Park Terrace, of bronchitis, aged 70, Mrs. Barnett, dau. of the Rev. Miles Martindale, late Governor of the Wesley College for Preachers, Woodhouse Grove, Leeds.

At Greenwich, aged 50, Capt. George Schindler Brown, formerly of the 72nd Foot.

At Brighton, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Major Hugh Falconar, 71st Islanders.

At Weymouth, at an advanced age, the relict of General Thomas Phipps Howard, C.B.

At Stockton-on-Tees, suddenly, after retiring to rest, aged 68, Thomas Hutchinson, esq. iron-merchant.

At Bedford, aged 56, Charles Frederick Palgrave, esq.

In Upper Phillimore-pl. Kensington, G. G. Vincent, esq. of Staple-inn, and Crouch-end, Hornsey.

At Over Stovey, Somersetshire, aged 72, Thos. Ward, esq.

Aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of T. Woodham, esq. of Winchester.

Feb. 6. In Gibson-sq. Islington, aged 64, Jane, relict of Charles Adeney, esq.

At Norland-place, Notting-hill, Mary, widow of Col. Henry Cock, C.B. This charitable and amiable lady will be much missed by many persons in the neighbourhood.

At Chester-pl. Hyde-park-sq. aged five months, Arthur-Percy, youngest child of H. Dalbiac, esq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 80, Wm. Dudley, esq.

Capt. James John Enoch, late of 50th Regt. son of Lieut-Col. Enoch, Assistant Quartermaster Gen. at the Horse Guards.

Anna, eldest dau. of the late Christopher Finch, esq. of Sudbury.

At Dover, aged 63, Charlotte, wife of Richard Halford, esq. of Paddock House, near Canterbury.

At Whitby, aged 79, Lieut.-Col. Bissell Harvey, K.H. many years Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, and subsequently Inspecting Field Officer of the Leeds and Glasgow Districts.

At St. Ives, aged 87, Alice, relict of the Rev. Hugh Mackenzie.

At Chelsea, Frederick Blemell Pollard, esq. late of Calcutta, fourth and youngest surviving son of Robert Blemell Pollard, esq. of Brompton.

At Greenwich, Miss Madine Tierney.

At Burnfoot, Dumfriesshire, Jane, widow of George Whigham, esq. of Malliday-hill.

Aged 59, Alice, widow of the Rev. Wm. Wright,

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and eldest dau. of the late Rev. — Langford, Wilburton, Isle of Ely.

Feb. 7. At the Waldrons, Croydon, aged 44, James Bonorandi, esq.

Aged 62, Andrew Caldecott, esq. of Woodford Hall, Essex, and Chesapeake, London.

At Letcombe Regis, aged 77, Thomas Goodlake, esq. for nearly 50 years chairman of the Wantage Bench of Magistrates, and for many years chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Abingdon. He was also a magistrate for Wiltshire, and rarely failed to attend the Quarter Sessions for that county when any important question was to be discussed.

Agnes-Augusta-Elizabeth, wife of G. R. Goodman, esq. solicitor, of Brighton, and eldest dau. of the late Capt. James Richards.

Aged 17, Agnes-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. M. Kinsey, British Chaplain at Dunkirk.

Arthur De Lisle, second son of Lieut.-Col. Oakeley, 56th Regt.

At Kennington, aged 58, Henry Searle, esq.

Feb. 8. At Beeford, Yorkshire, aged 25, Eliza, wife of the Rev. G. Batho.

In Gloucester-pl. Hyde Park-gardens, aged 87, Margaret, widow of George Brown, esq. of Russell-sq. late of Tunbridge-wells.

At Rickerby House, Cumberland, aged 59, Maria-Woodrouffe, wife of George Head Head, esq. of that place, and of the Cedars, Clapham Common, Surrey, and dau. of the late Thomas Woodrouffe Smith, esq. of Stockwell Park, Surrey.

At Camden-road Villas, aged 79, Esther, relict of Benjamin Leadbeater, esq.

Amelia, dau. of J. A. Levy, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

At Walton-on-Thames, Luisa-Alvarez, wife of W. Oldham, esq. of Port St. Mary's, Spain.

At Welford Pasture, Glouc. aged 89, Ann, relict of J. Slatter, esq.

In Surrey-sq. Samuel Woodward, esq. of Lloyd's and Austinfrans.

Feb. 9. At Normanby Hall, in Cleveland, George Edwin Ward Jackson, esq. a justice of the peace for the north riding of Yorkshire.

At Dover, William, eldest son of John R. Mummery, esq. and grandson of John Mummery, esq.

In Upper Grosvenor-st. London, Mary, infant dau. of Mr. and Lady Dorothy Nevill.

At Didlington Hall, Norfolk, Mrs. Tysen Amhurst.

Feb. 10. In Russell-square, aged 63, Thomas Clarke, esq.

Aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Wm. White Crawley, late of the 74th Highlanders. He attained the rank of Major in the army Jan. 1837, in the 74th Oct. 1839.

At his father's, Thomas Hopper, esq. Bayswater-hill, aged 39, Edwin Hopper, esq.

At Southampton, aged 83, Isaac Low, esq. of Lyndhurst, Deputy-Commissionary-general.

At Sidcup, Kent, aged 27, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Prichard, esq. surgeon.

In Kentish-town, aged 74, Daniel Valentine Riviere, esq.

In Alphington, Devon, Anne-Gillies, widow of John Tytter, esq. surgeon E.I.C.S.

Feb. 11. In Harrington-sq. aged 56, Sarah-Ann, relict of John Barber, esq. of Hawthorns, Harehatch, Berks.

Aged more than 80, Sadi Ombark Benbey. He came to this country with the celebrated African traveller Mungo Park, whom he instructed in the Arabic language.

At Canterbury, Charlotte-Emily, wife of Charles MacFarlane, esq.

In the Albany-road, Camberwell, William R. S. Motte, esq. barrister. He lived by himself, and had returned to his house late on Saturday night, having been to a public house near, and ordered some gin. On Sunday morning he was found lying upon his face on the ground, and with his head over the fender. A bottle containing gin lay beside him, and from the position of the deceased it was evident that he had fallen while in a state of intoxication, and his neck coming on the edge of

the fender had choked him. In his pockets were found gold and silver to the amount of 18*l.* 15*s.* The sister of the deceased some months back was found dead in the same house, with a bottle of gin also by her side.

At Blackheath-park, Kent, aged 33, Susannah-Elizabeth, wife of Murray Richardson, esq.

At his father's, Inverness-terrace, aged 28, Edward, only son of the Rev. Alfred Tooke, M.A.

At Hastings, aged 33, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Thomas J. White, esq.

Feb. 12. Aged 29, Edward Adams Baddley, esq. only child of Capt. Baddley, E.I.C.S. of Wigston Hall, Leicestershire.

At Rochford, aged 62, Rebecca, wife of Michael Comport, esq.

At Barnabury Park, aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Hosking, esq. late of Sheerness, and formerly of Tregony, Cornwall.

In Garway-road, Westbourne-grove, aged 83, Lieut.-Colonel John Gray Ross, late of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Springfield Lodge, Sudbury, aged 70, Mary-Gibson, relict of Capt. Rodney Wentworth Sims, 10th Foot, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Newman, Rector of Cornard-Parva, Suffolk.

At Gosford House, the residence of Sir H. Farington, aged 33, Robert Warren, esq. son of the late Dr. Warren, of Heavitree.

Feb. 13. Mr. J. G. Brooks, of Ashied-road, in Birmingham, for nine years minister of the New Meeting Domestic Mission in Birmingham.

At Exeter, aged 34, James Herbert Clay, esq. 3rd Light Dragoons. He was buried at Heavitree church, in the vault belonging to his family, with military honours.

At Eilon Castle, N.B. aged 37, Harriet-Albina, wife of Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, esq. She was the eldest dau. of Alex. Gordon, esq. of Eilon, and was married in 1849.

At Briery Dale, Stainburn, near Workington, aged 59, Thomas Falcon, esq.

Aged 74, John Heritage, esq. late of Ramsgate and Canterbury.

At Farnfield, Notts, aged 83, William Houldsworth, esq. He was well known as one of the most honourable and liberal patrons of the turf at York and other race-meetings in the North of England.

At Chepstow, aged 87, Mrs. Jenkins, relict of James Jenkins, esq.

At Lutterworth, aged 68, John Meldrum, esq. manager for 20 years of Leicestershire Banking Company. He had resided at Lutterworth 50 years.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Mary, widow of Joseph Moss, esq. formerly of Tolvern, Cornwall.

In Pinalco, Elizabeth, widow of William Godfrey Smith, esq. of Calcutta.

At Stoke, Devonport, Mary-Anne, wife of Capt. Somerville, R.N.

In Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 69, Edward Tickner, esq. J.P. and D.I.C.

Feb. 14. Aged 81, Prestwood-Love, widow of William Bellew, esq. of Stockleigh-court.

At Testerton-house, aged 28, Frederick, youngest son of the late Philip Mallett Case, esq.

At Walthamstow, aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Dugleby.

At Aislaby Hall, Yorkshire, aged 71, Dorothy, widow of the Rev. T. Hays.

At Verden, near Hanover, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Frederick James Horn.

At Paris, aged 43, the wife of Capt. Willes Johnson, R.N. of Hannington Hall, Wilts.

At Houningham, Norfolk, the Hon. Anne Townshend, youngest sister of Lord Bayning.

At Leamington, aged 63, Thos. Clement White, many years master of Towcester Grammar School.

At Paris, aged 67, John Williamson, esq. of Boughton Lodge, Chester.

At Lewes, aged 59, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Woods, esq. of Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and formerly of London.

Feb. 15. At Shaftesbury, aged 19, Henry-John, third son of William Burridge, esq.

At Aylesbury, aged 33, Louisa-Susannah, wife of Thomas Dell, esq.

At Brighton, aged 28, Anne-Lucinda, widow of Robert Elliott, esq. of Goldington House, Beds.

At Kimbolton, aged 84, Andrew Pirnie, esq. surgeon.

Aged 18, Ada, dau. of Mr. John Graham, of Ludgate-st.

At Bedford, Charlotte-Elizabeth, wife of G. B. Jones, esq. and only dau. of John Walker, esq. of New Romney.

At York, aged 87, Ebenezer Mills, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon at Fulham.

At Ramsgate, aged 71, Thomas Parratt, esq. upwards of 50 years of H.M. Customs.

At Richmond-on-Thames, aged 68, Hannah-Eliza, widow of William Stanley Roscoe, esq. of Liverpool, eldest dau. of the late James Caldwell, esq. of Limey-wood, Staffordshire.

Aged 70, Miss Salmon, of Kidderminster.

At Kentish-town, aged 73, Anna-Maria, relict of Joseph Stevenson, esq. of Shantock Hall, Herts.

At Enmore Park, aged 81, Harriet Trevelyan, widow of the Ven. George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Bath, and Canon residentiary of Wells, (3d son of Sir John Trevelyan, the 4th Bart. of Nettlecombe, Somerset.) She was the 3d dau. of Sir Richard Neave, Bart. by Frances, 4th dau. of John Bristow, esq. and was left a widow in 1827 with six sons and three daughters.

Feb. 16. At Edinburgh, M. E. W. Aytoun, esq. of Purin, Capt. R.A.

At Bleicester, aged 22, Richard Wootton Cole, of Trinity college, Cambridge, son of Wm. Cole, esq.

Anne Deare, of Queen's-road West, Chelsea, relict of Charles Deare, esq. of Royton Hall, Kilburn.

Mrs. Finch, of Fisherton, only surviving dau. of the late George Short, esq. of Salisbury.

At Lynton, Fanny, wife of T. W. R. Hall, esq. of Springfield, Herefordshire.

At Campden, Glouce. aged 29, Wm. Hiron, esq. surgeon.

At Monkstown, near Dublin, James Kerr, esq.

At Torquay, Major Donald John Macleod, Scots Greys, son of the late Gen. Sir J. Macleod, K.C.B.

At Hardstone, co. N'p'u. aged 80, Frances, wife of Mr. Thomas Rice, and dau. of the late Major Ogilvie, of Aberdeen, and Hemmingsford Abbot's, Hunts.

At Brandeis, Bohemia, aged 76, Nannie, widow of Paul Schulhof, esq. and mother of Dr. Maurice Schulhof, of London.

At the Grove, near Box Hill, Dorking, aged 80, Mary, widow of Wm. Skillington, esq. and sister of S. W. Singer, esq. of Mickleham.

At Pau, aged 33, Alexander, eldest son of Mark Sprot, esq. of Garnkirk, N.B.

In Russell-sq. Janet, wife of George Stodart, esq. and only surviving child of the late James Stodart, esq. F.R.S.

Feb. 17. At Bath, Robert Allen, esq. serjeant-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, Nov. 18, 1835, and to the degree of serjeant-at-law in 1845.

At Bath, Mary Anne Boddam, dau. of the late Rawson Hart Boddam, esq. formerly Governor of Bombay.

At Würzburg, Bavaria, Frances, wife of Charles Thomas Coote, M.D. and youngest dau. of William Lewis, esq. of Woburn-pl.

At Leamington, aged 64, Henrietta Gun Cunningham, fourth dau. of the late George Gun Cunningham, esq. Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow.

In London, aged 24, Giles, third son of the late Wm. Dowling, esq. of Over Wallop, Hants.

At Leamington, Elizabeth, widow of John Fletcher, esq.

At Woodlashall, Worc. aged 72, Charles Edward Hanford, esq.

At Bexley, Kent, aged 82, Mary-Harrison, widow of William Harding, esq. formerly Chief Accountant in the Transport Office.

At Hammersmith, aged 62, John Peter Henderson, esq. of Bolton-st. Piccadilly.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 61, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Ray Martin, esq. Bengal C.S.

At Allos, aged 73, William Mitchell, esq. merchant and shipowner.

At Plymouth, aged 72, Mary, dau. of the late Peter Ongier, esq. merchant at Dartmouth.

At Streatham, Alicia-Pretymann, dau. of the late William Porter, esq. R.N.

At Charlotte-row, Walworth, aged 88, Mrs. Grace Hannah, relict of Cecil Rix, esq. General Accountant of Excise, surviving him 38 years.

In Edward-st. Portman-sq. Wm. Stevens, esq.

In Harley-pl. Catherine-Louisa, wife of the Rev. S. T. Townsend.

At Brighton, aged 83, Diana, widow of the Rev. Henry Trollope, Rector of Harrington, Linc.

At the Rectory, Drumbeg, Ireland, aged 71, Catherine Anne Tyrrell, relict of George Tyrrell, esq. and dau. of the late Very Rev. Richard Wensley Bond, Dean of Ross.

Feb. 18. At Darlington, aged 76, Thomas Eastoe Abbott, esq.

At Shere, Surrey, aged 85, Miss Catherine Bray, daughter of the late William Bray, esq. Treas. S.A. author of the History of that County.

At Bury, near Gosport, Mary, relict of Joseph Carter, esq. and mother of the Rev. Richard F. Carter, Rector of Rowner.

Katharine-Jane, second dau. of Uvedale Corbett, esq. of Aston Hall, Salop.

At New Brighton, Cheshire, aged 37, Frances-Roche, third dau. of Richard Daunt, esq. of Knockahowles, co. Cork.

At Benarth, near Conway, at her son's, Dr. Edwards, aged 76, Mary-Anne, relict of the Rev. Thomas Edwards, Rector of Aldford.

At East Cowes Park, aged 67, Richard Nelme Grasswell, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Home Service.

At Bathwick, aged 85, Anne, widow of John Guy, esq.

At Denmark-hill, aged 14, Annie-Spencer, dau. of the Rev. John Harrington, Rector of Little Hinton, Wilts; and, on the 22d, at Brighton, aged 13, Willington-Lempriere, eldest son of William Young, esq. of New York, both grandchildren of the late Vice-Adm. Young.

At Lower Edmonton, Arthur-Charles, son of the late Arthur Nowell, esq. Grosvenor-wf. Pimlico.

At Brabourne, Kent, aged 90, Mary, relict of Rev. Abraham Purbhouse, for 45 years Vicar of Brabourne and Monks' Horton, and Rector of Frinsted.

At Naples, aged 18, Alexander, youngest son of Baron Charles de Rothschild.

At Bath, aged 69, Mary-Anne-Catherine, widow of Thomas Howorth, esq. formerly of Coombe Lodge, Blagdon.

At Bath, aged 54, Elizabeth, wife of John S. Soden, esq.

At Monkstown, Dublin, aged 29, R. Sweny, esq. solicitor.

Feb. 19. At Newnham, aged 58, Mary-Arabella, wife of W. G. Ashton, esq. solicitor, Clerk of the Peace for Cambridge, dau. of the late Rev. William Jay, of Bath, of whom a memoir was given in our last magazine.

At Stroud, Glouce. aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Henry Hawkins, of Plymouth.

At Teignmouth, aged 26, Frances-Mary, second dau. of the late R. Thornton Heysham, esq. of Bath.

Aged 79, John Overton, esq. solicitor, Fakenham.

Aged 63, Louisa, relict of Mr. William Parnell, of Lower East Smithfield, youngest dau. of Charles Long, esq. of Stileads, Essex.

At Gloucester, Augustus Paul, esq. of Adwen Lodge, Tor.

At Lewisham, aged 26, Catherine, wife of Alfred C. L. West, esq.

Feb. 20. At Scarborough, Justina-Rachel, wife of Samson Lucas Behrens, esq.

At Dorking, aged 87, Mr. James Buckmaster formerly of Old Bond-street.

At Stratford, Essex, aged 77, E. Burford, esq.

At Edgbaston, aged 71, John Cope, esq.

At St. Augustin's-road, Camden-square, William Joseph Davids, esq. late of Crayford, Kent.

At Cheltenham, aged, 67, Sarah, widow of Samuel Dyer, esq.

In Provost-road, Hampstead-road, aged 46, Frederick Evans, esq.

At Letham House, Dame M. T. Buchan Hepburn, widow of Sir John Buchan Hepburn, Bart. of Smeaton Hepburn.

At Burwell, Camb. aged 80, the relict of Wootton Isaacson, esq. of Landwade Hall.

At Barnard Castle, aged 69, Charlotte, wife of Robt. Lakeland, esq. fourth daughter of the late Thomas Hayes, esq. of Aislaby Hall, Pickering.

Aged 58, at Badwell Ash, Suffolk, Samuel Parker, esq.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 66, Mary, relict of John Pearson, esq.

At Worcester, aged 66, James P. Sheppard, esq. F.R.C.S. senior surgeon to the Worcester Infirmary.

At South Lambeth, aged 68, William Simmons, esq. of the firm of Brandrett, Randall, and Simmons, of the Inner Temple.

At Alphington, Devon, aged 61, Grace, wife of John W. Snell, esq.

Edmund-Beechins-Ashford, youngest son of John Williams, esq. F.R.C.S. of Southsea.

Feb. 21. At Great Yarmouth, aged 73, William Baynes, esq. formerly Captain in the Hon. East India Company's naval service.

At Wadbury House, Som. aged 29, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Frederick Brodie, esq. of the Gore, Eastbourne, Sussex.

At the residence of her brother Edward Towns and Cox, esq. of Birmingham, Mrs. Mary Cox, of Atherstone-upon-Stour.

Aged 74, Charles Field, esq. of Nottingham-pl.

In London, aged 21, John-William-Goodenough, eldest son of the Rev. John Wickham Griffith, Rector of Bishopstow, Wilts.

At Surbiton-hill, aged 34, William Burney Harrington, esq. son of Henry Hawes Harrington, esq. formerly of Madras.

In Cork-st. Burlington-gardens, aged 70, Peter Kendall, esq. of Aldeburgh, and Walthamstow.

Mary-Lysons, eldest dau. of the late Charles Brandon Trye, esq. of Leckhampton Court, Glouce.

Feb. 22. Aged 60, Susanna-Sophia, wife of Chas. Annesley, esq. M.D. late of the Scots Greys.

At Axminster, aged 28, Ann-Sophia-Curtis, wife of Charles W. Bond, esq. solicitor.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 72, Anne, widow of John Crosbie, esq. of West Stow, youngest dau. of the late William Buck, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Joseph Darby, M.A. Curate of Epsom and Vicar of Skenfrith, Monmouth.

At Roriston, co. Meath, aged 63, Christopher Drake, esq.

At Staunton Harold, Leic. the Hon. Devereaux Hugh Lupus Shirley, infant son of Earl Ferrers.

Charles Millett, esq. of Chicklade, near Hindon, Wilts.

At Dunham-on-Trent, Notts, aged 45, Thomas William Newstead, esq.

At Midhurst, aged 46, Henry Wells, esq. solicitor.

Feb. 23. At Windsor, aged 56, Frances, relict of James Robinson Aubrey, esq.

At Woolwich, Mary-Blanche-Braddock, relict of William Bird, esq. M.D. of Chelmsford.

At Edinburgh, Margaret, wife of James Blackadder, esq. Dean of Guild.

In Doughty-st. Katharine, wife of the Rev. J. P. Dobson, Official Secretary of the Evang. Alliance.

In the Mile-end-road, aged 53, George Fulcher, esq. of Mark-lane.

At Bournemouth, Frances, eldest dau. of the late Robert James, esq. of Bedford-pl. Russell-sq.

At St. Budeaux, Cornwall, aged 86, Miss Lawrence, sister of Major-Gen. Lawrence, C.B.

At Bath, *Gorges Lowther*, esq. formerly of Kilru, co. Meath.

At Reading, Mrs. Ann Beach Mackenzie, many years resident in that town. Her age is not known, but she attended a wedding in Scotland in 1745.

In Curzon-st. Mayfair, James Parke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Clat Honiton, Devon, aged 93, Jane, widow of Mr. Alderman Phillips, of Exeter.

At Holbush, aged 84, John Phillips, esq.

At Margate, aged 92, William Read, esq. formerly of St. James's-pl. London.

Accidentally drowned, by the upsetting of a boat on the Thames near Caversham, aged 17, Charles Radcliffe-Strong, third son of the late Capt. Claude Adolphus Roberts, of the Madras Army.

At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Small, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Small, D.D. Minister of Kilmunquhar, Fifeshire.

At Reading, aged 66, William Talmadge, esq.

At Bishopscynmpton, Devon, aged 91, John Tucker, whose brother, three years older, is at this time in the active discharge of his duties as vergier at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Feb. 24. In Mullro, aged 80, Comm. James Fearnley Arnold, R.N. He entered the navy in 1803 in the *Hepulus* 74, and was present in Sir R. Calder's action 23 July, 1805, at the passage of the *Barralettes* 1809; in the expedition to Flushing 1809. He was made Lieutenant 1810, and appointed in that year to the *Bedford* 74, in 1813 to command the *Neptune* tender, in 1814 to the *Pulsant* 74, and in 1823 to the *Coast Guard*. In 1846 he was appointed to the *Ocean* 80, guardship at Rhesness, where he remained for some years. He was in receipt of the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital.

At Clifton, Susan, wife of Thos. Lane Coulson, esq. At Killow, Cornwall, aged 49, William Daubuz, esq. late High Sheriff of the county.

Aged 49, H. A. Elliot, esq. eldest son of Capt. Elliot, R.N.

At Willingham, Cambs. aged 46, Ann, wife of Stephen Feary, esq.

At Ipswich, Sarah-Roxanna, third dau. of the late Richard Hall (tower, esq. of E. I. Company's service.

At the rectory, Weston Favell, aged 57, Sarah-Ann, wife of Rev. H. H. Knight.

Aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Savage Lander, dau. of the late Walter Lander, esq. of Warwick, and of Isley Court, Warw.

Richard Matthews, esq. serjeant-at-law, of Belitha Villas, Islington, and Histon, Cambridgeshire. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, April 25, 1828; and to the degree of serjeant-at-law July 7, 1832. He formerly went the Northern Circuit.

At Dalton, at an advanced age, Robert Melhuish, esq. of H.M.S.

At Torquay, aged 32, Emily-Frances, wife of John Thomas Norris, esq. of Millhouse, Sutton Courtney, Berks.

In Endsleigh-st. Isabella, second dau. of James S. Walker, esq. late of New South Wales.

Feb. 25. At Clifton, Charles Edw. Bernard, esq.

At Afordby, Leic. aged 21, Jane, wife of Richard Cheslyn, esq. leaving an infant family.

Aged 68, John Michael Fellows, esq. of Risley, Derbyshire.

At Canterbury, aged 56, William Finlayson esq. late purser R.N.

At Medbourne rectory, aged 91, Mrs. Elizabeth Hodgson.

At Tottenham, aged 77, Richard Lillwall, esq. late of Lime-st. and Gracechurch-st.

Aged 77, John Little, esq. of Nitchcombe House, Glouc.

At Clapham-rise, aged 77, Sarah, widow of Benjamin Mallam, esq. of Ewell.

At Fish Hall, near Tunbridge, Maria, relict of Richard Pater, esq. surg. Commercial-road East.

At Hadar, Lieut. Joseph Short, R.N. He entered the service in 1803, and was made Lieutenant 1815; after which he was for about three

years on the Coast blockade as supernumerary Lieut. of the *Hyperion* 42 and *Ramillies* 74. Altogether he served for thirteen years on full pay.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, aged 39, Margaret-Mary, wife of Wm. Stevenson, esq. surg. E.I.C.S. eldest dau. of the late Major Rich. Stock, 45th Foot.

At Halifax, aged 50, Ann, youngest dau. of the late John Walker, esq. of Crownest.

At Northampton, aged 30, Thomas Busley, eldest son of Thomas Warne, esq. of Sussex Villa, Regent's-park.

At Woodstock, Col. John Neave Wells, C.B. late Royal Eng. son of the late Admiral Wells, of Holme, Hants. He saw much active service from 1804 to 1814, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, the siege of Flushing, blockade of Cadix, action of Barossa, passage of the Bidasoa, and blockade of Bayonne; and was also in the campaign of Belgium and France in 1815.

At Stourton, Wilts, aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. S. Williams.

Feb. 26. At Farleigh Castle, Som. aged 79, Mary-Anne, widow of Henry Brooke, esq. of Henbury.

At Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, aged 72, Thomas Theodore Campbell, esq. late of the Audit-office, Somerset House.

At Wheatley, Oxfordshire, Harriet-Vaughan, wife of Rev. Edward Elton, Incumbent of that parish.

Aged 66, George Farren, esq. late of Westbourne-terrace.

At Highbury, aged 83, Ann, relict of Robert Garland, esq.

At Lewes, aged 64, Eliza, widow of William Stanford Grigson, esq. of Jamaica.

In Dover-pl. New Kent-road, aged 80, Henry Thomas Hewitt, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Goldborough Hall, aged 28, the Lady Elizabeth Lascelles. She was the eldest child of 'Tlick-John Marquess of Clanricarde by the Hon. Harriet Canning, only dau. of the Right Hon. George Canning and the Viscountess Canning.

She was married in 1845 to Lord Viscount Lascelles, and has left issue four sons and one daughter.

At Frome, Frank Mansford, B.A. of Durham University, youngest son of the late J. E. Mansford, esq.

In Upper Harley-st. London, aged 79, A. L. Moses, esq.

At Gyrn Castle, Flintshire, aged 35, Ellen, wife of James Spence, esq.

At Hastings, aged 53, William Ward, esq. of Cheshunt and the Stock Exchange.

At Colchester, aged 39, Thomas-Mallett, only surviving son of the late Thomas Wythe, esq. of Middleton, Norfolk.

At Otterbourn, aged 59, William Crawley Yonge, esq. late of the 5th Regt. youngest son of the late Rev. Duke Yonge, of Cornwood.

Feb. 27. At Edinburgh, Mary-Catherine, wife of James Campbell Brodie, esq. of Lethen and Coulmory.

Aged 71, Sarah, wife of William Thomas Good, esq. of Hackbridge, Carshalton.

Mary, wife of Robert Graham, esq. Buxton House, Forest, Leyton.

Drowned off the Dutch coast while attempting to escape from the steamship *Edinburgh*, aged 30, Charles Mordan, esq. merchant, of Hamburg.

Aged 56, W. F. Pillans, esq. solicitor, Swaffham.

Aged 62, Thomas Munnings Vickery, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor.

Aged 46, Henry Whitmore, esq. surgeon, Coggeshall, Essex.

Feb. 28. At Bath, aged 61, Wm. Baldock, esq. Aged 52, William Bartholomew, esq. of Upper Baker-street.

At Hamilton Lodge, near Edinburgh, Eliza, wife of the Rev. John Boyle, Incumbent of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Portobello, eldest dau. of the late Henry Willock Fernely, esq. of Kendal.

At the Government House, Tortola, aged 60, Lieut.-Col. John Corneli Chads, President of the British Virgin Islands.

At Moncheal, brevet-Major Henry Douglas Cow-

per, late of 40th Regiment; and on the 21st Jan. Mary Welsford Cowper, his sister.

At Roxborough, co. Kerry, Lieut. James Day Eagar, a gallant and venerable officer of the 30th Foot, with which he served in the Peninsula.

At Blackheath, Amelia, third dau. of the late John Elonis, esq. and sister of the Rev. J. H. Elouis, Curate of St. Runwald's, Colchester.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 69, Richard Newman, esq. formerly of Alfriston, Sussex.

At York, aged 72, Mary-Ann, widow of Thomas Orchard, esq. of Hatton-garden, and Englefield-green.

Near Torquay, Harry-Sibthorpe, son of Captain G. T. Pinchard, late of 3d Madras Light Infantry.

At Hallow, Worc. aged 24, Anna, wife of Lewis Sharpe, esq. third dau. of Mr. J. Mallett, of Woodbridge.

At Swanton Morley, aged 88, Lydia, relict of Rev. Robert Sutton, of East Bilney, and dau. of Samuel Byam, esq. of Antigua.

In Hinde-st. Manchester-sq. Capt. Wm. Harding Woodgate, 86th Regiment.

Lately. At North Shields, aged 67, Alice, relict of the Rev. James Clarke, M.A.; and a few days previously, aged 63, Miss Rosetta Adams. These sisters formerly and for many years carried on a school in Hawley-sq. Margate.

In the East Indies, Lieut. G. A. Ellerman, mail agent (1841).

At New York, Patrick O'Donoghue, one of the Irish rebels of 1848, who broke his parole and escaped.

At Tangier, Captain Charles Dudley Oliver, 30th Regt.

At Stockholm, aged 80, Mr. Samuel Owen, to whom Sweden owes the first introduction of steam-boats. He went over as a simple workman, but by his industry and mechanical talents raised himself to the position of owner of a large machine establishment.

At Springfield-lodge, Sudbury, aged 72, Mary-Gibson, relict of Capt. Rodney Wentworth Sims, 10th Foot, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Newman, Rector of Cornard Parva.

At St. Petersburg, Lieut. Peter White, R.N. (1812).

March 1. At Low-row, Cumberland, aged 44, W. Cowan, esq. railway contractor.

At Newton House, Perth, John Cunningham, esq. of Newton, late Lieut. 92nd Highlanders.

In Wandsworth-road, aged 70, James Day, esq. second son of the late Rev. R. Day, of Norwich.

At Guernsey, Elizabeth Jane Grant, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. James Grant, 46th Regt. granddau. of Major-Gen. William Grant, R.A.

At South Wembury, Devon, aged 74, Thomas Lockyer, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county.

At Leamington, aged 68, Octavia, wife of Saml. Tarratt, esq. formerly of Sutton, Surrey, youngest dau. of the late W. Bedford, esq. of Waltham-stow.

In St. James's-st. aged 80, Lieut.-Col. Vachell, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia.

March 2. At Sandwich, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Edward N. Braddon, Vicar of St. Mary's and St. Clement's, Sandwich.

Aged 40, Harriet, wife of H. Braxton, esq. R.N. In Pall Mall, aged 75, Benjamin Dacosta, esq. one of the few remaining officers engaged in the battle of Trafalgar.

At St. Neot's, aged 84, William Day, esq. Aged 73, William Grainger, esq. of New Brentford.

At Coombe, near Modbury, Devon, aged 87, Wm. Matthews, esq. of Plymouth.

At Brighton, aged 75, Harriet, relict of H. Munn, esq.

At the Swedish Legation, in Halkin-st. West, aged 52, his Excellency Baron Rehausen, the Swedish Ambassador. His Excellency was for many years in early boyhood resident at Becken-

ham, Kent, his father having long resided in this country.

At Regent's Villas, Upper Avenue-road, Regent's Park, aged 70, Sarah, relict of C. W. R. Röhrs, esq. of the Five Houses, Clapton.

At Rowington, aged 89, Thomas Wallis, esq.

In Upper Harley-st. aged 89, Miss Watts.

March 3. At Hamburg, Josephine, wife of G. L. A. Behrens, esq. formerly of London, third dau. of Joseph Fewton, esq. of Kennington.

At Strand-on-the-Green, aged 85, Mrs. Sarah Croly.

At Paris, aged 75, Cleland, relict of Joseph Cum-berlege, esq. of Bombay.

At Blyth-hill, Sydenham, Kent, aged 60, Janet-Jerman, wife of Robert Esple, surgeon R.N. youngest dau. of the late Wm. Simons, esq. of Sydenham.

At Rotherhithe, aged 77, William Howard, esq. late of King and Queen Ironworks.

At Bath, aged 55, John Wingfield Shawe, esq.

At Southampton, aged 61, Lieut. John Smith, (f) R.N. He entered the service 1807, was at the battle of Algiers in 1816 in the Hecla bomb, and was made Lieut. 1821, having then served for thirteen years on full pay.

At Hammersmith, aged 44, Henry West, esq. third son of the late Lieut.-Col. Francis Ralph West, 33d Regt.

At Chiswick, aged 50, Eleanor, wife of Mr. Chas. Whittingham, printer, of Took's-ct. Chancery-lane.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 70, Barnard Winter, son of the late John Winter, esq. of Acton, Middlesex.

March 4. At St. George's Hospital, in consequence of a fall from his horse in Hyde Park, aged 32, Henry John Blagrove, esq. late of Gloucester House, London, and Orange-valley, Jamaica, eldest surviving son of the late Frederick Richard Coore, esq. and grandson of the late John Blagrove, esq. of Abshot House, Hants, and Cardiff Hall, Jamaica.

At Kingstown, near Dublin, aged 78, the Right Hon. Mabella Lady Blayney, wife of Andrew-Thomas 11th Lord Blayney. She was the eldest dau. of James 1st Earl of Caledon; was married in 1796, and was left a widow in 1834. She was mother of the present Lord Blayney and two surviving daughters.

At East Cliff, Devon, aged 53, George Savage Curtis, esq. a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county.

At Northampton, Sarah, wife of Augustus Eves, M.D. of Cheltenham.

Francis, third son of the Rev. S. E. Garrard, of Park Hall, Salford, near Evesham.

At Naish House, Somerset, aged 62, James Adam Gordon, esq. of Knockespoock and Terpersie, Aberdeenshire, and of Stocks House, Herts.

At Cadogan-pl. Sarah, wife of William Hay, esq. C.B. Commissioner of Police.

At Brighton, aged 73, Henry Hopkins, esq. of Hubborne Lodge, Christchurch.

At Paddington-green, aged 64, John James Kent, esq.

March 5. Aged 38, John Barker, esq. of Bridg-north.

At Blaydon-house, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 29, Isabella, wife of P. Brown, esq. M.D.

At Highgate, Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Charles Browning, esq. of Epsom.

At Budleigh Salterton, aged 84, Margaret, relict of Charles James Clarke, esq. of Jamaica.

William, youngest son of Vice-Adm. Croft, of Stillington, Yorkshire.

In Harley-st. aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Hughs, esq. printer to the Hon. House of Commons, and formerly one of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, who died Sept. 5, 1810.

At West-hill, Wandsworth, aged 83, Daniel Langton, esq.

In Cecil-st. Strand, aged 80, Sarah, relict of George Norman, esq. of Her Majesty's Stamps and Taxes.

At her nephew's, the Rev. J. S. Boone, Stanhope-st. Hyde Park-gardens, aged 89. Sarah, eldest dau. of the late James Shergold, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex.

At Wynnast, aged 65, the Hon. Hester-Frances, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, K.C.B. and G.C.H. and sister of Lord Carlington, the late Countess Stanhope, and the late Lady Gardner. She was the sixth dau. of Robert first Lord Carlington, by his first wife Anne, eldest dau. of L. B. Barnard, esq. and was married in 1813.

March 6. At Tunbridge, at the house of his nephew Mr. J. S. Charlton, aged 73, Thomas Alehin, esq. late of Goddington-house, Frindsbury, Kent.

In Hertfordshire, aged 67, Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Christopher Finch, esq. of Sudbury, and sister of Mrs. Fenn, wife of the Rev. Joseph Fenn, of Blackheath, Kent.

At Hackney, aged 71, John Hellyer, esq. late of Half Moon-st. Bishopsgate.

At Fulham, aged 84, Ann, relict of Henry Maundrell, esq. of Heddington, Wilts.

At Winchester, W. J. Nicholas, esq. surgeon. At Camden-town, aged 77, James Pickford, esq. father of Jas. H. Pickford, esq. M.D. of Brighton.

At Portman-sq. Sophia, relict of James Backwell Praed, esq. of Tyringham, Bucks. and Treveshoe, Cornwall. She was the dau. of Charles Chaplin, esq. of Blakeney, by Elizabeth, only dau. and heiress of Robert Taylor, esq. M.D. She was married in 1823, and left a widow in 1837, having had issue two sons, William-Backwell and Charles-Tyringham, and three daughters.

At Windsor, Miss Raine.

At Plymouth, aged 54, Richard Thompson, esq. Master R.N.

March 7. At Worthing, Sussex, Miss Frances Coleman.

At Leamington, Jane Helena, wife of the Rev. John Craig, Vicar of Leamington Prior's, youngest dau. of the late James Johnstone, esq. of Upper Wimpole-st.

At Hastings, aged 68, C. G. Draeske, esq.

At Chelsea, Emma, dau. of the late William Flinden, esq. engraver.

At Southampton, Frances, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hall, Royal Eng.

At Manchester, aged 72, Thomas Adgman Hill, esq. Captain in the Cumberland Militia.

At Preston House, near Faversham, aged 69, Sarah, wife of Giles Hilton, esq.

In Argyll-st. Thomas Ince, esq. youngest son of the late Thomas Ince, esq. of Christleton, near Chester.

At the residence of his son, Alscot rectory, near Bideford, William Lee, esq. formerly and for many years Actuary of the Exeter Savings Bank.

At Brompton, aged 31, M. du Pont, fourth dau. of Rear-Admiral Money.

Aged 93, J. S. Richards, esq. R.N.

March 8. At Brighton, aged 33, Catherine-Andrews, wife of the Rev. John Allen.

At Tynham, Dorset, aged 85, Jane, relict of the Rev. William Bond, Rector of Steeple-with-Tynham, and Canon of Bristol. She was the only dau. of Henry Biggs, esq. of Stockton House, Wilts. and was left a widow in March, 1852 (see our vol. xxxvii. p. 423).

Aged 49, Capt. Richard Loth Lowthian Charteris. He committed self-destruction by cutting his throat with a razor during an attack of delirium tremens. He was well known as an Oriental linguist.

In Ulster-place, Regent's-park, aged 89, Archibald Cocke, esq. surgeon.

Aged 65, John Courage, esq. of Dulwich.

At the rectory, Barthomley, Cheshire, Mrs. Edward Duncombe.

In Upper Baker-st. aged 86, Bridget, widow of Andrew Feltham, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Constance Alice, dau.

of the late Rev. William Harvey, Athnawen Glebe, co. Cork.

In Upper George-st. Bryanston-sq. aged 86, Mrs. Hill, widow of Col. Hill, 80th Regt.

Aged 59, John Wright Hodgetts, esq. formerly of Bristol, and late of London.

Aged 45, Richard Houghton, esq. formerly Assistant Manager of the Regent-st. branch of the Union Bank, and late of Islington.

At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, aged 23, Montague James, Bengal Art. seventh son of the late William Rhodes James, esq.

At Brixton, Lieut. Samuel George Pullen, R.N. He entered the service 1801, was made Lieut. 1815, and served for 31 years on full-pay. He married in 1838 Isabella Jane, second dau. of H. Duncan, esq. M.P.

At Edinburgh, aged 32, Caroline-Sophia-Elizabeth Baillie Hamilton, Comtesse de Rouillon.

In Paris, at an advanced age, the Count Thibaud, member of the Senate. He was the last surviving member of the Convention who voted for the death of Louis XVI.

Phoebe, wife of Thomas Turner, esq. of Manor-road, Stamford-hill.

At Broomley Kyle, Enniscomorthy, Ireland, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of H. O. Weatherley, of East Acton, esq. and dau. of the late George Musgrave, esq. of Green-st. Grovenor-sq.

In Holles-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 76, William Henry Wlekey, esq.

March 9. At Wyches, Much Hadham, Herts, aged 82, Hannah, widow of William Anthony, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 44, Ann, wife of Capt. Alban T. Davies, late of the Bengal Army, and of Ty-Glyn, Cardiganshire.

At West Malling, aged 82, John Dudlow, esq.

Harriet, wife of W. H. Goodered, esq. of Pimlico.

At Fairmile, Cobham, Surrey, aged 74, Mrs. Gyles, of Upper Seymour-st.

In Sloane-st. aged 88, James Halfhide, esq. late

Paymaster 37th Foot.

At Larkbere House, Devon, aged 78, Eliza-Anne Hill, only dau. of the late Rowley Hill, esq. of Mount Hill, co. Armagh.

At Childwall, Edward Molyneux, esq. alderman

of Liverpool.

At Gloucester Villas, Malda-hill West, aged 64, William Shackell, esq. a liverman of the Company of Stationers, well known and respected by a large circle of friends. He was originally a printer, and in 1820 became the printer and one of the proprietors, together with Mr. Theodore Hook, of the *John Bull* newspaper. He married a daughter of Mr. Griffiths, formerly a printer in Paternoster-row, and a manufacturer of printers' ink; in which latter business he was succeeded by his son-in-law, the late Mr. Shackell, whose manufactures were at Copple Row, Clerkenwell, and Hornsey Road, Islington.

At Devonshire-house, Barnsbury Park, aged 73, Esther, relict of Thomas Tress, esq. of Faversham.

At Standon Rectory, Staff. in her 4th year, Mary, youngest child of the Rev. Joseph Salt.

At Old Brompton, Robert Sarel, third son of the late R. Sarel, esq. solicitor.

At Barnstaple, John Winter, esq. surgeon.

March 10. In Pockham, Anna-Maria-Jane, wife of the Rev. W. C. Lake Aspinall, Chaplain of the Bermudese Union Workhouse.

At her son's, Mr. John Atkinson, surgeon, of Heworth, near York, aged 90, Mrs. Atkinson, relict of Mr. Mosey Atkinson, solicitor, of Malton, and grandmother of Mr. T. P. Atkinson of Kilham, surgeon.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Frederick Fredericks, esq. late of Duffryn, near Neath.

At Sheffield, Mr. James Haywood, Professor of Chemistry at the Wesleyan College, an analytical chemist of great talent, and a distinguished lecturer on chemistry as applied to agricultural science as well as to manufactures. When pouring some sulphuric acid from a large bottle it broke, and he fell with it, and lay for some time

inhaling its poisonous fumes. His death ensued about eleven hours after.

At Stowebod Cottage, near Larkingford, Norf. aged 84, Mrs. Maria Jones, late of Breccles Hall.

At Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, aged 30, Mrs. R. Morley, dau. of the late Rev. B. Lumley, Vicar of Sheriff-Hutton.

At Waverley Abbey, Surrey, aged 68, Anne-Elizabeth, wife of George Thomas Nicholson, esq.

March 11. Aged 61, George Anderton, esq. of Moseley Wake Green.

At Stamford-hill, aged 67, James Browne, esq. of College-st. City.

In Stratford-pl. Eliza-Louisa, wife of Thomas Emmerson, esq.

At Dedham, Essex, aged 35, George Mason Hawkins, esq. B.A. (1845), Magdalen College, Cambridge, son of the late William Hawkins, esq. of Colchester, and youngest brother of William Warwick Hawkins, esq. M.P. for that borough.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 35, Anna-Maria-Pemberton, eldest dau. of the late J. H. H. Holmes, esq. Demerara, and granddau. of the late Stephen Pemberton, esq. M.P. of Sunderland.

At Hartley-Wintney, Hants, Jane-Charlotte, wife of G. W. Horn, esq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 57, Samuel Ker-shaw, esq.

At Shepton Mallet, aged 61, Cordelia, widow of Donald Mackay, esq. of British Guiana.

At Loughborough, aged 41, F. C. Noble, esq. surgeon.

At St. John's Wood, aged 42, Savile-Craven-Henry, youngest son of the late Rev. John Savile Ogle, D.D. of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland, late M.P. for South Northumberland.

At Tavistock, aged 40, Capt. Whidbourne, late of the Devon Burra Mine.

Frances, wife of John Wilkinson, esq. of James-st. Adelphi.

March 12. At Brighton, aged 76, John Fullerton Elphinstone, esq.

At Heslington, aged 84, Joyce Gold, esq., formerly a printer in Shoe Lane, London. He published *The Naval Chronicle*, a well-supported periodical during the late war.

At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 37, Francis Evelyn Moss, esq. Commander in the service of the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company.

At Fozzfield, Wilts. aged 76, Catherine, relict of George Ryley, esq. of Hungerford.

At his father's, Plymouth, aged 39, Henry Smith, esq. surgeon.

At Chelsea, aged 64, Jane, relict of the late Lieut. John Wilton, 53d Regt.

At Portsmouth, aged 60, Geo. Victor, esq. J.P.

March 13. At Windlestone, Durham, in his 3d year, George-Frederick, third son of Sir William Eden.

At Haslar Hospital, aged 14, Henry Augustus FitzRoy Phipps, Naval Cadet of H.M.S. St. Jean D'Acre, son of the Hon. and Rev. A. F. Phipps; a nephew to the Marquess of Normanby, and grandson of the Duke of Grafton.

At Netley, Salop, aged 92, John Thos. Hope, esq. Ann, wife of Mr. Key, surgeon, Brixton, eldest dau. of the late Andrew Flude Thomas, esq.

At Charlton, Glouc. aged 41, Charles William Paul, esq.

At Andover, aged 85, Mary, relict of John Sweet-apple, esq. of Foxcote, near Andover.

At South Shields, aged 80, Christopr. Wawn, esq.

At Hinckley, aged 73, Mary, relict of R. J. Winterton, esq. of Sketchley Hall. Some account of the ancient family of Winterton is given in Nichols' Leicestershire, iv. pp. 115, 123, 161.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Feb. 25 .	640	416	275	3	1334	657	677	1795
Mar. 4 .	519	393	223	—	1135	580	555	1739
„ 11 .	619	425	292	5	1341	688	653	1800
„ 18 .	562	348	254	21	1185	604	581	1764

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MARCH 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
79 2	38 9	27 7	50 2	45 11	47 5

PRICE OF HOPS, MARCH 27.

Sussex Pockets, 9*l.* 9*s.* to 11*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 11*l.* 0*s.* to 17*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 27.

Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MARCH 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MARCH 27.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 4,116 Calves 106
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 21,440 Pigs 310
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, MARCH 27.

Walls Ends, &c. 16*s.* 0*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 16*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 67*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 68*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, to March 25, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	40	49	38	30, 52	fair	12	52	60	48	29, 98	cloudy, rain
27	42	49	39	, 32	do.	13	52	62	48	, 96	fair, cldy. rain
28	45	52	36	, 36	cloudy, fair	14	50	55	47	, 92	do. do.
M. 1	35	50	38	, 65	fair, cloudy	15	50	57	50	30, 16	cldy. rain, fair
2	41	52	36	, 63	do. do.	16	52	57	43	, 08	fair, foggy
3	34	50	38	, 59	foggy, fair	17	43	51	40	, 38	do. rain
4	35	49	39	, 69	do. do.	18	45	47	42	, 02	rain
5	30	38	32	, 68	do. do.	19	40	43	38	29, 97	cloudy
6	30	44	32	, 46	do.	20	37	40	40	30, 28	rain, fair
7	33	48	46	, 46	cloudy, fair	21	40	47	37	, 28	cloudy, fair
8	40	58	51	, 42	do. do.	22	39	46	44	, 46	fair
9	55	62	52	, 28	do.	23	41	50	40	, 37	cloudy
10	52	52	47	, 04	fair	24	40	47	41	, 28	do. fair
11	53	60	44	, 14	cloudy, rain	25	41	48	44	29, 90	rain, cldy. fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. & March.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
24	218	92½	91½	93½	5½			240	8 pm.	18 21 pm.
25	218½	92½	92	93½	5½					18 pm.
27	219	92½	91½	93½	5½			240	8 12 pm.	18 21 pm.
28	219	91½	91½	93	5½	100½		239	8 12 pm.	17 21 pm.
1		91½	91½	93	5½	101½				17 21 pm.
2		91½	91½	93½	5½				8 11 pm.	17 21 pm.
3	219	92½	91½	93½	5½			240	12 pm.	16 20 pm.
4	220		91½	92½					7 5 pm.	15 20 pm.
6	220		91	92½				235	8 pm.	13 18 pm.
7	218½		91½	93	5½	115			4 9 pm.	12 18 pm.
8	221		91½	92½	5½				4 pm.	12 17 pm.
9			91½	92½					1 4 pm.	12 16 pm.
10			91½					233	9 4 pm.	12 16 pm.
11			91½					233		12 16 pm.
13			91½							10 16 pm.
14			91½						4 pm.	10 14 pm.
15			91½						9 pm.	10 14 pm.
16			91½						8 pm.	8 13 pm.
17			91						5 6 pm.	8 12 pm.
18			90½						4 pm.	5 10 pm.
20			90½					232		5 10 pm.
21			90½					233	par.	3 8 pm.
22			89½					234	par. 6 pm.	3 7 pm.
23			89½					230	3 dis.	3 dis. 4 pm.
24			89							1 dis. 2 pm.
25			88							2 dis. 3 pm.
27			87½					225	7 dis.	2 dis. 2 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SONS, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1854.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—As a pendant to the paper of J. B. on *Norden the Topographer*, in your Magazine for April, I give you a copy of an indorsement on one of the "mutilated Exchequer Records" in my possession.

"16^o Decembris 1615

John Norden employed for
S^rvey of sondry his ma^ts manno^s
Com^r Wiltes & Som^rset
L^h xv^o Ind^e

Imprested xv^h

remanet xxxv^h xx^s

order made for xx^h in pt."

The original document, consisting of forty-one lines on one side of a sheet of foolscap, appears to have been wholly in Norden's handwriting, and it was no doubt signed by him, but, like many other valuable and interesting papers, on the turn-out of the Exchequer records it was torn in half (from top to bottom), leaving the halflines only which came to my hands.

Yours, &c. R. COLE.

During the fashion of wearing full-bottomed wigs there was a considerable importation of human hair into this country, as appears in the following curious paragraph in the London Mercury, March 25 to April 1, 1721:—" 'Tis reported that great quantities of Human Hair lie now ready packed up at Rouen in France (which was collected from Marseilles, Provence, and Languedoc, the only places where the plague rages,) to be transported to England, and that the villainous dealers have so bribed the country, that the coasts of Sussex and Devon are open for them whenever they come. This ought to rouse every person to use his utmost endeavour to detect and bring to justice these diabolical wretches, who would rather chuse to sacrifice a whole nation than be disappointed in their avaricious ends; for if this importation is not prevented it must infallibly bring a miserable desolation upon this country."

Charles the First, when in the Isle of Wight, gave from his finger to Sir Philip Warwick a ring bearing a figure cut in an onyx, in order to seal the letters written for him by Sir Philip at the time of the Treaty. This ring was left by Sir Philip to Sir Charles Cotterell, Master of the

Ceremonies; and in his will, dated 16th April, 1701, it is bequeathed to Sir Stephen Fox. (*Archæologia*, xxxv. 343.) Are any further particulars of its history known? Q.

Library of the British Museum.—To H. T. who asks whether it is not extraordinary that so important a work as Dulaure's History of Paris is not to be found in the library of the British Museum, we can only reply that the deficiencies of the collection are still very manifest. Though vast numbers of foreign works have been added of late years, the mass is not of the most useful description: which seems to show that the purchases acquired have been rather incidental, and in wholesale quantities, than discriminative. But it is also to be lamented that so many English works are still wanting. For example, in the Obituary of the present Magazine is recorded the death of the Rev. Thomas Pennington, who was the author of two volumes of *Continental Tours*: neither of these books are in the library of the British Museum.

In the Table of Precedency in our last Magazine, p. 374, is this error: for "Daughters of Knights Companions of the Bath," read "Daughters of Knights of the different Orders, in succession as before."

The will of the late Marquess of Londonderry has been proved at Doctors' Commons. It consists of a few lines, giving all his estates, real and personal, to his Marchioness, absolutely and at her entire disposal, appointing her also sole executrix. An endorsement, in his own handwriting, recapitulates its contents in terms of most affectionate endearment. The personal estate in the province of Canterbury has been sworn under 45,000*l.* which, when added to that within the province of York, which is under 250,000*l.* and in Ireland under 40,000*l.* makes an aggregate of personal property left by the deceased of 335,000*l.* exclusive of all the vast settled estates and collieries of the Vane and Londonderry families in England and Ireland, in the former of which the deceased is succeeded by Lady Londonderry, and in the latter by the present Marquess.

THE
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ELIZABETH, THE PRINCESS PALATINE.

Memoirs of the Princess Palatine Elizabeth of Bohemia; including her Correspondence with the Great Men of her day, and Memoirs of the Court of Holland under the Princes of Orange. By the Baroness Blaze de Bury. 8vo. Bentley. 1854.

THE interest of this work is twofold. Of the Princess Elizabeth the author tells us all that she has been able to gather, which, in spite of the title-page promise of "Correspondence with great men," is very little, but that little is prefaced by some valuable and interesting details respecting the great hero of the House of Orange, principally derived from a work entitled the "Archives of the House of Orange," published under the authority of the King of Holland," and as yet but little known in this country.

William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, fondly remembered amongst the people whom he freed from the tyranny of Spain by the title of "Father William," and commemorated by those who have less regard for him by the nickname of "The Taciturn," was four times married. His first wife, Anne van Egmond, was daughter of Maximilian Count of Buren. To her the Prince was united in very early life, and by her he had two children, a daughter, Mary, and a son, Philip. The latter was kidnapped in 1568 by the Duke of Alva from Louvain, where he was pursuing his studies at the university, and was sent prisoner into Spain. This event not only separated the father and son—the prince and his heir—for many years: it did more. By such means as theologians in Spain then knew how to use to perfection, the young Prince was prevented following the example of his father in forsaking the faith of Rome, and thus the barrier of adverse religions as well

as that of separate interests was placed between William and his son. The situation of his heir is very necessary to be borne in mind when considering the conduct of the Prince of Orange towards those who were entitled literally to look up to him as their "Father."

William's second marriage was a very unfortunate one. The lady was Anne, daughter of Maurice Elector of Saxony, and the match seems to have been made hastily, in 1561, shortly after the death of Anne of Egmond. By this second marriage the Prince had three children, two daughters and his second son, Maurice, born in 1567. This was the illustrious successor who consolidated his father's victories, and established the independence of his country. But between him and his father circumstances, as in the case of Maurice's elder brother, interposed a cloud. When Maurice was about four years old, and his calm unimpassioned father was actively engaged in the struggle against Spain, and often in the greatest perplexity as to how it was to be maintained, a deep private calamity was superadded to that share of the public evils which was already pressing heavily upon him. The loss of his heir was followed by the disgrace of his wife. Of the partner in her guilt but little is known. He, or more probably his wife, filled some subordinate office in the household of the Princess. But all that really appears in the book before us is, that he was a married man, and that in the inquiry

which took place he was designated by the letter B. The Prince's conduct on this occasion was characteristic. When tidings were brought to him of his dishonour, he caused the papers of the Princess's paramour to be seized, and the culprit to be put under arrest. Letters of the Princess were discovered, and the examination of the prisoner left no doubt of their guilt. The facts being ascertained, the Prince calmly sent a Protestant clergyman to his wife. Through him he advised her to examine her conscience, and to confess her guilt, so that means might be devised to keep her disgrace a secret, and to prevent her children suffering from their mother's crime. Her answer was as follows. It will be read with astonishment. Although long, we do not find it possible to abridge it.

My Lord,

I heard last Monday, with great surprise, from Dr. Merlin, that you had had B. taken prisoner, and had asked, or caused to be asked, of him things which menace my honour far too nearly. I do not believe that one limb of my whole body is exempt from a feeling of just indignation at the insult you have thereby offered to me, to yourself, to my entire sex, and to our poor children. If in your heart you will think over the matter, remembering how, for ten years, I have lived with you, and the conduct I have observed, you can do no other than bear witness to my fidelity, truth, and proper behaviour; I should, therefore, have hoped, as you had such strong proofs of my honour and honesty, that you would have denied all credence to any bad suspicions or reports, and that your heart would have given them no access, for you ought certainly to better trust your own heart and your own eyes, than the light and idle inventions of other people. I can only believe that God has withdrawn from you his hand, and blinded you with sin. . . . As to what Dr. Merlin tells me from you about the prisoner's avowals, I am by all such avowals most astounded; for it is a false and hideous lie, whether he may have said it or not, and I take God to witness that I have never broken my bridal oath. However, I can understand, if the prisoner above alluded to has really made such confessions (which I scarcely credit), that they may have been the produce of fear of torture, or of torture itself; for he is sufficiently pusillanimous by nature. If you were in the hands of the Duke of Alva (which God forbid!) you might, perhaps, avow that white is black; consequently, he is not,

perhaps, so much to be blamed for saying that which is against my honour—unjust questions generally obtain lying answers—and so has it happened in this case; but you will have to answer it to God and to all honourable men, that upon bare suspicions you have imprisoned an individual, and cast so gross a slur upon your wife's fair name! Secondly, the before-mentioned doctor tells me you pretend to prove my guilt by letters in your possession; that can you never do; for it will never be found that I ever wrote a letter other than such as a true, honourable woman might write. Thirdly, he avers that witnesses are there,—witnesses selected from out my household, or having formerly belonged to it, and who are ready with their testimony! God in Heaven! what false lies are those which would effect that of which I never even dreamed! Any one may easily recognise the lie; for, supposing me to have forgotten myself (from which the Almighty has preserved and will preserve me), I fancy I should have called no one by to witness it. How often one is surrounded in one's home by monsters worse than lions and dragons! I wish I knew the names of such witnesses, for I should well know what to reply to them! And so, too, you let me be counselled by this said doctor, to examine well my conscience, and, should I recognise my guilt, to avow it in time, so that means may be devised of keeping it secret, and preventing our children, when they come hither, from being despised on account of their mother's crime!

I have examined my conscience, and find myself innocent of all the dishonour whereof you accuse me, and justly will no contempt attach to my children through my means. But I now entreat of you that you will descend into your conscience, and will examine it and reflect upon the vast shame you are bringing upon your children and yourself, if you allow all this to go further, and become matter for people's talk! The wisest course would be that you should let drop reports you have so lightly listened to and credited, and not permit them to circulate any further, to your own shame, and to the delight of your enemies; and, moreover, to the fearfully heavy charge upon your conscience; for the wrong you are doing me, is no small a load, believe me. I do not speak thus (as you may, perhaps, imagine), from fear of being proved guilty of what you have advanced. God is my witness that I act not from any such motive, seeing I know my own conscience so entirely; but solely to spare you from shame, inasmuch as, however clearly I may prove my purity and freedom from reproach, still all

my life will a doubt fasten to my honour, one believing me innocent, another the reverse. If my advice does not persuade you, I am, nevertheless, quite ready to meet you on other ground, and defend my innocence to the last breath of my life, not only before my relatives, but before even the courts of the realm ("Kirch's Kammergericht,") in order that each one may be enabled to judge of my purity, and the injury you have done me. You sent three women to me here, with orders that no knife should be left within my reach ! This was unnecessary ; and you needed not to fear lest I should do myself a harm. Although the cross you have laden me with is the most crushing load I could be called upon to bear, yet am I consoled, for I trust in God my Lord, and in my right, and am confident I shall be saved, even as was Susanna, and as was also Daniel. To say all this was the reason of my wishing to speak with you ; and herewith I recommend you to our Lord God, to whom I pray, with all my heart, that he may give you grace to perceive what it would be most seemly and most honourable that you should do.

Your most unfortunate,

ANNE OF SAXONY.

What ensued does not very clearly appear : save that, shortly after this letter had been written by the Princess, the confession of her paramour was read to her, and the man himself wrote to her apprising her of the course he had taken. Overwhelmed by accumulated proofs of hypocrisy and guilt, her courageous impudence gave way. She confessed her crime, and threw herself upon the mercy of her husband. The following letter to her paramour bears date three days after the one we have just quoted.

I have received your letter with joy (writes she), for it teaches me that the Lord has been pleased to give you the grace to avow the great and heavy sin that we two have committed, and likewise that you comfort yourself with His Word, and give up to him all care of you for life or death. It was no slight torment to me to think that, perhaps, for my sake, you would refuse to make this avowal, and that I should thereby, in fact, be the cause of your damnation in body and soul ; but now, as I perceive, the Lord has mercifully delivered me from this anxiety. In regard to myself, I have this day also confessed my crime before God, and before all men, and doubt not but the Lord who is so compassionate will forgive me. I acknowledge so entirely my guilt towards

my husband, that I have caused my most humble pardon to be asked of him ; and hope that, with his habitual goodness, he will be merciful and not just, as hitherto he has shown himself both towards you and me ; for if he had acted with more justice, he would have allowed neither of us to be so well treated as we have been, and therefore I trust the Almighty will so inspire him, that he shall show yet more pity and save your life, which I wish with all my heart, in order that you may be once more united to your wife and children. I feel myself very ill at ease, for having so ill rewarded your wife for all her services ; and for yourself, I commend you to the Divine mercy and protection, and implore God's grace to comfort and console you, and preserve us from sin such as we have committed.

ANNE OF SAXONY.

Secresy was preserved as to the cause of the separation which ensued, and four years afterwards, when the Prince was about to embark for a third time upon the ventures of matrimony, a sentence of divorce was procured in some quiet but not altogether private way. The sentence was founded probably upon the lady's confession, but the partial secresy increased the very evil it was intended to avoid, and gave rise to a multitude of unjust suspicions against the Prince.

William's third wife was Charlotte de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Montpensier. She had been brought up by her mother as a Protestant, but the Duke her father had inveigled her into a nunnery, and confined her there, out of spite, it was said, to her mother, who had contrived to complete the alienation from Rome of her eldest daughter by effecting her marriage with the Duke de Sedan. Charlotte was kept in her nunnery many years, "though losing no opportunity to protest against her forced confinement." In 1572 the nunnery fell into the power of the Huguenots, and the Princess escaped to Heidelberg, where she lived amongst people who looked upon the Prince of Orange as exhibiting the very perfection of heroism. She entered heart and soul into the general feeling, and the Prince, no less attracted by the admirable qualities of the high-born Frenchwoman, determined to unite their fates. His friends were unanimous in advising him against the match, which was condemned by the world at

large as a mere scheme for changing an old wife for a new one. Besides, as was urged by many people, the selected lady was "a Frenchwoman," which was thought to be much against her, "a nun," which was still worse, "and a runaway nun to boot," which was worst of all. Fifty other reasons were adduced against the marriage. "If he be not mad," wrote the Landgrave of Hesse, "he ought to wish to be free of wife and children altogether." The Prince was of another mind. He declared that he had "no vocation for a single life," and he saw nothing in all "the cares, occupations, affairs, and annoyances, wherein" he was "constantly plunged up to the neck," but additional reasons for having "recourse to that consolation and help especially ordained for man in the blessed married state." To the lady herself his offers were anything but enticing. His charge to his ambassador, whom he sent with his proposals, ran as follows :

He shall say that almost all my possessions are settled on my first children, and that on that account I have no power to assure any dowry to Mademoiselle, but that my intention is to do my best in that respect according to the means it shall please God to grant me. As to the house I have built at Middleburg, and the one I am building at Gertruidenburg, though it is nothing to be spoken of, yet if she will accept the gift as a beginning and testimony of my good will, there will be no difficulty therein.

Moreover, that we are at war, without any knowledge of the probable termination of the same, and that I am deeply indebted on that account to many princes, lords, captains, and military adventurers.

That I am beginning to grow old, seeing that I am somewhere about my forty-second year.

The heart of Charlotte de Bourbon was irrevocably engaged ; she needed nothing save the Prince's offer as a prelude to her consent ; but the world at large continued outrageous in its opposition. The Prince took his customary course : he married, and left the world to draw its own conclusions. "Since God gave me the power to reason and discern," he states in a vindictory letter addressed to his brother, "I have always been resolved to care for words or threats in situations where I could act according to my conscience, and without

prejudice to my neighbour." One objection was the scandal which it occasioned respecting the offence of Anne of Saxony. We quote the Prince's answer, for the sake of enforcing the invaluable sentiment with which it concludes.

Alas ! (he says) it has already come to such a pass, that the very children prattle of it, and that in France, in Italy, in Spain, and in England, as much as here. Perhaps this might have been avoided in the beginning ; but it is too late now, and in the past we should seek lessons, but not reproaches.

Charlotte de Bourbon proved a most affectionate wife, and soon overcame, by the universal propriety of her conduct, the prejudices which she had at first to encounter. The Prince's admirable brother John, who was no less opposed to the match than all the rest of his friends, came ultimately to write of it thus :—

The Prince looks so well, and is of such good courage, in spite of the small comfort he enjoys, and the extent of his troubles, his labours, and his perils, that you would hardly believe it, and would be immensely rejoiced thereat. Of a surety it is a most precious consolation and wondrous relief, that God should have given him a wife so distinguished by her virtue, her piety, her vast intelligence—in a word, so perfectly all that he could wish : in return, he loves her tenderly.

In March, 1582, an attempt was made to assassinate the Prince. A ball from a pistol entering under his ear on one side of his face, passed out at his opposite cheek. Violent hemorrhage ensued from a severed vein, and for many days his life was thought to be in the greatest danger. The anxiety of his affectionate wife was intense. The Prince recovered, but she fell a victim to fatigue and trouble. On the 6th May, 1582, the Prince was again a widower. By Charlotte de Bourbon he had six daughters, but no son.

The Prince's fourth wife was Louisa de Coligny, daughter of Admiral de Coligny, the Huguenot leader, who fell in the massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and widow of the Comte de Teligny. By her he had one child, a son named Frederick Henry. This lady survived the Prince.

On the Prince's melancholy assassination it became a serious question

what was to be done with his twelve children, or rather with his eleven, for Philip, his heir, still remained a prisoner in Spain. Overwhelmed and oppressed with an infinity of business and "head-worry," he himself had been able to give but little attention to their education. Count John his brother had indeed in this respect been more to them than their father. After a brief interval, Maurice, the second son, succeeded to his father's command in the contest against Spain. He supplied also with great affection the place of a parent towards his little brother Frederick Henry, many years his junior. The nine daughters were taken charge of, some by their uncle Count John, and the rest by their stepmother Louisa de Coligny. Amongst them, one, celebrated for her demureness—a daughter of Charlotte de Bourbon—was named Louisa Juliana. In due time this young lady was married to the Elector Palatine, and became the mother of Frederick, the titular King of Bohemia, the husband of Elizabeth, daughter of our James I. Several of the children of Frederick and Elizabeth are well known in English history. Rupert made himself conspicuous during our Civil War in many a bloody field. Maurice was a kind of satellite attendant upon the fortunes of his more fiery brother. Sophia, the youngest daughter, married the Elector of Hanover, and became the ancestor of our present royal family. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, ordinarily termed the Princess Palatine, is the subject of the present biography.

The date of her birth, which took place at Heidelberg, is not directly stated in the present work, but it occurred in 1618. Her youth was spent in Holland, where her mother Elizabeth found shelter on the expulsion of her husband from his assumed kingdom of Bohemia and his inherited palatinate. On the death of their father, the elder brothers went forth into the world as soldiers of fortune, whilst the four daughters—Elizabeth of course amongst them—lived with their mother at the Hague. Gifted, and for the most part beautiful, these ladies formed one of the most distinguished family circles in Europe. Science, music, painting, and literature

had each its special representative in their pleasant *coterie*. Their mother, retaining her love of horsemanship and a fondness for the sports of the field, delighted in being abroad at the head of a splendid train. Discrowned as she had been, she conducted herself on these occasions as though she were still every inch a queen, and attracted around her a band of chivalrous knights, who pitied her misfortunes, and affected to sigh at the remembrance of her charms. Her daughter Elizabeth, preferring the quiet of a study and the refined flattery of *litterateurs*, acquired a reputation for wonderful proficiency in learning. At fifteen there was talk of her marriage with the King of Poland, but the young lady is said to have declined, refusing to abjure Protestantism, as we are told by historians and flatterers, but, according to our author's speculations, because her cousin Frederick William of Brandenburg chanced to come into Holland that same year, and to remain there for his education for four years. Who knows, asks the author, what sentiment, "unavowed even of themselves," may have been mutually inspired in Frederick William and Elizabeth? Who knows indeed? The lady may, on this supposition, have refused a crown on account of a sentiment of which she was almost, if not altogether, unconscious! Refused it was, in all probability, for her, not by her; and thereupon, as we are told, she gave herself up to "philosophical speculation," and an acquaintance with the celebrated Anna Maria de Schürmann, one of the wonders of the age—a lady who was familiar with all the sciences and all the languages, ancient and modern, with which the learned were then acquainted, and moreover was a poet, and could sing, and paint, and engrave, and model, and carve in wood, and make tapestries, which last, we are told, "have a reputation throughout the civilized world." She was in truth a female Crichton, and did everything in such a way—which is always the case with wonderful people—as would "alone have sufficed to ensure her undying celebrity, had [pray mark the "had," ye who possess anything of Anna Maria de Schürmann's cleverness] she devoted herself exclusively to

its cultivation." But she did not so devote herself, and therefore she remained a mere wonder—of little use, save to exhibit the natural power of her sex, and prove its capability, under peculiar circumstances, of coping with man on his own peculiar fields of inquiry and research. Descartes was intimate with the family of the de Schürmann. Thence arose an acquaintance between the philosopher and Elizabeth. After some years Anna Maria became heretical upon some question in the Cartesian philosophy. She blindly followed Voetius, who gave "intolerable proofs of violent hatred" of the new philosophy and its leader. Elizabeth, on the other hand, was all devotion to Descartes. She even enjoyed the distinction of being the only person, male or female, whose clear intelligence, in the estimation of the philosopher, really comprehended all his works. Can it be a wonder that the philosopher resigned the de Schürmann to follow the intolerable Voetius, and surrendered himself to be flattered by his royal pupil and follower? The devotion of the lady was repaid by letters and dedications, in which the philosopher sang her praises in words the loftiest and the most imaginative. The present author assures us that he was "sincere," and we advise her readers to inquire no further.

The homage of the philosopher and the submission of the princess continued for many years. But Descartes was ambitious, and he was persecuted. He desired to add a queen to the list of his votaries, and the number of his protectors. He did so, but the Queen, especially such a queen as Christina of Sweden, could not tolerate a rival near her throne, wherever that throne might be erected. She determined to reign alone in the dedications of Descartes, and repulsed the friendly advances of Elizabeth with contempt. But even queens are sometimes foiled. The philosopher was caught, but could not be kept. He went to Stockholm, and there was safe from his persecutors, but not from his friends. Within a few weeks of his arrival the thoughtless conduct of his patroness hurried him to his grave. He was taken by the great conqueror from both his rival admirers. Elizabeth lost one who

had been a useful friend, and Christina did not even obtain the honour of his grave.

In 1650 the Palatinate family were restored to their hereditary dominions. Elizabeth acquired a home and a scanty pittance as a maintenance. She lived in the palace of her brother, the Elector Palatine, and was compensated for the loss of Descartes by the admiration of the learned of Heidelberg. In 1661 she succeeded to the joint abbacy of Herford, one of the four small female ecclesiastical principalities formerly in the hands of the Roman Catholics, and reformed, not suppressed, by the Protestants. In 1667 she became sole abbess.

Thrown into something of an ecclesiastical position, she carried with her the notions which were natural to her character, and to the circumstances of her past life. She gave herself, as it was right she should do, more heartily to the study of religion, and to the practice of its precepts. This was a duty incident to her new position, and she performed it, but in a way natural to one who had been an exile and the friend of a philosopher whom the Church had persecuted. Her old friend, Anna Maria de Schürmann, whom the Princess seemed fated to follow, had now enrolled herself as one of the disciples of Labadie, a mystical teacher whose faith and practice were universally deemed such as the world ought not to patronise. Driven from place to place by "general intolerance," as Labadie's followers declared, or by the "just indignation consequent upon his immoralities," as his enemies explained, the de Schürmann appealed to the old friendship of the Princess Elizabeth, and besought her to give the new teacher a shelter and an asylum in the Abbey of Herford. Elizabeth's subjects were scandalised at the notion, but she persisted. The gates were thrown open to the enthusiast and his little flock. The shelter of the Church's privileges was extended to persons whom the Church had everywhere denounced and the people repudiated. The dissatisfaction of Elizabeth's subjects was kept down by a threat of bringing in "a thousand dragoons," to teach them good behaviour. They appealed against the

tyranny of their abess, and she was ordered by imperial decree to expel the Labadists from her territory. She refused. To defy an emperor was a thing congenial to the daughter of Frederick V. and she did so. The Labadists had more discretion than their protectress. They retired to Altona, where unlimited liberty of conscience had just been proclaimed. They went forth chanting the praises of the Princess Palatine, and the latter satisfied her pride by haughtily declaring that she had bent to neither king nor kaiser, but had treated with the same disdain the imperial power and her own rebellious subjects.

The reception given to these people by Elizabeth, and the favour which she extended to their doctrines, as well as to their persons, made her thenceforth a mark for all holders of peculiar opinions. The Quakers opened communications with her. She was visited by William Penn, and corresponded with him, and held religious meetings with Quaker deputations. Her relations were ashamed of her, and declared she had become imbecile. The present authoress seems to partake in that opinion. We cannot see any evidence that such was the fact. Her descent, the traditions of her family, and her own personal history are quite sufficient to explain everything that may be read about her. Nor are we willing to conclude with our authoress that "pure, genuine, orthodox Christianity, without regard to the divisions of Catholic and Protestant," was "as little adopted in fact by Elizabeth as Quakerism, Methodism, or any other religious form." She evidently possessed many of the faults of most royal people—faults almost inseparable from their education. She was self-willed, proud, obstinate, and overbearing. These are unchristian qualities; but that would be a harsh unchristian judgment which would deny to their possessors all right to the character of Christians. Combined with these infirmities we see much that might be truly Christian in her conduct. Even the reception of the Labadists and the friendship shewn to the Quakers might be the result of an enlarged spirit of toleration, irrespective of "the divisions of Catholic and Pro-

testant," in which spirit might be found the very life and essence of "pure, genuine Christianity." We omit the word "orthodox." It has been so much abused as to be unfit to be introduced into such a question.

After the removal of the Labadists the Princess Elizabeth seems to have done what she could to regain the affection of her little band of alienated subjects; and, if Penn be admitted as a witness, not without success. Nor should it be forgotten, in considering the biography of one whose Christianity is questioned by her biographer, that she accomplished her end not by unworthy concessions to popular prejudices, but by the practice before them of graces which we would fain believe were Christian. Hear what is said of her by Penn:—

She would constantly, every last day in the week, sit in judgment, and hear and determine causes herself; where her patience, justice, and mercy were admirable; frequently remitting her forfeitures where the party was poor, or otherwise meritorious. And, which was excellent, though unusual, she would temper her discourses with religion, and strangely draw concerned parties to submission and agreement; exercising not so much the rigour of her power as the power of her persuasion.

Her meekness and humility appeared to me extraordinary; she never considered the quality, but the merit of the people she entertained. Did she hear of a retired man, hid from the world, and seeking after the knowledge of a better, she was sure to set him down in the catalogue of her charity if he wanted it. I have casually seen, I believe, fifty tokens sealed and superscribed to the several poor subjects of her bounty, whose distances would not suffer them to know one another, though they knew her, whom yet some of them had never seen. Thus, though she kept no sumptuous table in her own court, she spread the tables of the poor in their solitary cells, breaking bread to virtuous pilgrims, according to their want and her ability; abstemious in herself, and in apparel void of all vain ornaments. I must needs say her mind had a noble prospect; her eye was to a better and more lasting inheritance than can be found below, which made her often to despise the greatness of courts and learning of the schools, of which she was an extraordinary judge. Being once at Hamburg, a religious person whom she went to see for religion's sake, telling her it was too great an honour for

to the fury of the anarchists, who were annoyed by his politeness and firmness; and abandoned or ill-supported by the moderates, who distrusted his boldness." His term of office ended by the following letter from the King:—"I inform you, sir, that I have just nominated M. de Grave to the department of war. You will deliver up your portfolio to him." This was three months before the 20th of June. He himself was proscribed the 11th of August, and saved from death only by the courageous friendship and privileged position of Madame de Staël. The end of that fatal year saw him emigrate into England, where he lived in intimate communion with most of the leading men of the day, always excepting Burke, whose horror of the Revolution was so great that he refused all kind of social intercourse even with its first actors and subsequent victims.

When the news arrived of the approaching trial of the King, M. de Narbonne assembled together all those of his ancient colleagues who were in London at the time, requiring from them a common declaration in which each should take on himself the responsibility of his ministerial acts, and in which they should demand permission to appear at the bar of the Convention to defend themselves, each in his own name, and for his own share of the imputed governmental crimes, and so relieve the monarch of part of the weight of impeachment. This "tradition of Strafford," as it was called, was negatived by the refugees, on account of the illegality of the Convention. M. de Narbonne then alone wrote to the Convention, demanding the power of rendering an account of his ministerial labours, and the permission to take on himself the responsibility of all that he had done. The tribunal refused him, as also a safe conduct to Lally de Tollendal, who offered to plead the King's cause. But this was a noble act in De Narbonne's life, and one not to be forgotten.

His endeavours to make Pitt take up the royal cause were also unsuccessful. "England could not," said the English minister, "for any consideration in the world expose herself to intercede in vain for such a cause, and before such men." It was only after the decapitation of the monarch that the "heaven-

born minister" threw off his cloak of non-intervention, and declared war to the republican government of France. M. de Narbonne was now as zealous in the defence of his country as he had been of his King; but "Pitt," says Villemain, "struck with a secret terror, as well as ulcerated with implacable hatred against all that was done in France, hating the French Revolution with a political and personal hatred, fearing it for the constitution, the laws, the domestic life of England," looked on war as the only means of arresting its progress, believing that the proscribed French would aid the invading armies. Narbonne was opposed to this view:—

I know only one thing of France (he said), which is, that excess of peril may render her invincible, and that under the internal tyranny to which she submits is a passionate love of her territorial independence. At the threat of war and of invasion I have seen thousands of volunteers assemble under the tricolor flag. I have seen royalist officers become republican under the fire of the enemy, and the point of honour of birth much less powerful than the countersign. The threats of the foreigner counterbalance the excesses of the interior régime, and, under a detested power, you will meet with a people devoted to the bleeding country they defend. I have done too little in my short tenure of office; but what I then saw and knew is sacred for me. Men who have mingled in the government of their country have contracted another debt besides that of common fidelity: they are pledged to the country as is the priest to the man whose confession he has received, and whose interior condition he has seen. There is a secret therein of which nothing permits the revelation—neither the misfortune nor even the crime of those who have confided it. I hate, like you, sir (he continued), the sanguinary policy of the committees of the Convention; I expect for myself from them only proscription and death. But if, from my administration of war and the recollections which it has left me, I should say one word hurtful to the military defence of my country, I should believe myself a traitor, and should be one. I prefer rather to be an exile, hunted perhaps soon from his exile as he has been from his country.

The conversation was not prolonged after this. The separation was cold; and a few weeks after M. de Narbonne was imperatively commanded to leave

England. He established himself then in Switzerland, near to Madame de Staël, whose nearest and dearest of friends he continued for many years, united by the closest ties both of moral and intellectual sympathy. While in Switzerland he was thrown in contact with more than one "illustrious exile," amongst others with Louis Philippe, whose whole life, from the cradle to the grave, was one long romance, as well as an ardent sermon on the vanity of all things human. At first he lived at Zug, with his sister Madame Aletti; but the magistrate of that town—showed himself very discontented at having to give refuge to a *proscrit* of the French Revolution, so that the young Duke, after having placed his sister in safety in the convent of Sainte-Claire, near Bruggarten, began an obscure and wandering life through Switzerland, often in the extreme of misery, until, at the beginning of October, 1786, he obtained the post of "professor of mathematics and modern languages" in a school in the village of Hekbenau, near Luzern. Here, on a salary of fourteen hundred francs a-year (fifty-six pounds), he lived for fifteen months, until by the death of his father, he became Duke of Orleans—a Duke proscribed and ruined. In the interval between the departure of Madame Aletti for Hungary in May, 1784, and that of Louis Philippe for Hamburgh a year later, De Narbonne was often in his company, and conceived high notions both of his ability and of his power, prophesying to him, as is said, the future destiny that awaited him.

In 1800 De Narbonne returned to Paris, under the auspices and by the invitation of Talleyrand, during the glories of the first consulate.

It was to the ignominies and the perils of a Reign of Terror," says Villenain, "succumbed, as by enchantment, youth, hope,—the most brilliant general in France has seen since the grandeur of Louis XIV.—a plebeian vanquisher of Kossey,—an officer of fortune at the age of twenty-six had chased foreign armies from Italy; conquered in on the road to Vienna; negotiated, he had conquered, with address and wit, humbled kings, honored and ruled a republic beyond the borders of France

illustrious—free or no—but laden with victories. This was not all. Again absent, as these great captains whom the Caesars of Rome exiled on a distant conquest, he had in fifteen months vanquished Egypt, retained Alexandria like his native town, defeated a large Turkish army, occupied the isthmus of Suez, menacing the English on the shortest passage to the Indies; then, master of the Delta, he had invaded the Desert and Syria, conquered the cities of Gaza and Jaffa like a Crusader, and gained battles at the foot of Mount Thabor as before the Pyramids; and now, in the midst of these rumours of renown which a mysterious distance renders more wonderful, with that attraction for the imagination so necessary to glory, he arrived unexpectedly on the most favourable day—at the hour of impotence and of crisis. He arrived from the East from where, in the era of Vespasian, had been prophetically hoped and announced in the world the masters of the empire; and notwithstanding the immediate carelessness of the time, the peculiarity even of his prodigious fortune struck most minds. He arrived almost alone, across the English channel, surprised by his quarters, and from the bosoms of Frojus, whose quarantines still indistinctly passed over, popular demonstrations and a crowd assembled on his shore made his cortege to Paris. And there, what a reception awaited him! what enthusiasm, curiosity followed him everywhere. To form any idea of his popularity, one ought to have heard his contemporaries, who were then young and of sanguine sensibility to glory. All pleased, all surprised in him, his heroic brow, his vigour, and then graceful speech, his looks, whose nobleness and impetuous charm were united—and, remember, not only by councillors of state and ambitious tribes, but by men rebels to sedition as to power.—A Ducis, a Lemercier, an Anquetin,—minds sometimes deceived, but honest and liberal hearts, of which one could give many striking souvenirs. But let us proceed. This army, which General Bonaparte had not brought back from Egypt, and which, alas! was to leave so many dead and prisoners there, he found it again in all was wore the tricolor cockade. Generals were inclined to bend before any glory, and he wielded his; and his staff, on the day when he left the Directorate, was formed of those who might have aimed at the consistory. The day after further surprised this taking by assistant, when the boldness of genius was somewhat troubled, as in the first furze of so great a conquest. The next day placed all the world at the feet of the conqueror; and, by the rapid extent of his

views, the calm and clearness of his commands, he appeared the natural chief of all those whom his fortune entranced.

We have cited this passage at length, as about the best and most eloquent of a writer considered among the best and most eloquent in France.

In 1809 the fortunes of the ex-minister M. de Narbonne began to re-flourish. Invited by the Duc de Feltrès, minister of war, to take service under the Emperor, who restored him his title of General, he undertook the government of Raab during the campaign of Essling and Wagram. From thence he was sent to be governor of Trieste, where his mother, or his reputed mother, had lived ever since the death of her patronesses, Mesdames Victoire and Adelaide. Madame de Narbonne was of the old *régime*, a determined enemy to the Revolution, and to each and all of its fruits; refusing all the advantages which her son's position might have afforded her, "having no less repugnance for the benefits than for the power of the Emperor." When Napoleon knew of this, he said good-humouredly, "Ah ça, mon cher Narbonne, il n'est pas bon pour mon service que vous voyiez trop souvent votre mère; on m'assure qu'elle ne m'aime pas."—"Il est vrai, Sire," répondit le sincère courtisan, "elle en est restée à l'admiration."

On the marriage of Napoleon with Marie-Louise, Narbonne was nominated grand-master of the household of the Empress; but on her steadily refusing to sanction or accept that nomination from a generous feeling, insisting on maintaining the Count de Beauharnais in that position, Napoleon cut short the difficulty by making Narbonne his aide-de-camp at the age of fifty-five. From thence begins the more important part of these memoirs, detailing as they do private conversations between the Emperor and his aide-de-camp, for a period of three years; to which conversations, we presume, M. Villmain can lay greater claims of authenticity, than a fertile imagination which on a word has built up a dialogue—on a hint has fashioned a theory.

Of the Russian campaign M. Villmain says, that many have deceived themselves as to the nature of the war, taking that for its essential cause which

was simply the pretext. Notwithstanding Napoleon's animosity to the English, and his desire to close Europe against them as they had closed the sea against him, he did not pursue any system of Continental blockade on his way to Moscow. He himself contravened the blockade by his "licences," knowing it to be in the end impracticable, though still endeavouring to make it as hurtful as possible to the enemy. The ukase of the Emperor Alexander, of the 25th December, 1810, admitting English merchandise under a neutral flag, had annoyed him above everything else, as a declaration of independence, and as prophetic of that terrible rivalry which he saw would come one day, and which he wished to annihilate during his lifetime; "believing it," he said, "too formidable for any one who should be only his heir." He feared the Tartar races; going back to the olden times when they first poured down into the South, and holding to the belief of their destiny and inherited instinct of future conquests. "Remember Suvaroff and his Tartars in Italy," he said. "The answer is, banish them beyond Moscow. And when can Europe do this if not now, and by me?" He had conceived this fear from the time when he had seen the Russians in Italy, and had believed that the superabundant energy created in 1789 ought to vanquish barbarism by revolution, and the northerners by the southerners. He said that Marius had adjourned the Gothic invasion for three ages, and that his victories had created Cæsar; and he added,—

The difficulty in this war is only one of moral order. In using the material force accumulated by the Revolution, no passions must be unchained: Poland must be raised, but not emancipated; and the independence of Western Europe assured without rousing any republican ferment. Here is all the problem. You know how that war in my hands has been the antidote of anarchy; and, now that I wish to use it again to assure the independence of the West, I must take care that it does not reanimate what it has suppressed—the spirit of revolutionary liberty. I love the Poles on the field of battle; they are a valiant race; but as to their deliberative assemblies, their *liberum veto*, their diets on horseback with naked sabres, I wish nothing of all that. I wish in Poland a

camp and not a forum. However, we shall have a kind of diet, to support the levies to be made in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, but nothing beyond. I will make war on Alexander with courteous arms, with two thousand mouths of fire, and five hundred thousand soldiers, without insurrection. I will take Moscow from him; I will drive him back into Asia. But I will not suffer a club at Warsaw, nor at Cracow, nor elsewhere.

Important words these! setting forth plainly enough Napoleon's double-dealing with Poland, and showing the total want of frankness and truth in the saviour to whom they trusted for their deliverance.

In vain Bassano and De Narbonne opposed these views; in vain they represented that Moscow was not Russia, and that the Russians even conquered at Moscow would not be conquered in their power and strength; that the Emperor's own idea of preventing a new invasion of barbarians showed that this was not a war with a civilized nation; and that other modes of obtaining victory than by "mouths of fire," and "thousands of soldiers," should be resorted to, and that the re-establishment of the Polish nationality, the reorganization of the Polish kingdom, was a better manner of conquest than the taking of Moscow; in vain they urged on him the length of the way, the deserts to be traversed, the lateness of the season, and the irregular mode of Cossack warfare. Bent on his own ruin, and blinded by the mythic glory of the conquest of the imperial city, Napoleon listened to none but his own reasonings, believed in none but his own views. "A terrible blow," he said, "struck to the heart of the empire in Moscow the Grand, Moscow the Holy, will deliver up to me on the instant this blind and apathetic nation." No other argument could reach him.

But perhaps the secret after all lay in the belief that from Russia he could march to India, to strike the English there in their stronghold. "Had it not been for the English corsair and the French emigrant who directed the Turkish fire, and which, joined to the plague, made him abandon the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, he would then have made the conquest of half of Asia," he said; "but now, suppose Moscow taken, Russia subdued, the Czar reconciled,

or dead from some palace-plot—perhaps a new throne and a dependent one—tell me if there is no access to the Ganges for a large army of Frenchmen and of auxiliaries from Tedis—the Ganges, which only needs to be touched with a French sword to destroy the whole scaffolding of mercantile greatness throughout India."

Napoleon also counted on the aid of the Turks in this campaign; for he said that Turkey had been too ill-treated by Russia not to be implacable against her on the first occasion; and though they might be afraid of him and watch him narrowly in Egypt, still, men were always governed by their principal fears and hatreds, and the Turks, owing more hatred to Russia, and having more cause of fear from her than from himself, would naturally support his cause by harassing the enemy for themselves. After this conversation, filled as it was with large visions of the future, with wild dreams and wilder hopes, and with a very Arabian Nights' excess of glory, De Narbonne cried out as he passed young Villemain, "Quel homme! quelles grandes idées! quels rêves! Où est le garde-fou de ce génie? C'est à ne pas y croire. On est entre Bedlam et le Panthéon!" A judgment true of most great men, whose victories one scarcely knows whether to ascribe to destiny or to calculation,—whose genius leans as much to madness as it does to inspiration,—and whose losses always hover on the borders of success, as their victories always pass before the gates of ruin.

On the 9th of May Napoleon left Paris for his Russian campaign; a tardy date for such a brief season of action as the climate afforded. But a judicial blindness seems to have been cast over him, and, wrapped up in schemes of glory, he neglected many of the principal means of success. From Dresden M. de Narbonne carried Napoleon's ultimatum to Alexander at Vilna, in which, couched in mild terms, he maintained the *casus belli*, his protest against the ukase of December, and his interdiction on all Russian commerce with England. Alexander was firm in his intention of braving the war, having, as he said, space and time for himself; and determined not "to lay down his arms while there was a soldier left in Russia, or the remotest corner of ter-

ritory to defend." His system of warfare was confessedly to avoid all large battles, and to fight by tedium and climate. Napoleon, on his side, persisted in his resolution, and set out from Dresden the 20th of June, associating, by proclamation, the "Liberty of Poland" in the campaign, but leaving his name and an inscription as the sole proofs of his design,—one of the most fatal of the many mistakes made in this disastrous campaign; for Poland restored, a nation whole and entire, and devoted to him, would have been one of his most powerful allies for the present, and an effectual barrier against the future, of Russia. The fatal policy of the partition of Poland is being felt to-day as keenly as it was felt then; and had Bonaparte seen either his own interest, or taken to heart the eternal truth of the right—had England also stepped forward then as she is obliged to do now—the history of the present would be written in very different characters to what it is written in to-day!

New delays at Vilna, owing to the scarcity of provisions, to sickness, and the embarrassment of moving his immense army, threw the campaign yet more dangerously late, the Russians quietly retreating; but still and still, in spite of all that was urged on him, the Emperor saw but hope and triumph in the end, and the fatal march went on. The only chance of a pitched battle was at Vitepsk. The French were intoxicated with joy at the prospect of a trial of strength, flushed, too, by a brilliant skirmish headed and won on that day by Murat. But in the night, noiselessly, like an army of ghosts, the Russians struck their tents and marched away into the darkness and the distance; and not a man of all the French army knew until the daylight came that they had gone, and no one could tell which way they had taken.

"The campaign of 1812 is finished," said Napoleon impatiently, as he returned to the deserted town, after a vain attempt to discover the retreating army: "that of 1813 shall do the rest." And his intention then was to remain at Vitepsk for the winter, to rally and to rest his army, and to reorganize the kingdom of Poland. But in a few days, as if urged on by delirium, repossessed by his old idea of Moscow taken and the Czar submissive, he gave

orders to continue the march; and, careless of the councils of Duroc, Narbonne, and others, he pursued still this mirage of victory, which was to be turned into a lake of blood instead. On the 18th of August the French army, decimated by desertion, sickness, want of medical aid, and famine, by murderous skirmishes and by individual assassinations, set out from Vitepsk to warm its frozen blood by the fires which Moscow itself lighted up for its own funeral pile.

A terrible instance of Russian cunning was in the accidental retention at Moscow of an "important personage in the Russian police." This important personage received from Napoleon the mission of carrying to the Czar an autograph letter and offers of peace.

One knows (says our author) how that old Russian general who, succeeding to the clever temporisations of Barclay de Tolly, had undergone the terrible fires of Borodino, then, slowly retreating on a way strewn with dead, had seen Moscow burn like Smolensk, and amassed in his one heart all the hatred of Russia,—one knows, I say, how Kutusoff, intrenched in the camp where, on the way to Kalouga, he had placed his bleeding battalions in safety, and daily recruited his army, suddenly appeared to wish for negotiations and preliminary conferences—how he accepted for himself a private armistice—received and passed to his master messages from Napoleon—and was finally, with a tardy refusal from the Czar, publicly reprimanded for his indiscreet undertaking, and for his pretended zeal for peace!

This was a barbarian's ruse for time, certainly; but a ruse likely to succeed again with the men of civilization, the men of Western Europe, who learn so little from the history of the past.

Two characteristic anecdotes of Napoleon are given in this detail. One, that on the very eve of the retreat from Moscow, workmen were employed in taking down the famous golden cross of Ivan from the summit of the cathedral, which Napoleon intended for the cupola of one of the Parisian churches, as the trophy and the symbol of his Russian conquest. The other, that, on the march, seeing a carriage of a form and draught interdicted, he gave orders to have it and all its contents burnt on the spot. He was told that it belonged to his aide-de-camp, M. de Narbonne. The order was repeated,

and executed. But immediately afterwards he sent a thousand Napoleons to M. de Narbonne, by Duroc, for he said he knew that he was not rich. Duroc placed the money in a casket which had the Emperor's arms on it, and carried this and some books to the general. Narbonne sent the money to a regiment of young soldiers who seemed to suffer more than the rest; and the next day, when the Emperor said to him, kindly, "Well, Narbonne, the loss of your baggage is now repaired? you have received?" "Yes, sire," he answered, "and with gratitude: but, as your majesty will doubtlessly permit me, I have kept only the books; amongst others, two treatises by Seneca, 'De Beneficiis,' and 'De Patientia.' They are useful to have with one on a campaign."

Another and a very beautiful anecdote is told of Narbonne also. After a tremendous night of cold and hunger, when the day broke over a plain of snow covered with horses and with men, the Emperor called his aide-de-camp to him, saying in a weakened voice, "What a night, my dear general—it has not been worse for the sentinels than for me, who have passed it in sleepless thought. Come! let the guard be relieved, and do you come to the distribution, and take this to refresh you, for courage alone does not keep one warm in this cold of 28 degrees." He then poured out a large cup of boiling chocolate and coffee mixed, and gave it to Narbonne. The aide-de-camp, retreating a few steps, with the cup in his hand, nearly ran against a soldier of the Imperial Guard, lying on the snow, his hands convulsively grasping his fusil, and his whole frame and features speaking of indescribable suffering. Narbonne stooped down to him. "Well, *mon brave*," he said, "here is a bad night passed! at least we have the morning! rise." The soldier made a tremendous effort, but was unable to move his limbs, stiffened with the cold as they were. "Here, we must help you a little." Then said de Narbonne, giving him the cup of chocolate, "Take this, there is more at the quarter general." The soldier hesitated—carried his hand to his bear-skin—then took the cup, and, having emptied it at a draught, by a struggle raised himself to his full height, and

appeared what he was—one of the bravest soldiers in the Imperial Guard. "Ah! general," he said, "how cold and hunger demoralise some men of heart. Is it possible that I should have accepted that from you who are my superior, and who have taken it from your own lips to give to me! I entreat you to forgive me; and, *ma foi*, now that my stomach is warmed I am ashamed of myself." "Tut, my brother! what I have done is very little, and we ought to divide, as brothers, the little that remains to us;" and then, remembering that of the sixty thousand francs which Napoleon had paid him on leaving Moscow not a sou remained, for he had divided it all with the poor officers, he said to the guard who returned him the cup, "No, no, *mon brave*! keep this for the expenses of the journey; the outside belongs to you as well as the inside, and will be useful in Poland, where we are entering." The soldier drew back and made the military salute, absolutely refusing the gift; but when Narbonne pressed him again he broke off a small fragment from the rim, saying, "I will keep this little Napoleon from the golden cup, and it shall be my medal, reminding me of the honour I have had in mounting guard at such a fête behind the Emperor's carriage, and being relieved by you." Yet this man, brave, devoted, simple, generous, was only a type of that glorious body of the Imperial Guard, left behind among the snows of Russia—the fate of which Napoleon could never think of in after-days without the bitterest regret—the flower of his army and the pride of France offered up as a sacrifice to his madness and ambition.

The bulletin which preceded the return of the wrecked army to Paris did the Emperor more harm than the actual sorrow of which he had been the cause. At the end of this fearful history of the dead and missing—the first authentic history which had reached France, were these words:—"Jamais la santé de l'Empereur n'a été meilleure." And also this sentence:—"Ceux que le nature a créés supérieurs à tout, conservèrent leur gaité et leurs manières ordinaires; et ne virent dans de nouveaux périls que l'occasion d'une gloire nouvelle." The first was taken as a mark of indifference and shame-

less selfishness; the last as the bitterest irony; and perhaps together they did more to alienate the feelings of the nation than the drained resources, the slaughtered armies, or the fettered thought which had been his doing. Many took the phrase concerning gaiety as an allusion to De Narbonne, who had become proverbial for the serenity and cheerfulness of his manners. He even kept up the habit of having his hair dressed and powdered every morning, all through the retreat; and there he might be seen seated on the trunk of a tree, gaily chatting with his comrades, his coiffure as carefully arranged as if dressing for a levee, with the deep snow lying round him, and the dead and the dying at his feet. One of his most intimate friends complimented him on the evident allusion to him in the bulletin. "Ah!" he said, bitterly, "*l'Empereur peut tout dire; mais gaieté est bien fort.*" A speech that redeems the anecdote from the depths of egotism and vanity, raising what were else a mere mockery and a monkey puerility into a principle and a power, none the less admirable because, perhaps, forced in its particular application.

A curious instance of Napoleon's desire for universality was to be seen in the decree, dated from the Kremlin, regulating the affairs of the *Theatre Francais*. This again was done in a certain spirit of bravado, a wish to appear at all times sufficient for every phase of his position, and able to controul the internal arrangements of a theatre while planning the destruction of empires. Side by side with this decree in the *Recueil des Lois de l'Empire*, stands the one which orders military punishment on those parents who favour the desertion of their sons: a decree as false to policy as repugnant to humanity—recalling times of worse than barbarian tyranny—times when the voice of nature was the last voice listened to among the shrieks and screams of the oppressed. Between these two decrees lies the whole Napoleonic world. They may be taken as the dais and the footcloth of his throne; the two extremes which embraced and included every other symbol of his power, and in the distance between which lay the secret of his wonderful influence over his generation.

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To be conqueror of Russia, and to be practical pope of France, were equally ardent wishes of Napoleon. He protested indeed that he did not wish to make an innovation in religion; he but wished to restore the times of the religious policy of Louis XIV. before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and to raise and control, but not enslave the church. "I will not be an Abdallah-Manon," he said, "but a Constantine; neither docile in temporal nor schismatic in theological matters. If I keep Rome for my son, I will give *Nôtre Dame* to the Pope; but then I will raise Paris so high in the estimation of men that its cathedral would naturally become that of the Catholic world." And when he returned from Russia he sent for Narbonne, whom he much wished to convert to his views respecting the church. But the aide-de-camp held contrary opinions, and was firm to them, advising the course which was adopted later by necessity, of sending back the Pope to Rome without conditions, fetters, or French garrison. He refused all concurrence in his detention, as well as in the retrenchment of his spiritual power. It would no longer be the battle of the Gallican church against the excessive pretensions of Rome, he said, but the battle of the spiritual chief of Christianity—or at least the Pontiff of one of its most venerable churches—against the chief of the French empire. He contended also that the pontifical autocracy of the Czar, to which Napoleon had alluded as a precedent for himself, was an anachronism impossible for France, and that the ecclesiastical supremacy exercised by the English crown supported a dissenting church and an established schism—at once the civil sanction of and the counterpoise to Puritanism—a counterpoise that would be sooner or later worthless and without power. He contended that in a religious point of view the Pope ought to be free; "and to be free in this world one must be master somewhere." Narbonne added to these political objections others of a more spiritual character, so that the Emperor asked with a smile, "in what boudoir of the eighteenth century had he learnt so much theology?" adding more seriously that he deceived himself as to the present time; that he

penetration on the French side, she might have used more slowness and more reserve, and have prolonged her indecision to the time when new chances might have arisen. As it was, the Tugend-Bund and other associations, and poets like Körner, arose; and the great Emperor was defeated, notwithstanding the security which he fancied he had gained for himself in his royal marriage.

In an interview with Metternich, Napoleon said suddenly, "Ah! Metternich, how much has England given

you to make war on me?" Another poisoned shaft that returned to the hand which shot it, and brought more ruin than it caused pain. The coalition was formed, and the throne of Napoleon shaken, the glory and the prestige of France were gone, and the Allied Powers walked over the prostrate nation, when they planted their sentinels before the Tuileries. But before the dark day really came, Narbonne died at Torgau, at the age of fifty-eight, of typhus fever, caught by attending on the sick in the city.

LETTER ON THE OUTBREAK OF WAR WITH FRANCE IN 1549.

THE following letter, written immediately upon the declaration of War between England and France in 1549, may be interesting at the present moment, as showing how such important matters were undertaken three centuries ago. The Postscript, it will be observed, "lets loose the dogs of war," in the shape of as many privateers as chose to issue from the English ports, and make prize of any Frenchman's wares.

The original, which is wholly in the handwriting of Mr. Secretary Petre, including the signature, is now in the possession of Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A. to whom we are indebted for the transcript.

Sir John Hayward, in his *Life and Raigne of King Edward the Sixth*, states that Henri II. was tempted to declare war at the period in question on learning the disturbed state of England from internal rebellion. After relating the circumstances of the several insurrections in Devonshire, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, Hayward adds, "Now the French King, supposing to make his hand by these rude ravages in England, brake off his treaty of peace, proclaimed hostilitie, and denounced the same by his Embassador to the King. Hereupon all Frenchmen in England not denizens were taken prisoners, and all their goods seized for the King." Shortly after, the French recaptured Boulogne, which had for some years been in the possession of the English.

After our ryght hartly commendacions to youre good lordshipp. Thys daye the Frenche Embassadr hath bene with us, and declaryd unto us that the Frenche kyng hath revolted hym, and hath declared open warre agenst the kyngs majestie and all hys subjects. Wherefore thys ys to wyll and requyre you to gyve order with all spede possyble to all the ports of the cuntrye of Kent, and all other places of your jursydycion, that thei have good gard and care to the ports in all places where the enemy maye dyscende, and also to the countre to be readye to the defence yf thei shall lande in any place. And that thei doo stey all Frenchemens marchandyse, shyppes, and goods what soe ever thei be, beyng not denysens, and ther personnes also, as ennys to the kyngs majestie, and put them in saff custody tyll further order be taken as appe- teyneth. Thus we pray you sayle not.

Fare ye most hartely well. From Westm^r, the viijth of August 1549.

Your lovyng frend,

EDWARD SON'SETT.

Post script.—And forasmoeche the Frenche kyng hath now declaryd hym self open enmye to the kyngs majestie, hys majestie gyveth lycence to all maner hys subjects fourthwith to arme them selves and ther vessells to the see, and to make pryse of any Frenchemans wares.

Address.

To our lovyng frende Sir Thomas Cheyne knyght, Treasurer of the kyngs majesties most honorable houshold, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports

hast post hast

hast

for lyff

for lyff

for lyff

for lyff.

LETTERS OF LADY BRILLIANA HARLEY.

Letters of the Lady Brilliana Harley, wife of Sir Robert Harley, of Brampton Be Knight of the Bath. With Introduction and Notes by Thomas Taylor Le A.M. Vicar of Bridgnow, Herefordshire. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

THERE is not much to excite our surprise in the general family resemblance which pervades the various collections of letters and private papers, of the date of our Parliamentary Wars, which are brought to light through means of awakened family interest, responding to the calls of our historical societies. Even when, in one case, we are reading the chronicle of some Puritan lady, in another, when the correspondence of a Royalist is in question, there is really no such great diversity in tone, though much in opinion. The one is religious, grave, and earnest—so too is the other. The one lady expatiates on worthy Mr. Pearson's gifts and graces—the other dwells fondly on the merits of her exiled bishop. Surplice abominations excite the indignation of the Puritan; desecration of churches scandalise the Churchwomen. Yet, take the two dames in their own country residences and see them sitting, alone and unprotected, in their castles and manor-houses during these long Civil Wars, while their husbands are engaged in battles or sieges, and the similarity of the position may well bring to light a like form of character, provided that the elements of religious principle, a love of duty, and a practical, plain common-sense way of doing the business set before them, are pre-supposed.

Whether Royalists or Puritans, these ladies were, for the time being, living as chaste widows in their husbands' men, their days divided between religious duties, the care of their dwellings and manners, the decent keeping of Church and its services, the retraining of the chaplain, the of the children, attendance (including the preparation) and even the perform-

ance of operations,* to say nothing of correspondence with the absent lord or elder son. Great and serious chat these to be laid on women!

Comparing, as we are occasioned to do, the lot in life of women various periods, could anything more lonely and more forlorn, we than the position of the Crusader's when her lord was waging war in Holy Land?

He wooed a bright and burning star,
Here was the maid, the groom,
The straining eye that follow'd far
His foot-venturing plume:
The silent and secluded hours
Through many a lonely day;
While tending o'er her brother's flowers
With spirit far away.

In our Parliamentary Wars little time was left for such melancholy musings. No family stood new Women entered into the religious and political questions as fervently their husbands. Praying and cur were too often mingled in their vations. Castle frowned upon castle. The retainers of one manor-house righteously abused and teased the lowers of another. The sympathetic friend, it is true, might be a neighbour, but often the foe was near ready to stop the rents before it reached the steward's purse, to drive away cattle, and starve the poor wretches out of house and home. Or her good chaplain perhaps was silenced, an worldly priest put into the pulpit church. Such trials often fell on characters of considerable mental strength, on minds reared in a hat against forms of religious worship which it now makes us shudder to think of, but steeled and nerved thereby bear what was laid upon them. I wonder if the portraits of these

*very curious and interesting original account of the Springett family, 1851, wherein the Lady Springett's skill is signified. "She is off extract and spots in eyes, that Stephens the great oculist knew when there was difficulty in cure. . . . She has had two rising to dress—men, women, and children—of wounds, sore eyes, &c." &c.—P. 336.

trons give us the impression often of premature age: what anxious thought sits on the brow even at twenty! how awe-striking they are at thirty!

The Lady Brilliana Harley, whose letters are now given us through the instrumentality of the Camden Society, is in no respect an exaggeration of the serious wife and mother of her time. On the contrary, we believe her to have been in everything mild and moderate, though leaning always to the Puritan side; in this according well with her husband, though of a less stern and severe frame of mind. Her personal piety is distinctively her own. It sits on her easily and naturally, and comes out mingled with every expression of her motherly tenderness in her long correspondence with her son. She is not indeed a Lady Rachel Russell. The compass, the variety are wanting. Defective education, and an inferiority in the associates of her life, to say nothing of wretched bodily health, appear to have kept the Lady Brilliana Harley considerably below even her natural power of progress. In a moral point of view she seems to us, in so far as tried, worthy of companionship even with that incomparable woman to whom we have just adverted. By virtue of that common bond, the steadfast performance of duties "as ever in the great Taskmaster's eye," a friendship, had they been contemporaries, must have grown up between two such noble natures, however in other matters little resembling each other. For who of like mind can ever be proof against the winning power of a life governed by the highest motives, pursuing its course with a hearty simplicity of purpose, with the determination to serve God in sorrow and in joy?

The part borne by Sir Robert Harley, husband to Lady Brilliana, in the civil wars, was by no means an obscure one. A country gentleman, inheriting considerable personal estates in Herefordshire, made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King James the First in 1603, there was time during the long life of his father for him to be well exercised in all social questions. He was married to his first wife at a very early period, and, losing her, married a second time; this wife was the sister of Sir Richard, afterwards

Lord Newport, of High Ercoll, in Salop, and had no less than nine children by Sir Robert, all dying in infancy. "Last of all the woman died also;" and, two years subsequent to her decease, Brilliana Conway, daughter of Baron Conway of Ragley, in Warwickshire, became the Lady Brilliana Harley of our present tale. Even then, at the period of this third marriage, and for seven succeeding years, Sir Robert's untitled father still survived, and the son lived either in the paternal castle at Brampton Bryan, or at Stanage Lodge in the same parish. There he enacted the country gentleman for a large portion of his time, though *all* the "talk" was certainly not "of bullocks;" for he was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Hereford, a Member of Parliament representing the borough of Radnor in two of James the First's parliaments, and the county of Hereford in that memorable assembly of the twenty-first of James, which denounced Lord Bacon and spared a guiltier man in Buckingham.

The predilections of Sir Robert being strongly in favour of Puritan simplicity, and, of course, intensely opposed to Popery, we may be very sure that he was one of that "country party," which, in order to detect concealed Catholics, supposed to have entered the House illegally, through court favour, moved "that the Commons should go in a body and publicly receive the Sacrament at St. Margaret's Church," naming Archbishop Usher for the purpose of officiating and preaching the sermon.

The British Solomon, it may be observed, on this occasion, as on most others of a like kind, attempted to dictate the discourse, professing his anxiety lest any of his faithful servants should not be in a fit state after so much vehement debating to partake of the sacred rite, hinting the desirableness of greater love to their King and country, and a more ready granting of supplies, remembering that "He twice gives who gives quickly."

Usher, however, was too staunch a Protestant to omit the main point, and took care to read a strong lesson to Romanists, if any such were present at the discourse (delivered after all not at St. Margaret's but in the Temple

husband entering into rebellion, never imagining what misery it would bring upon the kingdom."

But it is right to let the editor say more than this:—

Though there are no quotations* in French or Latin, it is evident she was acquainted with these languages, and her mind well stored with the knowledge of Holy Scripture and divinity, as well as of ancient and modern history, and fully intent upon the events, both domestic and foreign, of the momentous years in which she lived.

The Letters are printed in the order of their dates; some few undated are so placed by authority of internal evidence. Upon a more careful examination of the contents, No. 106 appears to be misdated in the year (not an uncommon mistake, when, as in these letters, the old style is used, and the new year commenced 25th March), and misplaced, and the undated letter No. 134, misplaced.

All the letters except the first, dated Ragley, the seat of her father in Warwickshire, are from Bromton or Brompton, now Brompton Bryan Castle. They are written in a bold and legible hand, with few contractions, and scarcely an erasure; but the use of capitals, and the spelling, not only of the names of persons and places, but of everyday words, are varied and irregular. A few of the letters are written by an amanuensis, in seasons of sickness, but signed by herself as usual, or with her initials. They were generally sent by an express messenger or the carrier, occasionally by a friend, or the tradesmen, but most rarely by the post of Hereford, Leominster, Shrewsbury, or Ludlow, then recently established, and not much to be depended upon. The insecurity of letters at this time gave rise to a variety of secret correspondence, one of which, very simple, is exemplified by Letters 182, 189, &c.

The earlier letters (1625—1633) are addressed to her husband; and the remainder (1638—1643), with the exception of a Letter to Sir Robert and two letters written to her friend Mrs. Wallcote of Wallcote, during her troubles at Brompton, to her son Edward, commencing in Oct. 1638, during his residence in Oxford.

The letters are written with the greatest fondness of maternal affection, and abound with excellent remarks and advice on his studies, health, and conduct in the Uni-

versity, with frequent allusions to affairs home and foreign. A deeply religious tone pervades the whole of them; it is scarcely possible to find a single letter without the evidences of practical piety.†

It is not easy to select among these letters. All are full of sound counsel—most display great anxiety about his health—some contain announcements of the coming of savoury viands—others give little touches of character which show her to have been an observer of human nature. This is the second letter to her son, when he must have been no more than between 14 and 15 years of age, though a student of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

To my dear son, Mr. Edward Harley.

Good Ned,—I was doubly glad to receive your letter, both for the assurance of your coming well to Oxford, and that I received it by your father's hand, who, I thank God, came well home yesterday about four o'clock. I am glad you like Oxford; it is true it is to be liked, and happy are we when we like both places and conditions that we must be in. If we could be so wise, we should find much more sweetness in our lives than we do; for certainly there is some good in all conditions (but that of sin), if we had the art to distract the sweet and leave the rest. Now I earnestly desire you may have that wisdom, that from all the flowers of learning you may draw the honey and leave the rest. I am glad you find any that are good where you are. I believe that there are but few noblemen's sons in Oxford; for now, for the most part, they send their sons into France, when they are very young, there to be bred. Send me word whether my brother Bray do send to you, and whether Sir Robert Tracy did come to see you, for he told your father he would; and let me know who shows you any kindness, when you have a fit opportunity. Commend my service to Mrs. Wilkeson, and tell her I thank her for her favour to you. I may well say you are my well-beloved child; therefore I cannot but tell you I miss you. I thank God I am something better with my cold than I was; your brother Robin has had no fit since the Monday before you went away; the rest of your sisters and brother, I thank God, are well. Remember me to your tutor. If you would have anything, let me know it. Be not forgetful to write

* And yet there are illustrations, as in Letter the Sixteenth, where Lady Brilliana cites the example of Seneca (spelt Seneque) as an instance of the difficulty of not being proud of outward adornments.

† Introduction, p. xiii.

to me; and the Lord in mercy bless you, both with grace in your soul and the good things of this life.

Your most affectionate mother till death,

BRILLIANA HARLEY.

Be careful to keep the Sabbath.

Nov. 2, 1638.

She keeps him frugally endowed with money, but it seems to be all she can spare. "I have sent you a little purse with some small money in it, all the pence I had, that you may have a penny to give to a poor body; and a pair of gloves, not that I think you have not better in Oxford, but that you may sometimes remember her that seldom has you out of her thoughts."

A woman of gentle birth herself, how full of gentleness and feeling is the following passage!

Mr. Scudamore, that dwells hard by Hereford, who married my Lord Scudamore's sister, told your father the other day at Hereford, that he would see you at Oxford; he has been abroad in France and Italy: if he do come to you be careful to use him with all respect. But in the entertaining of any such be not put out of yourself; speak freely, and always remember, that they are but men; and for being gentlemen, it puts no distance between you; for you have part in nobleness of birth: though some have place before you, yet you may be in their company. And this I say to you, not to make you proud or conceited of yourself, but that you should know yourself, and so not to be put out of yourself, when you are in better company than ordinary: for I have seen many, when they come in to good company, lose themselves. Surely they have too high esteem of man; for they can go boldly to God, and lose themselves before men. Remember, therefore, when you are with them, that you are but with those who are such as yourself; though some wiser and more honourable.

This account of her reading, and her criticism on Luther, are at least curious.

Having been often not well, and confined to so solitary a place as my bed, I made choice of an entertainment for myself which might be easy and of some benefit to myself; in which I made choice to read the *Life of Luther*, written by Mr. Calvin. I did the more willingly read it because he is generally branded with ambition, which caused him to do what he did, and that the papists do so generally upbraid us that we cannot tell where our religion was before Luther; and some

have taxed him of an intemperate life. These reasons made me desire to read his *Life*, to see upon what ground these opinions were built; and finding such satisfaction to myself, how falsely these were raised, I put it into English, and here inclosed have sent it you; it is not all his *Life*, for I put no more into English than was not in the book of Martyrs.

These things of note I find in it, firstly, what Luther acknowledges, he was instructed in the truth by an old man, who led him to the doctrine of justification by faith in Christ: and Erasmus, when his opinion was asked of Luther, said he was in the right. It is true the truth was much obscured with error; and then it pleased the Lord to raise up Luther as a trumpet to proclaim His truth, and as a standard-bearer to hold out the ensign of His truth; which did but make those to appear of the Lord's side, who were so before. And it is apparent to me that no ambitious ends moved Luther; for in all the course of his life he never showed ambition: though he loved learning, yet, as far as I can observe, he never affected to be esteemed more learned than he was. So that in Luther we see our own faces; they that stand for the old true way they bring up new doctrines, and it is ambition, under the veil of religion. Another observation I find in Luther, that all his fasting and strictness, in the way of popery, never gave him peace of conscience; for he had great fears till he had thoroughly learned the doctrine of justification by Christ alone; and so it will be with us all; no peace shall we have in our own righteousness. And one thing more I must tell you, that I am not of their mind who think if he had been of a milder temper it had been better; and so Erasmus says; but I think no other spirit could have served his turn. He was to cry aloud, like a trumpet; he was to have a Jonas spirit. Thus, my dear Ned, you may see how willingly I impart anything to you in which I find any good. I may truly say I never enjoy anything that is good but presently my thoughts reflect upon you; but if anything that is evil befall me I would willingly bear it all myself, and so willingly would I bear the ill you should have, and rejoice that you should enjoy what is good.

We are bound to note some great curiosities of spelling. Perhaps, indeed, they may not be much worse than those of Lady Rachel Russell, with which we are not in general favoured, though we know pretty well by specimens what they must have been. Our Lady Brilliana gives us

"Pheb." for February; Cheshire bears the remarkable appearance of "Schesccheare" (p. 158); and *q* often stands for *k*, as in "remarquabell," and "scheer" for shire. Essex seems to be "Execkes." Deceive is an awful word; she brings it out in new fashion, "deceaufe." The most common mistake is in the transposition of letters,—write is in general "rwrite," &c. "susplicient" for sufficient, &c. &c.

In our extracts it will be seen that we mostly take the liberty of giving what this true gentlewoman *meant* to write rather than what her pen occasionally did write; and, indeed, we cannot at all see why the editor should conceive bad spelling to be so very sacred a thing. It may be satisfactory in the first publication of an important document, on which matters of real consequence depend, to give an exact facsimile; but when a lady expressing herself clearly and well, yet, through defective education, writes "Schesccheare" for "Cheshire," and "Pheb" for "Febr," it is difficult to understand why we must have to puzzle over her errors. These, however, are smaller matters. We are most bound to note her candour and self-watchfulness, as where, speaking of some good but injudicious men, she begs her son "to look through the clouds of their infirmities upon the sunshine of their virtues," and sees the dangers of the day on every side; as at p. 69:—

I am half of an opinion to put your brothers out to school. They continue still stiff in their opinions; and, in my apprehension, upon small ground. My fear is lest we should fall into the same error as Calvin did, who was so earnest in opposing the popish holydays that he intrenched upon the holy Sabbath; so I fear we shall be so earnest in beating down their too much vilifying of the Common Prayer Book, that we shall say more for it than ever we intended.

My dear Ned, keep always a watch over your precious soul; tie yourself to a daily self-examination; think over the company you have been in, and what your discourse was, and how you found yourself affected; how in the discourses of religion observe what knowledge you were able to express, and with what affection to it; and where you find yourself to come short labour to repair that want; if it be in knowledge of any point, read something that may inform you in what you find you know not; if

the fault be in affections, that you find a weariness in that discourse of religion, go to God, beg of Him new affections to love those things which by nature we cannot love. After discourse call to mind whether you have been too apt to take exceptions, or whether any have provoked you, and examine yourself how you took it. My dear Ned, you are to me next my own heart; and this is the rule I take with myself, and I think it is the best way to be acquainted with our own hearts, for we know not what is in us till occasions and temptation draw out that matter which lies quiet; and in a due observation we shall find at last in what we are proud, in what fearful, and what will vex and eat our hearts with care and grief. I can speak it of myself, there are many things which I see wise men and women trouble themselves with, that I bless my gracious God for they never touched my heart; but I will not clear myself, for there are some things that of myself I cannot bear them; so that if I should have only observed myself in some things, should think I were of so settled a mind I would not be moved; but I know there are blasts that trouble any calm which is not settled upon that Rock which is higher than ourselves. My dear Ned, I will not excuse my length of lines, though it may be you may think it too long a letter; but rather think upon the affection with which I write it, who am

Your most affectionate mother,

BRILLIANA HARLEY.

Nov. 1, 1639, Bromton Castle.

The interest with which she follows the political career of her husband and son may be anticipated. We have brief touches of all the principal matters in agitation—of Lord Strafford's trial, &c. Intimations occur occasionally of differences in the views of the young brothers left at home. "Your brother Robin," she says, "cares not to know how it goes in the Parliament. Your brother Tom is the likeliest you, and loves you dearly." Her anxieties about health are great. She wishes his "lodgings were at Linconsine (Lincoln's Inn), and not in the laine (Chancery-lane) over against it; those laines were the *unsweetest* places in London, and always the sickness is in those places. I could wish you had rather been in the Temple or Graseine (Gray's Inn). Graseine, my thinks, is a fine place." She concludes with sending him "a peace of angelica roote;" he may "carry it in his pocket, and bite sometimes of it." Yet healthfulness

3 P

in Brampton Bryan Castle was not to be boasted of. Fevers and agues and severe colds seem to have been the order of the day among its inmates, and bleeding and blistering the perpetual practice.

Edward Harley, in spite of his mother's anxious wishes and endeavours, was not in Parliament during her lifetime. In fact his youth (only 18) at the time when she hoped that the death of the Member for Hereford would have opened the way to his election, itself would have rendered it undesirable; but this she does not appear to have felt. In 1642 a somewhat more suitable charge offered. He was made captain of a troop of horse in the Parliamentary army, which he joined under the command of Sir William Waller, and afterwards had a regiment of foot. In the various skirmishes and actions in which this command engaged him, he met with several escapes and some severe wounds. Meanwhile, the calls upon his mother's courage and patience were great.

Whilst Sir Robert was engaged in Parliament, she became an object of suspicion to her loyal neighbours, and after repeated minor provocations and threatenings, the plunderings of his park of deer and game, and the withholding of his rents, the castle was surrounded by the soldiers of the royalists or "malignants," under Sir William Vavasour and Colonel Lingen. Shut up now in Brampton Castle with her children, and neighbours, "who resorted thither to keep themselves from the plunder and villanous usage then the practice of the Cavaliers," with the advice of Dr. Nathaniel Wright, a physician of Hereford, frequently in attendance upon her, and who now, with his wife, took up his quarters there, and devoted himself and his money to the cause, and that of a veteran, sent to her by Colonel Massey from Gloucester, and her own servants, she defended it with a prudence and valour worthy of her distinguished family. The siege commenced 25 July, 1643, "on a day on which she and her young children were engaged in prayer and humiliation for the mercy of God to avert the dreadful judgment then justly feared," and continued for six weeks; when the besiegers, alarmed by the operations in and about the Forest of Dean, were hurried off to the neighbourhood of Gloucester. "The first stroke of the Cavaliers in the siege was upon a

poor aged blind man, who was without any provocation killed in the street." During the siege "the cook was shot by a poisoned bullet, and a running stream that furnished the village was poisoned." The church, parsonage-house, and dwelling houses, together with the mill about a quarter of a mile off, with the buildings belonging to the castle, were all destroyed: and early in the following year, Sir Michael Woodhouse, governor of Ludlow (having been successful in his brutal attack on Hopton Castle, which, in its distress, had received assistance from Brampton Castle), came before it again, when, after a gallant defence made by the servants, under Dr. Wright's direction, it surrendered at mercy only, and the inmates, including three of Sir Robert's younger children, were taken prisoners, after a siege of three weeks. There were taken 67 men, 100 arms, two barrels of powder, and a whole year's provisions.*

The letters written by Lady Brilliana during this time of trial are brief and cautious. They indicate, however, great distress.

My dear Ned, I know it will grieve you to know how I am used. It is with all the malice that can be. Mr. Wigmore will not let the fowler bring me any fowl, nor will not suffer any of my servants pass. They have forbid my rents to be paid. They draw away the young horses at Wigmore, and none of my servants dare go scarce as far as the town. And, dear Ned, if God were not merciful to me, I should be in a very miserable condition. I am threatened every day to be beset with soldiers. My hope is the Lord will not deliver me nor mine into their hands; for surely they would use all cruelty towards me, for I am told that they desire not to leave your father neither root nor branch. You and I must forgive them. Dear Ned, desire the prayers of the godly for us at Brompton. I desire to . . . as it is possible that I may keep the possession of your father's house for him.

I know not whether this will come to your hand or no, but this I know, that I long to hear from you, and I pray God bless you, as I desire the soul should be blessed, of your

Most affectionate mother,

BRILLIANA HARLEY.

Jan. 28, 1642.

Again—

Now they say they will starve me out of my house; they have taken away all your father's rents, and they say they will

* Editor's preface.

drive away the cattle, and then I shall have nothing to live upon; for all their aim is to enforce me to let those men I have go, that then they might seize upon my house and cut our throats by a few rogues, and then say they knew not who did it; for so they say they knew not who drove away the six colts, but Mr. Conningsby keeps them, though I have written to him for them. They have used all means to leave me have no man in my house, and tell me that then I shall be safe; but I have no cause to trust them. I thank God we are all well.

How affectionately the mother's heart cleaves to her son is seen to the last.

My dear Ned. — On Saturday I received your letter by Raphe. Your being well is mine, and therefore you may believe I rejoice in it. That you left me with sorrow, when you went last from Brompton, I believe; for I think, with comfort I think of it, that you are not only a child, but one with child-like affections to me, and I know you have so much understanding that you did well weigh the condition I was in; but, I believe it, your leaving of me was more sorrow than my condition could be; but I hope the Lord will in mercy give you to me again, for you are both a Joseph and a Benjamin to me, and, dear Ned, long to see me; and I hope when you have spent some little time in the army you will come to Brompton. Since you desired your brother to come to you, I could not deny it, though I was loth to leave him (give him leave?). I hope he is come, before this, safe to you; and I pray God bless you both together, and that I may again have you return in safety with your dear father.

But this continual strife, combined with the anxieties and uncertainties of absence, could not be endured much longer; and this excellent woman, always of delicate health, seems to have sunk under a new threatening of the enemy and an attack of severe cold. In this state she wrote her last letter, dated Oct. 9th, 1643, and died a very few days afterwards, leaving her husband with three sons and four daughters: Edward, Robert, and Thomas; Brilliana, Dorothea, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Doubtless her remains were interred in the family tomb at Brompton Bryan church; yet, as the building was

then a ruin, and the registers for the time destroyed, no record of her burial remains. Two good and moderate divines, Pierson and Stanley Gower, were the rectors during the whole career of Lady Brilliana. The church was rebuilt by Sir Edward Harley during his father's life, and was reopened for the first time on occasion of the funeral of Sir Robert, which took place on the 10th Dec. 1656, just thirteen years after the death of Lady Brilliana; the funeral sermon being preached by the Rev. Thomas Froyssell, minister of Clun, in Somersetshire, an old attached family friend and greatly respected clergyman. Whoever is curious in these compositions will find a long extract from the sermon in the present volume. It partakes of that high encomiastic strain, with its necessary disclaimer of merit, so usual in the funeral addresses of the day. Those, on the other hand, who dwell with greater interest on the traces of a mother's influence will have pleasure in following out whatever can now be known of the son of Brilliana Harley.

We can only here briefly say that he steered his course in a middle path, with no deviation from principle, but as one might well do who had seen much of extreme parties and hated their violence. Never shrinking from the odium of Presbyterianism, he was of course no favourite at the court of Charles the Second, though willing enough to make trial of the Stuart again. Charles gave him the government of Dunkirk, on receiving which he was made a knight. He married twice. His first wife, to whom he was united about a year after his mother's death, was the daughter of a Devonshire baronet; his second, of a Gloucestershire squire. By the first he had four daughters; by the second Robert, afterwards first Earl of Oxford; Edward, Auditor of the Imprest; Nathaniel, a merchant of Aleppo; Brian; and Abigail.

Sir Edward Harley lived to the age of 76, and died at Brompton Bryan, Dec. 8th, 1700.



Exterior of St. Peter's Church, Barton-upon-Humber.

THE CHURCH OF BARTON-UPON-HUMBER.

IF any of the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* should be within a reasonable distance of it, I would recommend them not to miss the opportunity of visiting the interesting and not unpicturesque little town of Barton-upon-Humber. I visited it in the autumn of the last year during a short residence at Hull. From the station in Hull to that of Hensley is a distance of four miles and a half by the railway, and we have not long emerged from the suburbs of the great trading port of Yorkshire, when our short transit is at an end. A rude conveyance, not unlike a cart, conducted by a lad, conveys us from the station to the edge of the Humber, where we find a small, dirty-looking steamer waiting to convey us across the water. An omnibus is ready at the landing-place to carry us to Barton, which is now distant some *several* of a mile from the river, it stood once close to the

period, indeed, Barton
of trading port in the

Humber. It is supposed to have been originally a Roman port, and discovers both of Roman sepulchral monuments and of the floors of houses, as well as traces of their roads, leave no doubt that the spot was occupied by that people, to whom some antiquaries attribute the extensive earth-works which surround the town, and are known by the name of the *Castle Dykes*. Under the Saxons it was certainly a place of consequence, which character it evidently shows in the *Domesday Survey*, and it seems only to have lost its importance after the rise of Hull. The town is very pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation, overlooking the low grounds which border on the Humber, and in its turn forming a picturesque object when seen from the country around. In the distant view its two lofty steeples especially strike the attention. Curiously enough, the two churches stand close to each other, the churchyards being separated only by the road. The largest, dedicated to St. Mary, is in fact only a chapel of

ease to St. Peter's, or the mother church, and its origin is of more modern date. The earliest part of it, the chancel, is, it is true, of late Norman work, but its handsome tower is Early-English, and the choir is in the Decorated style.

It is the square tower of St. Peter's church which offers the chief attraction to the antiquarian visitor to Barton. As he approaches the churchyard, he will remark the solidity of its structure, the peculiarity of its windows, and the singular style of ornamentation with which it is covered on the northern and southern sides. Our sketch is taken from the south. The masonry is rough, but good, and of great solidity. From the ground rises a series of square-edged ribs, or vertical string-courses, formed of long and short stones alternately, and terminating, a little above the level of the first floor of the interior, in round arches. From the apex of each of these arches rises another similar string-course, forming together a second series, which terminates in a series of triangular heads, under which, in the middle, is the window of the first floor, formed in the usual manner of Saxon windows, with two arches, supported by a thick baluster column. A horizontal string-course rests on the points of the triangular heads, and upon this stands the second floor window, which has two angular heads instead of arches, supported also by a baluster column. On a second horizontal string-course above stands the third window, consisting of two arches, but taller than the lower windows, and supported by a baluster column of more slender proportions. The tower appears to be perfect to the summit: but it had perhaps once a spire. Instead of the usual long-and-short work at the angles of the walls, they are formed by a string-course exactly similar to those on the face of the tower, except that it is rather broader. The original window on the upper part of the west side of the tower has been destroyed to make place for one in the Decorated style, and that below it is concealed by the clock.

A doorway of very solid and early character, between two of the vertical ribs on the south side, introduces us to the interior of the tower, where we see the bold, massive character of the

masonry to great advantage. Two larger circular doorways, of extremely bold work, face each other in the east and west walls of the tower. The work is remarkably sharp and perfect, and the stones look almost as fresh as when they came from the mason's chisel. A wooden staircase leads to the first floor, and this as well as the other floors are easily accessible to the visitor, who can make a closer examination of the windows from the inside. The annexed cut represents the window on the first floor as seen from the interior.



Window in Barton Steeple.

Altogether this tower is one of the most remarkable examples in the kingdom of the style of architecture which seems to be correctly ascribed to our Anglo-Saxon forefathers; the only tower which bears a very close resemblance to it in the internal ornamentation is one in another county, but curiously enough in a parish of the same name, that of the church of Earl's Barton in Northamptonshire. The tower is the only part of the original church of Barton-upon-Humber that remains, the church itself being a late Perpendicular building, without any feature of interest.

At a distance of two miles to the eastward of Barton, we arrive at the large straggling village of Barrow, which is also deserving of a visit, as its name would lead us at once to suppose it on the site or in the neighbourhood of some ancient settlement. In fact, between the village and the river, in the low ground known as the Barrow marshes, there are very extraordinary and extensive earth-works, known popularly (like the intrenchments at

Barton) by the name of the Castles. These earth-works are no doubt of a very early date, for they are accompanied with barrows, or sepulchral tumuli, some of which have been opened, and presented the usual deposits of burnt bones, ashes, and pottery, which probably belonged to the Romano-British period. I understand that there is, or was, a romantic tradition concerning these earthworks, that they were the work of the fabulous Humber, king of the Huns, who, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, invaded this part of the island in the times of the sons of Brutus, and who, drowned not far from hence, gave his name to the river. Stukeley, who was a diligent observer, but a very bad explainer of ancient monuments, pronounces these

earthworks to be what he calls an "alate temple" of the ancient Britons, and places it in his "third class" of British buildings. It has been supposed, with somewhat more plausibility, that this neighbourhood was the site of the celebrated battle of Brunanburh, between king Athelstan and the Danish and Scottish invaders, but I cannot believe that the earthworks, which are certainly of much more remote antiquity, have any connection with that great event. A very minute description of them, with a plan, is given by Mr. Hesleden, in the volume of Transactions of the Winchester meeting of the British Archaeological Association, to which I willingly refer for further information on the subject.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

THE INTERNAL STATE OF RUSSIA.

Studien über die innern Zustände, das Volksleben, und insbesondere die künftlichen Einrichtungen Russlands. Von August Freiherr von Haxthausen. Hanover, 1847.

BY the aid of "Blue Books," "Portfolios," and many volumes of native and foreign manufacture, we are tolerably well acquainted with the Czar and his Cabinet, but we have not hitherto possessed sufficient means for estimating the condition of the Russian peasant, and for understanding the ties which bind him to his Czar and to his faith. Haxthausen is the first who has placed clearly before us the relations which exist between the government and the people, and minutely described the characteristics of the latter, their tenure of land, and their system of local government. But perhaps the chief part of his book is the drawing between the republicanism of the Cossack, and the servitude of the serf.

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whether for good or for evil, as in the rest of Europe, and it is some time before he can accustom himself to such silent grandeur, and penetrate the veil of such monotonous uniformity. Should he, however, escape from his European prejudices, he will find the harmony and unity melt away from his sight, and be startled by the strangest contradictions, and the most violent contrasts. Under an autocrat he meets with republics, where taxes are unknown, and where every man is free and equal. Under a paternal government he encounters a growing slavery which threatens to unite the horrors of Louisiana with the social evils of Manchester. Behind the mask of an united church, he discovers only schism and distrust—while, side by side, he sees in full force the customs of the patriarchs and the dreams of Fourier and Owen.

Of the 65,000,000 who are contained within the limits of the Russian empire, we have to deal with about 49,000,000, and these are divided into:

I. The inhabitants of the free communes, who, to the number of 23,000,000, cultivate the imperial domain, and are frequently described as the serfs of the Czar.

II. The serfs belonging to the nobles and to other freemen, who amount to 24,000,000.

III. The Cossacks, of whom there are nearly 2,000,000.

Providence (says Haxthausen) has divided Russia into four great regions, which, if fully peopled, could not exist independently of one another. The northern portion of the empire is a tract of forest larger than Spain; next there is a zone of barren land, which extends from the Ural to Smolensko, comprising 18,000 square miles, and containing 16,000,000 inhabitants. Adjoining this is the famous region of the "Black Earth," the fertility of which is unequalled on the globe. In this zone, twice the size of France, corn crops have been taken in succession for a century, without interruption and without manure. The labourer merely disturbs the surface of the soil, while the straw and dung supply the want of wood, and are used as fuel. To the south and south-east reach the boundless steppes, which have been traversed by nomade tribes and their flocks for thousands of years. Colonies have been sown like oases in these vast regions, which, if planted and peopled, might become one of the most flourishing districts of Europe, but unfortunately the Russians are great destroyers of timber, and even fruit-trees do not escape if their destruction will supply the want of the moment. As to planting, it is almost unheard of, for no Russian undertakes anything from which he does not expect an immediate return, so that the forests are continually diminishing, and fuel and shelter are becoming more and more rare.

The soil of Russia belonged originally to the nation *en masse*, to the exclusion of all private property, but the right of disposing of it belonged to the Czar. Nor was it till the commencement of the 17th century that the Czars began to transform into hereditary properties the grants formerly made to the nobles for life, or for a fixed period. At the death of Peter I., one half of the cultivated land had by this means become private property, and at the present moment the proportion is still greater, in spite of the enormous addition made to the imperial domain, under Catherine II., by the confiscation of the lands of the monasteries and of the patriarch, as well as the annexation of New Russia, Courland, and the Transcaucasian provinces. As every peasant is either a serf

whose master must maintain him, or a member of a commune, and entitled to a share of the soil belonging to it, no such thing as pauperism can exist. In all other European countries there are sounds in the air announcing an approaching revolution, the motto of which is the abolition of hereditary property and an equal division of land. But in Russia no such convulsion is possible, for there the Utopia of the revolutionists is already realised. Russia has always possessed that freedom in the exercise of trades which Europe, by the abolition of guilds and corporations, is only now struggling to obtain.

In the national organisation of the Slaavs, an hereditary nobility occupied but a small space, and before the time of Peter the Great it owed its power and influence rather to the favour of the sovereign than to its own position or numbers. Latterly it has been effaced by the Tschin or nobility of public service, established by Peter I., which is attainable by all who are not serfs, so that the humblest individual may, under certain conditions, acquire nobility, not only for himself but for his successors.

The origin and development of the other states of Europe were feudal—that of Russia, on the contrary, was patriarchal. This distinction suffices to explain in a great degree the social and political condition of that country. There the family is the nation in miniature, in which the authority of the father is absolute. On his death, if the family determine to separate, which is always considered a great misfortune, the eldest son transfers a fourteenth of the common property to the daughters, a seventh to the widow, and divides the rest between himself and his brothers, the house being valued as part of his own share. In case the family becomes too numerous to occupy a single dwelling, the several offshoots build houses on the common property, and, still preserving their obedience to the head of the family, continue to cultivate the land in common.

The commune (*Mir*) is the family enlarged, and like it, is ruled by its father and chief,* the Starost, who is elected annually, and receives a salary.

* We have no doubt that Herzen is perfectly right in asserting that the power of the Starost is limited. It is only absolute when the whole community agree with him. He has great power over each individual, but the whole commune can at any time compel him either to resign his post, or to yield to their views.

His election, and all matters of unusual importance, are decided upon in an assembly of the whole commune. The inhabitants of the communes have preserved in a great degree their independent administration and their personal freedom. They can engage in commerce, or in any profession; they can purchase land and houses in any part of the empire, save in Moscow and St. Petersburg; they can send their children to the public schools and universities, so that not only the various branches of the public service, but also the honours of nobility, are within their reach.

The communes are, by the new regulations, about 7000 in number, and their condition is very various—some possess a superabundance of land, whilst others have not enough to support their population. They hold their land directly of the crown, to which they pay the *obrok*, which was originally a rent, but which has become a sort of capitation tax. It is divided by the commune itself amongst its members, and is laid upon the portions of land, not upon the individual, so that a rich man has sometimes two lots of land assigned to him, in order to make him pay a double share of the *obrok*.

A fresh division of the soil is regarded as a serious evil, and it would be of rare occurrence were it not enforced by law, as often as the census for regulating the conscription and the capitation tax is taken by the government. Since the death of Peter I. the land has usually remained about fifteen years in the same hands. Although there are evils attached to such a tenure, they are far less than a similar system would entail in any other part of Europe. Indeed German colonists, who carried with them their own customs, have in some instances demanded permission to adopt the Russian system. The forests and pastures, as well as the rights of fishing and the chase, are maintained in common, or let on lease for the general good. It is only the lands fit for cultivation which are divided. When the "Black Partition" is to take place, peasants, chosen on account of their experience, divide the land first of all into tracts of equal value; they next subdivide these into lots, a reserve being set aside to pro-

vide against contingencies. On the day appointed, although the whole population is assembled, there is neither tumult nor confusion. The portions are assigned by ballot, and it rarely happens that any one is dissatisfied. As every man is entitled to an allotment of land as soon as he marries, it may readily be imagined that the wedding of a son is a cause of rejoicing. In the first place, whether the bride be rich or poor, ugly or beautiful, she at any rate brings a strong pair of hands to assist in the domestic duties; and, in the next, the family property receives an immediate augmentation. Thus the inducements to marriage are so strong that it is easier to find a man who has had three wives, than one who has never married. This premium on matrimony formerly produced a strange and unnatural abuse. Fathers, in order to obtain an additional portion of the common land, married their sons almost as soon as they were born, and it was not uncommon, at Moscow, to see a woman of four-and-twenty carrying her promising husband, of six years old, in her arms. The consequence was that it became the custom for the father to live with his daughter-in-law. The government, however, has endeavoured to put an end to this evil, by forbidding the marriage of males under eighteen, and of females under sixteen.

In 1837 a great effort was made to ameliorate the condition of the crown peasants, and the communal system was in some degree modified. Up to that time all business between a commune and the government was transacted by three officials—a receiver of taxes, an inspector of public granaries, and an officer appointed to receive the recruits; but in that year a new department for the administration of the imperial domains was formed. It consists of four boards: to the first of which belong the affairs of the thirty-nine governments of Central Russia; to the second, those of the eighteen governments of the Baltic, White Russian, Western, and Transcaucasian provinces; the third is devoted to the improvement of agriculture, and the registry of lands and schools; while the fourth has the charge of the forests.

The local administration is left to the communes themselves. Villages of 1,500 inhabitants still constitute

separate communes; but the smaller villages are either united into communes of about 1,500 souls, or into cantons of about 6,000. The latter are administered by a chief (*Golowa*), with two assistants and a registrar. The commune is ruled by its mayor (*Starschina*), and, in case several villages have been united, by the *Starost* of each village under him, with a receiver of revenue, and an inspector of the public granaries. All these officers, who are elected by ballot, receive a small amount of pay, and enjoy certain honours and prerogatives. The assemblies of the communes are composed of deputies, in the proportion of one for every five hearths. The assemblies of the cantons are composed of a committee, to which each of the communal assemblies sends a deputy for every ten families. The communal assemblies meet three times a-year to elect officers, and to settle such business as rents, the distribution of land, the subdivision of taxes, the audit of accounts, the admission of new members, the dismissal of those who wish to retire, the enrolment of recruits, &c.

The Tribunal of the Commune consists of the *Starschina* and two members, elected by the peasants. That of the canton is formed by the *Golowa* and two others similarly chosen. The former court cannot adjudicate in a matter of greater value than five silver roubles, nor the latter in one of more than fifteen, unless at the request of both parties. Their power is also limited in respect to the punishment of crime. In all cases of quarrel or litigation, the matter must first be referred to arbitrators; and it is only after these have failed to bring about a settlement that it can be carried before a tribunal.

In spite of institutions under which a great degree of liberty and happiness might be enjoyed, and notwithstanding the efforts of the government to ameliorate their condition, the inhabitants of the free communes are in a state of great and increasing misery. They are often reduced to cruel hardships by one or more of the richer peasants bribing the imperial officials, and being enabled by their collusion to manage the lands for their own benefit: for instance, they obtain a lease of a part of the common property for a mere

trifle, and the commune, in order to regain the use of land which really belongs to it, has to pay an exorbitant rent. Another species of oppression and extortion arises from the abuse of their trust by the government officers themselves, and by the *Ispravnik*, whose duty it is to regulate the billeting of soldiers, as well as the amount of labour and contributions in kind for roads and other purposes. The *Ispravnik*, usually a petty noble of broken fortunes and evil repute, is elected by the landowners of the district; and, to repay them for their votes, he throws every burden he can upon the peasants of the crown, to the exemption of private property.

They also suffer from the unfair incidence of the capitation tax before mentioned, by which rich and poor are taxed alike, without regard to their respective means. Its terrible consequences may be inferred from the fact that, during the ten years ending in 1836, arrears to the amount of 67,000,000 roubles were remitted, while an amount almost as great remained suspended, like the sword of Damocles, over the heads of the peasants.

But the worst features in their condition, and those which the government is least likely to remedy, are the conscription, and the encouragement given to drunkenness. The evils of the former, which have been frequently described, will be augmented to an unbearable degree should the ukase be enforced which ordains that in March, 1854, a levy of nine men out of every thousand souls shall take place throughout Western Russia. Those of the latter are less known. In the central provinces the farmer of the duty on spirits buys the assistance of the local authorities, and between them it is arranged that all business shall be carried on at the public-house, glass in hand. In the other provinces, where the farmer of the duty has also an exclusive right of sale in his own district, he compels each commune to take a certain quantity per head, or else he forces the peasants to pay a certain sum for permission to buy spirits elsewhere, threatening, in case of refusal, to accuse them of a breach of the revenue laws; and they know that whether innocent or guilty, if once accused, they are sure to be condemned.

The result is in the words of Haxthausen, that "in the provinces of Central Russia the peasants are *seduced* into drunkenness, while in the other provinces they are *forced* into it."

The *Semr*, who from their numbers are the most important class in Russia, owe their present slavery to accident, and to this day their bondage has been neither established nor recognised by any law or ordinance. In former times the only slaves were the descendants of prisoners of war, who formed the personal suite of the nobles. The peasants were free, and cultivated the soil as yearly tenants, who could come and go at pleasure. It is true that when Russia was divided into a number of petty states, each prince endeavoured to keep as many subjects as possible within his own territories; but there is no instance of any further interference with their freedom, and even this hindrance was brought to an end by the sword of the Tatars and the supremacy of Moscow. In the time of the Czar Boris Godounoff, it was feared that the land would cease to be cultivated, owing to the dislike of the peasants to agriculture, and to their habit of wandering to the towns and banks of rivers in search of more congenial employment. An ukase was therefore issued in 1601, by which they were forbidden to remove from place to place, and were fixed for ever to the spot where they had happened to be on the day of St. George last passed. St. George's day is still commemorated in the songs of the Russian peasants as fatal to their liberty, although it was not till long after that they were actually deprived of their personal freedom. At first the change was not very severely felt, for, as long as agriculture continued to be their principal employment, the lord of the soil, who rarely resided on the spot, contented himself with a moderate rent, and felt an interest in the welfare of the peasants, for he knew that if they were distressed or overtaxed his land would go out of cultivation.

It was the passion of Peter the Great for the introduction of European civilisation and luxury, which moulded *serfage* into its present form. Induced by him, the rich proprietors built factories, which they placed under the management of foreigners, and they

assigned villages for the support of the workmen employed in them. These were at first their superfluous personal attendants, but their incorrigible idleness soon led to a change of system, and the lord ordered some of his villages, in lieu of rent or service, to provide hands for the factories. These men, finding that all their wants were supplied, gave up every other kind of toil, and the idea gradually became established that the lord could dispose of the labour of his serf in whatever manner he chose. But it was quickly discovered that, when the peasant was deprived of the stimulus of self-interest, he lost his wonted activity and intelligence, and hence arose the custom of allowing him to choose his own employment, on the sole condition of his paying an annual sum to his owner.

The proprietor is bound to maintain his serfs, or, if they are employed in agriculture, he must provide them with land sufficient for their support. In return, he is entitled to either money or service. In the former case, he lays an *obrok* or rent upon the whole village. In the latter case, the peasants either work for him three days in the week, or they cultivate a portion of the land for his benefit, having another portion assigned to them for their own maintenance.

The lord cannot adjudge his serf to receive more than forty blows with the rod, or fifteen with the stick, but the limitation is of little value, as there is no authority to enforce it. The serf has not the power to make a will, but since the year 1842 his right to enter into a bargain or contract is recognised by law. He can scarcely be said to own property, for all that he has belongs to his lord, and can be seized by him, but custom and public opinion forbid the exercise of this right. Individuals and whole villages sometimes purchase their freedom; and, in the case of the latter, their houses and lands are included in the bargain. We learn from Haxthausen that Prince Schéremeteff, who owns 128,000 souls, some of whom possess millions, has received from 80,000 to 100,000 roubles for the enfranchisement of a single serf; but it often happens that rich men prefer the protection of a master, and many of the great proprietors take a pride in the wealth of their serfs.

It has been the fashion to look upon serfage as something totally different from slavery, but the opinion has no better foundation than the professed liberality of the Emperor Alexander, and the eagerness with which he endeavoured, at the Congress of Vienna, to further the views of England in regard to the slave-trade treaties. It is, however, with some surprise that we find it asserted by so favourable an authority as Haxthausen, that the slave-trade is allowed in Russia itself. He mentions that, at the fair of Kasan, the merchants of Bokhara annually make large purchases of girls for export to Central Asia, and also, that, although Russia endeavours by all means to stop the so-called slave-trade amongst the tribes of the Caucasus with whom she is at war, she sanctions it amongst those who acknowledge her supremacy.

Herzen tells us that the serfs consider their condition one of absolute slavery, and that they make the only protest in their power against it by massacring the nobles and burning their houses. He adds on the authority of public documents, that, down to the year 1841, sixty or seventy proprietors were murdered annually. The provocation must occasionally be very great; for instance, when it happens that not only more recent settlers, but even freemen, residing on lands cultivated by their forefathers, find themselves suddenly adjudged to be serfs, in consequence of the production of a grant made to some favourite in a preceding reign, of lands at the time unsurveyed and supposed to be uninhabited.

The government appear to have committed a fatal oversight five-and-twenty years ago, in not limiting the power of the lord over his serf, before they increased the duties on imports, and so gave a great stimulus to their home manufactures. The necessity for extending the protection of the law to the serfs working in factories becomes every day more pressing, and the condition of the agricultural serfs is also growing worse and worse in consequence of mortgages, cases of joint-ownership of villages, and even of families, and, still more, the transfer of estates from the old nobles to new men.

The Cossacks, who owe their importance not to their numbers but to

their character, may materially influence the future fortunes of Russia, either for good or for evil. Even Haxthausen, who sees every act of the government in the most favourable light, declares that the attempt to abolish their privileges is fraught with danger, and he earnestly recommends the Czar, in spite of apparent success amongst the Little Russian Cossacks of the Volga and the Ukraine, to abstain from interference with those of the Don and the Ural. He describes them as the freest people in Europe, and states that they possess the most complete internal liberty. Neither Czar nor noble can hold land in their territories, and far from paying taxes, they, on the contrary, receive allowances for their chiefs, and for the widows and orphans of those slain in battle.

Every Cossack between the ages of fifteen and fifty-five is liable to military service, and is bound to provide his own arms and horse, and must maintain himself whilst employed in his own district, but, when beyond it, he is supplied by the government with forage, rations, and a small amount of pay. They formerly elected their Hetman and officers, but these are now appointed by the Czar, and it is not usual to find a Cossack entrusted with the former post. When the Hetman receives an order to raise a contingent, he summons all those who are fit for service to the market-place. They then ascertain what proportion the number required bears to those from whom they are to be selected, and if, for instance, it proves to be one in three, they separate into groups of three. One of these says, "I will give so much not to serve;" the others then say what they will give to be exempt; and the biddings are continued till one of them says, "I can offer no more, I must go," and he is entitled to the sums named by the others. In 1837, the Cossacks of the Ural having already dispatched to the army of the Caucasus two-thirds of their men liable to service, had only 3,300, out of about 12,000, at home, when owing to the exigencies of the war, they suddenly received an order to furnish an additional 2,200 men. In three weeks the four regiments of 550 men each were mounted and equipped, and the 1,100 rich Cossacks who remained at home

had paid down in a few days the incredible sum of 1,500,000 roubles to the newly-raised recruits.

In ordinary times the Cossacks furnish for police and military duty 126,000 men and 224 pieces of artillery, but these figures may be enormously and almost instantaneously increased. In some cases, where nearly all the men have been destroyed, the tribe has been compelled to receive colonists drafted from other parts of the empire. Thus, in the years 1809-11, the Emperor Alexander compelled the Black Sea Cossacks to receive amongst them 20,000 strangers, and, as a large proportion of these fell victims to the climate, 25,000 more were sent to the Kuban in 1825.

Although their name comes to them from a Tartar tribe, which was to be found at the foot of the Caucasus a thousand years ago, the Cossacks are mainly of Russian blood, dashed, indeed, with that of Turks, Poles, Serbs, and Tartars. The greater part of them are Starovirtzé, or *Members of the old faith*, that is to say, they belong to the Greek, but not to the Russian Church. They have a strong sympathy with their brethren in faith, who are scattered throughout both Great and Little Russia. The latter have resisted every influence that has been brought to bear upon them, from the time when Peter abolished the Patriarchate, and neither persecution nor concession can make them conform to the Imperial State Church. They hold to ancient customs, not in religion only, but in all things, and the government dreads the unseen opposition of the Starovirtzé, whenever it is meditating any religious innovation or internal change.

Great as have been the services of the Cossacks from the time of Jermak down to the present day, they are now more necessary to Russia than ever. They are her only efficient warriors in the Caucasus; they afford a cheap and faithful guard for her advanced posts and extended frontier in Asia; and

they furnish an internal police which could scarcely be replaced, as her other Christian populations have a strong antipathy to mount a horse. But the destruction of their independence has been determined on; the Government, however, in carrying out its measures has met with a decided check, and found it necessary to wait for a more favourable opportunity. About ten years ago, an ukase was issued abolishing the privileges of the Don Cossacks and assimilating their territories to the rest of the empire. A rumour, however, is said to have reached the Government that, in spite of the absence of the Hetman with a large contingent purposely withdrawn to a distant frontier, the deputy-hetman, with 50,000 horsemen, was preparing to ride to Moscow for the purpose of laying a humble remonstrance at the feet of the Czar; the consequence was that the ukase was explained away as a mistake, and the English papers published the ukase and its withdrawal within a few weeks of one another.

Gigantic as appears the aggressive force which Russia possesses against Europe, it is out of her power to carry on war on a grand scale in the East, owing to the immense difficulties of transporting men and stores across the almost desert steppes. Nor is this impediment diminishing. On the contrary, the depopulation of her southern provinces is said to be rapidly increasing. Although her military colonies, formed with but little regard to humanity,* have in some instances succeeded, it has been at a fabulous cost; and their numbers do not make up for a twentieth part of the thousands who have taken refuge in Turkey. The Tatars of southern Russia are by this means reduced to 300,000; and the descendants of the Zaporavian Cossacks, who fled across the Danube when Potemkin transported their brethren to the Kuban, are at this moment forming part of the army under Omar Pasha. But the most wonderful event

* "The terrible history of the military colonies tells us what the Russian peasant is when attacked in his last stronghold. To carry out the plans of the *liberal* Alexander, villages were taken by assault—the exasperation of the peasants reached to such a pitch that they slew their children to rescue them from odious institutions forced upon them at the point of the bayonet. The government, enraged at opposition, condemned these brave men to die under the rod, but the bloody insurrection of the *Staraja Roussa* in 1831, proved how indomitable was the spirit of this unfortunate *ople*."—*Du Développement des idées Revolutionnaires en Russie*.

of this kind which occurs in Russian history happened in 1771, when a body of Calmucks, amounting, with their women and children, to nearly half a million, fled from the banks of the Volga in the depth of winter, preferring to face the most appalling dangers, rather than remain within the boundaries of Russia. Animated by despair, they continued their flight during ten months of intolerable hardship, fighting almost continually against the armies and tribes which Russia moved against them. At length, after they were reduced to one-half of their original numbers, the flight and pursuit were brought to a termination by their crossing the Chinese frontier near the Lake of Baikal, where they were received by the authorities of the Celestial Empire with instant protection and generous hospitality.

Levchine* gives a remarkable instance of the means to which Russia does not scruple to resort, in order to keep down one population by the aid of another, perhaps equally discontented. In 1755 the Baskirs, who had made an unsuccessful revolt eleven years before, in the course of which nearly all their villages had been burnt, and forty thousand of their men destroyed, found their condition so intolerable, that they again took up arms. The moment was one of imminent danger to Russia, and a single reverse would have entailed the loss of every post along the frontier, except perhaps Orenburg itself; for the Tatars of Kazan and the hordes of the Kirghiz were on the point of joining the Baskirs in striking a blow for liberty and the Prophet. Néplouieff, the Governor of Orenburg, instantly summoned reinforcements from the Cossacks of the Don and the Calmucks of the Ural. He also armed several neighbouring tribes, and at the same time took another measure, which the Russian historian describes as *cruel, but indispensable*. He says:

Néplouieff found it necessary, for the safety of the frontier, to place an irreconcilable feud between the Baskirs and the Kirghiz; and, although he would have

preferred a more humane method, he felt himself compelled to yield to circumstances, and to proclaim to the khan and sultans of the Kirghiz, that, as a reward for their fidelity and devotion to Russia, the Empress had conferred upon them the wives and daughters of the Baskirs, who had been sent amongst them for security. The Kirghiz eagerly seized upon their prey, and the Baskirs, maddened with rage and jealousy, thought only of vengeance. They demanded permission from Néplouieff to cross the Ural. He refused to grant it; but, at the same time, sent secret orders to the commandants of the various forts, to take no notice of any bodies of men, who should attempt to cross the river. Taking advantage of the pretended negligence of the guards the Baskirs crossed over into the steppes, and began to massacre the men and to carry off the women of the Kirghiz. The latter flew to arms, in self-defence, and the work of mutual slaughter was carried on, until Néplouieff judged that both tribes were sufficiently exhausted. He then took measures which put a stop to the effusion of blood, but the hatred between the two races continues undiminished to this day.

From such incidents as these, it may be inferred that Russia contains vast masses of unwilling subjects, and is by no means exempt from the dangers of internal convulsion, should she ever be so pressed abroad as to offer a chance of successful insurrection, not only to the Poles and the Cossacks, but also to the Baskirs and other Tatar tribes. Golovin† makes a powerful appeal to our fears, when he declares that "Tartary, that nursery of invaders, which extends from the Caspian Sea to China, and which overflows with inhabitants, might, if aroused by Russia in a year of short pasturage, throw masses of warriors upon India." But there is no Hindoo-Koosh between the steppes of Tartary and the plains of Russia,‡—and should an Affghan or Tatar conqueror seize upon a moment when Russia was pre-occupied by war, or distracted by rebellion, he would find but little to prevent his repeating the invasion of the Mongols, and enriching the hordes of Asia with the spoils of Troitza and the Kremlin.

* See *Description des Hordes et des Steppes des Kirghiz-Kazaks*, by Levchine, who quotes from the diary of a Russian officer engaged in the pursuit, and also from an account of the flight written by a Chinese Prince, and translated by M. Lipotsof.

† *The Caucasus*, by Ivan Golovin.

‡ Even so lately as in the reign of the Empress Elizabeth, a Tatar invasion was seriously apprehended.

THE DIGGINGS AT GLOUCESTER.

BY JOHN CLARKE, Esq. ARCHITECT.

THE recent excavations at Kingsholm, near Gloucester, have drawn some little attention to the subject of local antiquities, and have clearly determined the site of an ancient cemetery. In my Architectural History of Gloucester, published in 1850, I mentioned the discoveries of coins, stone coffins, legionary swords, lachrymatories, and other funeral relics, which marked this spot as a place of sepulture, and I also defined its extent, viz. from Wotton to Kingsholm. Since that, further discoveries have been made and communicated to this Magazine by myself* and others, and the question of the cemetery is now permanently settled. But I have a word to say with regard to Mr. Akerman's remarks recently read to the Society of Antiquaries, and reported in last January's number.

Mr. Akerman does not think that Kingsholm was ever the site of a palace of the Saxon kings, but merely a river island, occupied at some distant time by an army. Now, whether a palace stood there cannot be determined, but that some kind of building (probably fortified) occupied the site of the *Kingsholm Close* cannot be doubted by any one who looks at this spot attentively, or has known it for many years.

The Kingsholm Close is a large field out of sight of the main road, and nearly a hundred yards distant from the spot where the principal numbers of coins, &c. were discovered. Remains of a ditch are plainly visible on each side of it, and on the western side a branch of the Severn ran in former times. The field is considerably higher than the surrounding country, and during the late flood was literally an island. But this eminence is evidently not all natural, for the form is so regular, and the angles so sharp, that we must conclude that art has been called in to aid and assist the handiwork of nature; and, independently of the mere elevation of the soil, in that elevation I can distinctly trace the outline of a large building, something in this shape, though nothing but green mounds mark its site.

Viewed from the "Little Meadow," (as it is called, though it is a very large field on the west side of the close,) the mound has an extremely terrace-like

appearance, not at all similar to a natural hillock. Added to this I can state the fact that remains of *stonework* actually existed, not from my own observation, but from the evidence of those who remembered them some fifty years ago. So much for Kingsholm, at which nothing particularly interesting has been discovered since my last communication.

The excavations for the sewerage, though extensive in their nature and carried to a very great depth, have not brought any particularly new facts to light, but served principally to confirm what we already know and have conjectured about the ancient state of the city; and this may be accounted for by the trenches having as yet been only made up the centres of the streets, consequently missing the pavements, &c. that might be found under the present houses; for, except in one instance, it has been invariably ascertained that *Gleam* corresponded in its main plan with modern Gloucester. As yet the works have not approached the centre of the city. When they do we hope to find more relics of the past. In the Northgate Street, for the space of about three hundred yards, the old Roman road was discovered, about ten feet six inches below the surface. It was composed of stones of irregular shape, bedded in cement or very fine mortar, on a layer of concrete; and so hard and compact was its structure that the workmen were obliged to use great exertions to break it with their pickaxes. Strangely enough, four large squared planks of charred wood were found near a place by which the river Twiver formerly crossed the street, placed transversely and at equal distances. The depth at which they occurred evinces their antiquity; and their accurate adjustment also shews that they must have been placed in their position for some definite purpose. I account for it thus—that the neighbourhood of the stream was marshy, and that the planks may have been used as a sort of bond for keeping the surface of the road in an even state.

Several Roman remains were found in Worcester Street and in Northgate Street; amongst others, fragments of an enormous vase, the top, bottom, and two handles of which are alone preserved. It seemed to be a large water ewer. Several other smaller fragments of pottery, &c. were found under the surface of the road,



* See our Magazine for July 1853, p. 39.

thus shewing that they were of earlier date.

Of mediæval and other relics several of interest have been discovered. In the lower part of the Westgate Street, or rather in a merchant's yard adjoining, several encaustic tiles of great beauty were discovered about six feet beneath the surface. They were of the fifteenth century, and most probably belonged to some large hall or private house, no ecclesiastical building having occupied the site.

The foundations of the North Gate gave considerable trouble to the workmen, for they were like solid rock, and were very deep and extensive. At the site of the lower North Gate the walls were found entire, and the whole line of excavation, in a transverse direction, was thickly sown with skulls and human bones; and this is not to be wondered at when we consider the hot skirmishing which took place on that side of the city during the siege.

There is one important fact I wish to notice before I conclude, and that is the difference between the ancient and present level of the city of Gloucester. Roman remains are found generally ten, sometimes fifteen, feet below the modern sur-

face. The floor of St. Nicholas church is at least six feet; and an encaustic floor lately found was in a still lower position with regard to the river. The stones and ring, which evidently formed part of the Roman quay, were said to be twenty feet below the surface, but this I think exaggerated. Nevertheless, they were far below the present level of the river at high water. Now I am inclined to think that all these facts show that the bed of the river has gradually been filling up to an extent we can hardly calculate, and that the high floods, which for the last hundred years have annually submerged the country adjoining the river, are comparatively of modern occurrence. The fact of the Abbey Church having been rebuilt on a site further from the river than that on which it originally stood shews that, in the time of the Saxons, annoyance began to be experienced; indeed, had it been so before, the floors of most of the churches would yearly have been submerged under eight or nine feet of water. But these facts I leave for geologists to decide upon, hoping next month to have more to communicate on the subject of Gloucester antiquities.

A SONNET, TRIBUTARY TO THE POET BERNARD BARTON.

With thy sweet verse as with thyself I walk,
BARTON, and list thy hush for whispering,
Soft as the waving of an Angel's wing,
To aid the quiet of thy bosom-talk.
With folded arm thou art prepared to dwell
Within thyself retired; whilst thou dost woo
That calmness of the breast, which may subdue
The tumults throbbing in its inmost cell.
My thought, led captive at the poet's will,
Follows accordant, and the soothed soul
Owns the o'erpowering of thy control,
While the whelm'd heart the foster'd raptures fill.
The lustrous beaming of thy heavenward eye
Tells how thy spirit bides its ecstasy.

Trezeife, Cornwall.

C. V. LEGRICE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

ANSWER TO OXONIENSIS.—THE OXFORD SEPTUAGINT.

MR. URBAN,—“*It happens, perhaps not to the credit of sacred literature either in England or on the continent, that no attempt has been made, to any great extent at least, to make a critical revision of this important version. Although the task would be an extremely difficult one, and a perfect work could hardly be expected from the labours of a single individual, still it is to be lamented that so little has yet been done.*” Such is the apology which, I will not say my antagonist, but my advocate, has generously provided for me in your last number. I cannot find it in my heart, after such an acknowledgment, to adopt the tone of controversy, or scarcely to allude to some harsh expressions in his defence, against what he terms, “an unprovoked attack.” Had he been strictly an unknown correspondent, I might, perhaps, have been betrayed into the language of recrimination; but, when I entertain no doubt that this candid and important confession has proceeded from one of no inferior authority than the Dean of Christchurch and the Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, and who is, unquestionably, the most learned Greek scholar in the kingdom, I feel too much honoured by his notice, and too much gratified by his admission, to indulge in one angry expression.

As it would not be respectful, however, to pass by in silence the animadversions of your distinguished correspondent, permit me briefly, Mr. Urban, and I hope dispassionately, to advert to his leading propositions. “It is clear,” he says, “to any man of common sense, that the mere position of the apocryphal books does not in the slightest degree affect their authenticity, or endow them with any authority beyond what they legitimately possess.” To a few reclude critics this assertion may be theoretically true; but it does not hold good in regard to the great majority of mankind. Ever since the Reformation, the position of these books has been a subject of dispute, and a line of demarcation between Protestants and Papists. It is not for the University of Oxford to insult the feelings of our people, or to defy the decisions of our Church. Greek MSS. cannot be pleaded against English Articles. The Sixth Article has once, and for ever, prescribed to all members of the Anglican Church the exact order in which our Bibles are to be arranged.

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Nor let it be supposed this decision was peculiar to our national Church. It was the echo of Luther and Melancthon. No sooner had Luther's German version appeared, than the same Protestant disposition of the books became the mark and token of all Protestant editions of the Holy Scriptures. The editors of the LXX. had the honour of being amongst his earliest followers. Lonicus, as we have already noticed, led the way at Strasburgh, in 1526. The more illustrious Melancthon followed in the Basil Edition of 1548. Though both these editors followed the text of the Aldine in 1518, they reversed the order of that edition, and substituted the order of Luther. *Magnanimi Herodes!* They spurned the thralldom of Monkish copyists, and asserted that “liberty with which the Gospel had made them free.” Your readers, Mr. Urban, are already acquainted with the preface of the former editor. Melancthon has thus discriminated between the canonical and uncanonical, ΑΠΟΚΡΥΦΑΙ ΑΙ ΠΑΡ ΕΒΡΑΙΟΙΣ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΑΣΙΟΗΙΣΤΩΝ ΑΡΙΘΜΟΥ ΣΥΓΚΑΘΙΣΤΑΝΤΑΙ.

The learned Professor also defends the plan of this Oxford impression of the LXX. from the sudden demand of a cheap and portable edition. But as more than thirty years had passed away since the last edition in 1817, we must recur to his own confession, *it is to be lamented so little had been done.* Nor can the plan thus hastily adopted be admitted as the best, “under all circumstances.” Surely, it would have been far better to have adopted Grabe's printed text (which may be considered the Alexandrine, having been reprinted both at Moscow and Athens), than to adhere to the Alexandrian MS. as represented in his larger type, or as transcribed in the fac-simile of Mr. Baber. It is not the object of a cheap and portable edition, to exhibit the contents of a single MS. but to furnish the reader with a correct and useful text—to rectify dislocations, to fill up *lacunæ*, and to amend incorrect stichometry. Now, although this would not provide “a perfect work,” and though any intelligent bible-clerk might have performed “the task,” yet it would have been a wondrous advance on the actual edition of 1848.

When the learned Professor speaks of the “perfect work,” and the “extreme difficulty of the task,” he must advert to

the "critical revision" of text, which, no doubt, would demand, not only care and industry, but critical talent of the highest order, and such, perhaps, as few others but himself could fully furnish. But it is "the outside of the cup and the platter" which must be first cleaned. We must begin at the beginning, and that is not far, or hard to find.—Count your fingers, and arrange the arithmetic of chapter and verse. Look well to the end of Exodus, and consult Grabe, or rather the elder Wetstein,* on the numerous dislocations in the four concluding chapters. Proceed to the dislocations throughout the third book of Kings, which are too many and complicated to be enumerated. They may be rectified by Bos, Grabe, or the Complutensian. Expel the spurious parts of Esther, bracket the end of Job, and the 151st Psalm, and the short preface to the "Lamentations." Rectify the dislocations in Jeremiah. Free Daniel from Susanna and the Dragon, &c. and you will have done much to purify the LXX. And all this may be easily accomplished by consulting Grabe and Bos, and the Scholia of Bishop Pearson; above all, by collating the Complutensian text, as printed in the Antwerp Polyglott. Such an edition would be greeted as the first instalment due to the LXX. For "the perfect work" we must be content to wait till "the deadmen's bones," collected by Messrs. Holmes and Parsons, have been carefully sorted and examined. *Hic labor! Hoc opus!*

1. With respect to my objection in retaining the spurious curse, Deut. xxvii. 23, as though it really existed in the Vatican MS. I cannot, with all deference, perceive the force of the learned Professor's defence. It is not easy to understand what is meant by *The Vatican recension*. So far as we know anything about the edition of 1586, we must confide on the Preface prefixed to that edition. It states, that it was chiefly based on a codex supposed to be more than 1200 years old, and consequently before the time of Jerome. Now it is impossible to believe that such a codex contained this spurious curse, which is not alluded to by Jerome, or any of the early Fathers. It must, therefore, have been either introduced from some of the other MSS. which they consulted, or be an interpolation in the Vatican codex. With

such convictions, I stated that it ought either to have been omitted, or stigmatised with an obelus. I cannot admit that the adherence to a bad plan, though "stated on the title-page," is any justification of allowing a spurious curse to remain unnoticed in the text.

It is worthy of remark, that no allusion was made to this passage in the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the question respecting the marriage of a deceased wife's sister. Though Cardinal Wiseman and Doctor Pusey entered into the most elaborate details and references to ancient councils, yet neither of them made any allusion to this spurious curse in the Roman edition of the LXX! In vain have I solicited the Cardinal to examine the codex at the Vatican, and to report on this curious question—the oracle is dumb. There is every reason to conclude it is a base interpolation, introduced to sanction the traffic of Papal dispensations, and consequently it ought either to be obliterated, bracketed, or marked with an obelus.—There cannot be "much doubt" attaching to such a passage.

2. The same remark applies to "the interpolation in Psalm xiii. 3." This "interpolation" is taken *verbatim* from Rom. iii. 13—18. It is evidently nothing more than a *gloss* of some well-meaning, but officious copyist. It is hard to believe that it exists in this very ancient codex; but, whether there or not, as a *gloss* it ought to have been inclosed in brackets. Strange to say, the learned Thomas Gale has foisted it into the text of his Alexandrine edition of the Psalms, Oxford, 1678!

3. The next animadversion of Oxoniensis relates to that strange medley of odes and prayers at p. 1259 of this edition. I objected to all notice of such odes and prayers, whether Scriptural or Apocryphal, as entirely foreign to "any cheap and portable edition;" but my main objection was to the profane ascription, Προσευχὴ τῆς Μαρίας τῆς Θεοτόκου. I am still of opinion that such an idolatrous title should not have been introduced, as *Potior varietas codicis Alexandrini*.

4. To the next charge I at once plead "guilty." I inadvertently overlooked "the table" for rectifying the misplaced

* As a specimen, we copy his corrections of chapters xxxvi. and xxxvii. "Versus septem priores concordant cum Hebr.; reliqua, ad finem usque, transposita sunt ex c. xxxix. à v. 1. usque ad v. 31, inclusivè: mutilato tantum versu 3. Cap. xxxvii. intricatus est: ejus initium petitur ex c. xxxvi. Heb. v. 8, ex parte truncato, et v. 9: post, omissis 25 versibus, saltum facit ad v. 35 ejusd. cap. 36, subjungens v. 36, 37, 38, mox assuit ex c. xxxviii. v. 9, 10, 11 et 12 (hos duos mutilat), 13, 14, usque ad 23 inclusivè. *Orig. cont. Marc. Basil*, 1634, p. 195.—The notes of Wetstein are very valuable. These corrections may also be found in Grabe *De Vitiis LXX*, p. 10.

chapters in Jeremiah. It was not in the edition of 1205. I had been accustomed to consult it at the end of the Preface in Bos. Again, I say "*Peccavi*." I ought to have been more cautious before I preferred such an unfounded charge—such oversights will occur. The Oxford editor has stumbled at the threshold—he has overlooked the Alexandrian title of Genesis! ΓΕΝΕΣΙΣ ΚΟΣΜΟΥ.

5. The concluding observation, respecting the omission of the verses 27—31 in Jer. iii., is already sufficiently answered, by referring to our difference of opinion concerning the plan, as relative to the Alexandrian text, and the Alexandrian MS. If utility be the object of "a cheap and portable edition," it ought to embrace the filling-up of all *lacunæ*. Indeed, whether you regard the Vatican or the Alexandrian MS., it is mere pedantry and prudery to forego the aid and assistance of other MSS. which may correct their errors, or remedy their defects.

My respect, and I may add my obligations, to the very learned Dean of Christchurch, will not permit me to dwell on his closing paragraph. My Protestantism is that of the Church of England, as laid down in her Liturgy and Articles. My canon of Scripture is that which is stated in her sixth article. I admit that "candour should always accompany criticism;"

but I cannot admit, that it is "party spirit" to stand up for the order of the Protestant Bible, or that "the Christian graces of truth and charity" are violated by protesting against styling the Virgin Mary, "The Mother of God."

And now, Mr. Urban, I will conclude these Septuagintal notices, with the cheering conviction, that they have not been altogether useless. Brief and imperfect as they are, they have awakened public attention, and excited dormant inquiry. "The Christian Knowledge Society" is now actively engaged in preparing an amended edition of the Alexandrian text. "The lament" of the learned Dean of Christ Church will compel the University of Oxford hereafter to revise the Vatican. But he would confer an inestimable favour on sacred literature, if he would lead the way "in the revision of this important version." His profound knowledge of Greek lexicography, his indefatigable labours on Hephæstion and the Etymologicon—his critical acumen as editor of Herodotus, all point him out as the restorer of the LXX. Let him dedicate his remaining years to this great desideratum—he will enjoy the wish of Erasmus—*Saltem daretur in sacris literis tranquillè conescere!*

Yours, &c. E. W. GRINFIELD.

Brighton, April 15, 1854.

FLEET HITHE.

MR. URBAN,—In the third folio (*recto*) of that ancient book the Liber A sive Pilosus, containing the ancient evidences of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, appears a notice of Fleet Hithe, perhaps the most ancient that is now extant. Stowe does not notice this ancient Hithe, which is my apology for referring you to the meagre account that is preserved of its origin and application, as evidenced by the following Process of Recognition:

"Henricus Rex Angliæ vicecomiti Lond' salutem precipio quod recognosci faciat per probos homines de wardâ in quâ est hithe * illa de fleta quam Henricus Arborarius tenet, ubi naves Sancti Pauli solent cum petrâ applicare, an illa hida sit Sancti Pauli an Henrici? Et naves Sancti Pauli solent et debent ibi esse quieti de thelonio et consuetudine. Et quod Sanctus Paulus et Episcopus juste ibi habere debuerunt secundum quod recognitum fuerit, sine dilacione eis faciat habere in omnibus

rebus. Ne super hoc audiam inde clamorem. Teste W. de pont' apud Wintoniam."

This writ of recognition is of the time of Henry I. as appears from the style of the King, and from the *teste* of the writ. The name of Henricus Arborarius, Henry the Woodmonger, occurs on the Great Roll of the Pipe for the 31 Hen. I. (London and Middlesex), and also in the Registrum de Clerkenwell,† as one of the earliest donors to the nunnery of Clerkenwell.

The circumstance of Henry Woodmonger's name appearing upon so ancient a process is also confirmatory of the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Hunter with regard to the true age of the Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I.

The process itself shows that Fleet Hithe was in the possession of Henry the Woodmonger (probably occupied as a wood-wharf); that the ships or barges belonging to the Dean and Chapter laden with stone were wont to unship their lading at that

* This is written hida in the original, but the *d* was constantly used long after the xon times for *th*. The monastery of Louth or Luth Park is constantly written Mon. de Parco Lude.

† MSS. Cott. Faustina, B. 11.

place; and that they sought to be quit of an ancient toll and custom exacted from them.

In all probability some of your intelligent readers may be able to inform me at what particular point on the stream the "Hithe" was situate,—whether at Fleet Bridge or Holborn Bridge, or at the locality where this river in later days is said to roll "its large tribute of dead dogs to Thames," viz. at the mouth of the river. Stowe is corroborated in his recital of the averment in the complaint made in Parliament, 1307, "That whereas in times

past the course of water, running at London under Oldeborne Bridge and Fleete Bridge into the Thames, had been of such breadth and depth, that ten or twelve ships (*naves*) at once, with merchandise, were wont to come to the foresaid Bridge of Fleete, and some of them to Oldeborne Bridge,"—by the words "*abi naves Sancti Pauli solent cum petra applicare*,"—which ships and vessels, laden with stone and Kentish rag for the repair of their church, must have drawn some depth of water.

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Proposed Scientific Commission to the East—Arctic Exploration—Exhibition of Educational Machinery—Schools of Art—Public Libraries and Museums—Scientific Societies of Liverpool—Medals of the Geographical and Astronomical Society—Burlington House—Surrey Archaeological Society—Sale of Antiquities—Sale of the Collections of George Arnold, esq., F.S.A.—Proposed Publication of the Faussett Collection—Opening to view of St. Paul's Cathedral—Statues of Stephenson and Dalton—Guildhall Monument of Wellington—Statue of George II. in Leicester-square—Monument to Chantrey—Foreign Statues—The University of Oxford—Booksellers' Provident Institution.

Some serious efforts have been making in influential quarters to induce our Government to imitate the excellent example of our new allies in sending forth to the East, under the protection of our expeditionary armies, some men of science, who may bring back with them conquests more permanent and more valuable than the transient glories of military success. It has been well remarked upon this occasion by our contemporary the Athenæum, that "Turkey is a land of unknown treasures. Gold-fields await the eye of the geologist. Imperial ruins invite the antiquary. The libraries of Broussa and Constantinople offer a wide and unexplored field to the historian and the classic. Every roadstead in the Black Sea, every reach of the Bosphorus, has its novelty for the geographer. Who, again, has exhausted the botany of the Crimea, the Caucasian coasts, or the shores of Anatolia? A commission well chosen—consisting, say, of a director, a historiographer, a marine painter, two geologists, two geographers, a literary antiquary, an architectural draughtsman, two botanists, and two or three photographers,—could not fail to bring back with them from the East a large accession to our knowledge." As a preliminary measure, a committee has been appointed by the Royal and some other of the leading scientific societies, consisting of Sir R. I. Murchison, Professor E. Forbes, Dr. Hooker, and others. They at once entered into communication with Lord Raglan, the

Commander of the Forces; who is understood to approve, to a certain extent, of the idea; but he sees difficulties, as a military man, in the way of the explorers. For the present, therefore, he thinks it better that science shall be left to itself, and that the armed force shall alone occupy attention. When, however, the army shall have been some little time in the field, and its destination shall be better known, the Commander of the Forces hopes that he will be able to further the views of the scientific Committee. This time, we trust, will soon arrive.

It appears that the Admiralty, without sanctioning any new Expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, have determined that such orders shall be issued to Sir E. Belcher as will empower him to continue the search for the missing Expedition for another year. The names of the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, contrary to the notice given by the Admiralty, are still retained in the "Navy List," and will remain there until the return of the searching ships. This change may be in some measure due to Lady Franklin, who has addressed a long and eloquent protest to the Admiralty against the removal of her husband's name from the Admiralty's books until all search for him terminates.

Next June the Society of Arts propose, in connexion with the many good works in furtherance of which their energies are now employed, to open a special *Exhibition of Educational Machinery*. The

idea is, to collect a series of models, plans, books, diagrams, and apparatus, which shall illustrate the actual practice of school teaching in the great States of Europe and America, so as to compare this with that prevailing in the United Kingdom and in some of our principal Colonies. Arrangements are already entered into which ensure success to the scheme. Lord Clarendon, as Foreign Secretary, and the Duke of Newcastle, as Minister for the Colonies, have given the plan their full support; and promises of cordial co-operation have been received from the Committee of Council on Education, the Department of Science and Art, the Irish Commissioners of Education, the National School Society, the British and Foreign School Society, and other bodies. Prince Albert shows his interest in the scheme by heading a subscription, to defray the necessary cost of collecting and exhibiting the models, with 100*l*.

The movement, which has its centre in the new Department of Science and Art at Marlborough House, advances steadily and prosperously. The people of Birmingham, Nottingham, and the Potteries, have severally organised their schools of design into *Schools of Art*, to be conducted on self-supporting principles. The Bristol school has outgrown its accommodation in six months. Bath, Carmarthen, Carlisle, and Dunfermline, are about to establish Schools of Art in their respective localities; and several other towns are only waiting until masters are certified as competent, in order to commence operations. In this latter list are such important places as Liverpool, Gloucester, Exeter, and Truro.

Mr. Ewart's Bill on *Public Libraries and Museums*, the object of which was to extend the operation of the Act of 1850, has been thrown out in the House of Commons by a vote of 88 to 85. The Government opposed the Bill on the ground that, although the working of the former Act was so far successful, sufficient time had not elapsed to afford experience for further legislation.

The literary and scientific inhabitants of *Liverpool* have been endeavouring lately to bring about a union of their four learned societies, with the view of diminishing the working expenses, and of being able to devote more of their funds to the legitimate purposes of their association. The four societies publishing "*Transactions*," are the Literary and Philosophical, the Polytechnic, the Architectural and Archaeological, and the Historic; and a committee of delegates was appointed from among them to report on their union. After a careful examination of the matter it was

recommended that the amalgamation of the Historic with the Literary and Philosophical Society is both practical and desirable. The union of the Polytechnic was recommended with some hesitation, and the Architectural, it was thought, should remain independent. On the meeting of the respective councils, the Literary and Philosophical Society, founded in 1812, and numbering about 140 members, adopted the report by a majority of more than three to one. The Historic Society, founded in 1848, and numbering 340 members, met and adopted the report unanimously. In both cases delegates were appointed again to sketch out a new code of laws, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary to carry out the details. The Polytechnic decided against amalgamation. It was founded in 1838, and has about 170 members, a large proportion of whom, though engaged as practical mechanics, and taking a warm interest in their own subjects, would not care for learning of a more general kind. The two former societies will be united at the close of the present session. If some such arrangement could be effected among the multitudinous ramifications of our metropolitan societies, it would probably promote their energies, as well as economise their resources.

At the last meeting of the *Royal Geographical Society*, the Founder's medal was presented to Admiral W. H. Smyth, F.R.S. for his able and all but exhaustive work on the Mediterranean Sea. The Patron's medal was assigned to Capt. McClure for his important discoveries in the Polar Sea.

The *Astronomical Society's* gold medal has been presented to Mr. Charles Rümker, for his long-continued observations, and especially for his catalogue of 12,000 stars.

Burlington House, in Piccadilly, has been purchased for the nation by the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, at the sum of 150,000*l*., and it is said that the noble family to whom it belonged have refused larger offers in their anxiety to preserve it from desecration. It is thereby prevented from passing into the hands of speculators, who were proposing to turn it into a sort of London Palais Royal. Years ago, in 1809, this mansion, one of the finest in London, was on the eve of destruction. A lease was obtained, and the building saved, by Lord George Cavendish. At length it has become public property,—and ere long the public will be able, we presume, to explore the marvels long hid behind the high wall which shuts out curious eyes. The use to which it is to be put is not, as yet, determined; but the uses are many which its central situa-

tion and capacious area are well adapted to serve. Possibly it will receive the learned societies who are dreading an expulsion from Somerset House, in consequence of the increasing demand for government offices, and who have been threatened with exile to Kensington Gore.

It is announced by the Secretaries of the proposed *Survey Archaeological Society* that its inaugural meeting will be held on the 10th of May, at the Bridge House Hotel, at the Surrey foot of London Bridge. A morning meeting, at one o'clock, will consist of members only; at an evening meeting, at seven, various papers will be read, and articles of antiquarian interest exhibited (which may be sent to the care of Charles Bridger, esq. Curator.) The chair will be taken by Henry Drummond, esq. M.P., F.R.S., Vice-President.

A valuable collection of *Works of Ancient Art* has been sold during the past month by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It included amphoræ, statuettes, bronzes, fibulæ, vases, masks, lachrymatories, cameos, Etruscan pottery, terracottas, gems, ancient jewellery, marbles, ivories, armour, marqueterie, mosaics, Venetian and German glass, and Raffaele and Faenza ware. Among the more curious specimens may be mentioned, a pair of Etruscan ear-rings formed of hollow ovals of flat beaten gold; an Etruscan bronze of a group of small figures witnessing an execution; a bronze trough from Xanthus, supposed to have been an incense burner; a bronze lamp from Cumæ, intended for suspension, ornamented with bosses of lion's heads; and an Etruscan vase, the bottom of which was formed by a wild beast's head and jaws. We may add to this list a small gold statuette of Cupid, and some ancient vases of semi-opaque Greek glass, found in a tomb at Ruvo, very pearly and iridescent from long corrosion; and some curious bracelets, bullæ, necklaces, and tirings of Greek workmanship. Of the luxurious fifteenth century work there were some rich instances. Of these, the best was a silver shrine, twenty-five inches high, containing a figure of St. John, and attended by cherubim, angels, children holding festoons, and decorated with fruit and flowers; and a baronial salt-cellar, surmounted by a figure of Fame, surrounded by Cupids riding on dolphins.

Mr. Phillips, of Bond-street, has been down to Ashby Lodge, near Daventry, in order to disperse by his hammer the valuable collection of *Pictures and Books collected by George Arnold*, esq. F.S.A. who died in 1806, and by his father and grandfather, and which were particularly noticed by Mr. Baker in his *History of Northamp-*

tonshire, vol. i. p. 247. There were 195 lots of pictures, among which the most remarkable were the following:—Portraits of George Arnold, esq. (grandfather of the above George), and his daughter, by Hogarth, painted in the house by that great English master; the former was sold for 31*l.* and the latter for 27*l.* 6*s.* and they were purchased by the Rev. Dr. Arnold, of Headington, near Oxford. A third picture attributed to Hogarth, and said to represent Miss Ray, or more probably Miss Emery, was sold for the higher sum of 71*l.* 18*s.* A portrait by Holbein of John Hales, founder of Coventry Free School, 1554, was sold for 51*l.* Martin de Vos, by himself, and his wife (the pair), 30*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Sir Thomas Mayerne, M.D. (by Rubens?) 16*l.* 16*s.* Death of Seneca, by Vanduyck, 37*l.* 8*s.* Continnence of Scipio, by Paduanino, 15*l.* 5*s.* Danae, by Gentileschi, 25*l.* 4*s.* Conversion of St. Paul, by Diepenbeck, 17*l.* 17*s.* The Last Judgment, by Rubens, 21*l.* Game Cock and Fowls, by Hondecoeter, 17*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* King William III. and Queen Mary going in state to Parliament through the old Horse-Guards, by Old Wyck, 14*l.* A View of Ashby Lodge, by G. Barrett, 2*l.* 2*s.*—Two days' sale of Books followed on the 21st and 22d April. The collection consisted of upwards of 5,000 volumes, and was particularly rich in Natural History, Numismatics, and old Chronicles, and more particularly in English Topography, among which were—Nichols's *Leicestershire*, large paper, 84*l.*; Hutchins's *Dorsetshire*, 2d edit. large paper, 81*l.*; Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, 20*l.*; and most of the other County Histories at equally good prices. Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, 3 vols. 56*l.* 14*s.* Among the chronicles were, Froissart's *Chronicle* in English, 1553, 25*l.*; Caxton's *Chronicle* by Wynken de Worde, 18*l.*

Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, the purchaser of the much talked of *Faussett Collection of Saxon Antiquities* from the Kentish tumuli, has resolved to publish a handsome quarto volume of the manuscript accounts of the opening of the barrows, and of the discoveries made in them, to be edited, with copious foot-notes, by Mr. C. Roach Smith. The objects, as our readers know, consist chiefly of weapons, jewellery, and personal ornaments, implements and utensils, coins, pottery, glass, and vases; and the circumstances under which all these were discovered are minutely described in the diaries of Mr. Faussett. Among the personal ornaments the gold brooches, set with precious stones and filagree, which are of the highest interest as specimens of the artistic skill of our ancestors, are to be engraved and painted in fac-simile in colours, and it is

proposed to represent numerous other objects by engravings and woodcuts. Some landscape views are also to be inserted of the localities in which the remains were found. The subscription is only two guineas.

Some of the most tasteful of the architects of London have been endeavouring to perpetuate the very excellent view of the *Cathedral Church of St. Paul's* which is opened at the junction of the new street at the south-east side of the Churchyard. It is much to be feared that this hitherto unrivalled view will be again blocked up by some of the colossal warehouses which are now so much the fashion; but, should the architects prove successful, the area will form one of the finest openings in the metropolis, and one which would be most appropriately ornamented by a statue of Sir Christopher Wren, on the scene of his greatest triumph.

Mr. Baily's statue of *George Stephenson* has been erected in the great hall of the Euston-square Station. It is a commanding work, and in the purest taste. It confronts the spectator with a meditative mien, as though pondering over the mighty and mysterious power the genius of the engineer so largely helped to call into existence. Its aspect is massive and grand, and the likeness perfectly retained.

The total subscriptions for erecting a memorial to the memory of *Dr. Dalton*, author of the atomic theory, have at length reached 5,312*l.*, of which 1,175*l.* is to be expended upon a bronze statue to be placed in front of the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, and 4,135*l.* in founding scholarships and prizes in the new Owens College, Manchester. Of the last sum, 2,500*l.* is to be invested in perpetual corporation bonds at four per cent., realising 50*l.* per annum for each of two scholarships in chemistry; 1,250*l.* is to be invested for two mathematical scholarships, realising 25*l.* per annum for each; and 375*l.* similarly invested is to give an annual prize of 15*l.* in natural history. Mr. Theed is to copy in bronze the statue already carved in marble.

The monument to be erected by the City of London to the *Duke of Wellington* has been given to Mr. John Bell. It is to be erected in Guildhall, and will form an appropriate companion to the memorial of Nelson.

Meanwhile, an extraordinary story has been revealed by an inquiry in the House of Commons, as to the fate of the statue of *George the Second* which stood in the area of Leicester Square. It is stated by Sir William Molesworth that when Mr. Wyld erected his Great Globe, this statue was

found to be merely of lead, filled with clay, and was consequently carted away, "with other rubbish!" A history of public statues would be one of the "curiosities of literature."

A monument, but not of sculpture, has been erected to the memory of our once greatest sculptor, *Sir Francis Chantrey*, at his native village of Norton near Sheffield. It is an obelisk of Cornwall granite, twenty-one feet ten inches high, in one block, surmounting a base of the same material, erected on Norton Green. The base is three feet high; it weighs upwards of nine tons, and the shaft nearly as much. The foundation is a solid square of masonry, twenty-five tons having been used in its construction. The design—a plain shaft on three steps—was furnished by Mr. Hardwick, R.A., and one word only, the name of CHANTREY, is graven in the stone. The principal promoter of this monument has been the Rev. H. Pearson, the Vicar of Norton.

An iron statue of *William the Second, King of Holland*, has been erected at the Hague. The king wears the uniform of a general, and the hands are raised as in the attitude of addressing an audience.

In Freiburg a monument has been completed to celebrate the memory of *Berthold Schwarz*, the monk who has the reputation of having discovered, in 1340, gunpowder, and in 1354 lost his life by an explosion in the pursuit of his investigations. The monument consists of an octagonal basin, in the centre of which rises a column, out of which flow four streams of water. The column serves as a pedestal to a statue of Schwarz, hewn out of grey stone by Knittel, the Freiburg sculptor.

The ministerial scheme for regulating the government of the *University of Oxford* passed its second reading in the House of Commons on the 7th April without a division. Dean Ireland's Scholarship for the advancement of classical taste and learning has been awarded to Mr. William Lambert Newman, Scholar of Balliol College; and the Hertford (Latin) Scholarship to Mr. F. B. M. Montgomerie, Commoner of the same college. The former had obtained the Hertford Latin Scholarship, and the latter one of the open Craven Scholarships.

The Annual Report of the *Booksellers' Provident Institution*, which has just been issued to the 520 members, states that, during the year, 18 members and 13 widows of members have received assistance from the funds to the amount of 624*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The amount of capital invested up to the present time is 20,904*l.*

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Ancient Gothic Churches: their Proportions and Chromatics. Part III. By William Pettit Griffith, Architect, F.S.A. &c. 4to.—Architectural Botany. By the same, 4to. (with many Plates.)—The main object of Mr. Griffith's professional works, which have already attained considerable circulation and approval, is to show that the true principles of architectural design are based upon natural forms; and that the early architects derived their proportions from the same source. Amongst many quotations which he makes in support of the conclusion that certain fixed rules of proportion were maintained in the middle ages, is a remarkable passage relative to the dome of Sienna, upon which a commission of architects in the year 1321 reported, "That the new work ought not to proceed any further, because, if completed as it had been begun, it would not have that measure in length, breadth, and height, *which the rules for a church require.*" This decision obviously applied to certain settled rules, which, though they are not preserved in writing, may probably be deduced from the examination and study of existing monuments of mediæval art.

The Rev. Mr. Kerrich, in an elaborate paper contained in the 19th volume of the *Archæologia*, (1821,) enlarged on the use of "the mysterious figure called the vesica piscis, in the architecture of the Middle Ages." Mr. Griffith maintains that the oval figure so called is but the *shell*, whilst the equilateral triangle is the *kernel* of the architectural nut, and to that figure must we look for all the potent effects of just proportions. It was this form, as he suggests, which dictated the general proportions, both in plan and elevation, of all the finest churches of the mediæval ages. At the same time, the square and the pentagon were found very useful in certain portions of the design. The chapter-houses of Wells, York, and Salisbury Cathedrals, and of Westminster Abbey, are proportioned by two conjoint squares forming an octagon; and those of Lincoln, Worcester, and others, by two conjoint pentagons, forming a decagon. Mr. Griffith has exemplified his ideas upon the ground-plans of many of the finest and most remarkable churches in this country. Then, as regards the minor details, it has been justly remarked that architectural forms were applied to every kind of mediæval ornamentation. Not only the interior or fixed furniture of buildings, but also those which were called moveables, in-

cluding plate and the garniture of the festive board, and even personal costume, partook of this characteristic; and it was usually produced by the multiplication of regular geometrical figures, in conformity to which the artist modelled his patterns of foliage and other objects derived from nature.

The latter portion of Mr. Griffith's last publication (and which is sold separately) is devoted to this subject: and under the title of "*Architectural Botany*" he sets forth, *secundum artem*, the geometrical distribution of foliage, flowers, fruit, &c. which he exemplifies in twenty original designs adopted from the vegetable kingdom.

An Eight Weeks' Journal in Norway, &c. in 1852. By Sir C. Anderson, Bart. Post 8vo.—The author of this pleasant and interesting volume has twice visited Sweden and Norway, first in 1829 and again in 1852. The present volume is the substance of his journal during the latter tour; in the course of which his attention was alive not only to the natural beauties and scenery of those countries, which have been described by other hands, but more particularly to the ecclesiastical architecture, of which he presents his readers with sundry "rough outlines," sketched with the anastatic pencil. His descriptions of some of the old stone churches in Norway will lead the architectural antiquary to compare them with the most ancient structures of that class on the eastern side of England: of which he remarks, that "It is probable that buildings attributed to the Saxons, on the eastern side of England, are the works of the Scandinavians whilst they had rule, and the cities of York and Lincoln, and the towns of Nottingham, Leicester, Stamford, and Derby were Danish burghs." (p. 18.)

One of the most remarkable of these churches is that of Aggershuus or Akkars, at Christiania, said to have been built by king Olaf, the saint, and still the cathedral church of one of the four dioceses of Norway; of this Sir Charles Anderson gives various sketches and a ground-plan.

"At Granvold are two curious stone churches in one churchyard; the smaller roofless, having been fired by lightning; said to have been built by two sisters, which is probable, the naves of both being of the same style. The large church, now in use, is much like Akkars church, but handsomer; the tower has been carried up, and forms a square belfry at the inter-

section of the nave and chancel. The base of this tower and that of Akkars resemble that of the old tower of Stow in Lincolnshire. On the west side of the tower are two circular apertures, very similar to those found at Stow, and supposed to have been the old belfry windows; three more are also seen in the gable of the west front. The vaulting of the aisles is early and rude, that of the nave early-pointed, as also the chancel."

At another place the traveller was again reminded of the ancient church of Stow:—"The church of Sijdre consists of nave and chancel of stone, rudely built. Measured one stone in the wall, six feet long by one and a half thick; the wall of the nave about twenty feet high. There is a round-headed door on the north side, the sides of which are eight feet to the spring of the arch, which is composed of three large stones. It is like the door in the north transept at Stow. The windows on the north side of the nave very rude, being mere slits, with one stone laid over, hollowed to form the top."

"Oddernes church is a stone building, with a wooden spire. The only ancient part is an apse at the east end, much like that of Akkars, but smaller. A rune stone, about ten feet high, by two feet wide, and three inches and a half thick, stands in the churchyard; another stone without runes lies in the grass below. The large letters on the broad side are so worn as to be illegible. I copied those on the edge, and Professor M——h of Christiania read them off at once thus, *Arindr geirdi kirka dusa gressur Oleifs hins hals eodals sin*, 'Eyrind made this church, godson of Olaf the saint, on his estate *adal*;' and if the godson built this church, why should not the godfather have built the church of Akkars?"

The wooden churches of Norway are also in their way most remarkable, particularly from the manner in which their sculptured features imitate those of stone. A large and most grotesque one at Borgund is represented in one of Sir Charles Anderson's sketches, and is described as seen: "It is seated below the small *aga*, on a flowery meadow-side, close the river, and backed by lofty hills, —and with birch and rock; a *fos* pours on the mountain close by. The bell-tower, also of wood, stands close by the churchyard. Both are nearly as perfect as when they were built, five or six hundred years ago, for they cannot be of later date than 1300. The church has a Norman arcade or cloister running all round, over the doorways, which open out from the nave, which has side aisles, a and arched roof. The chancel

and apse are surmounted by a wooden cupola, in shape like that at Tronhem cathedral; the walls, roof, and pagoda-shaped pinnacle at the top, are covered with wooden shingles, lapping over each other, and shaped like the leaves of an artichoke, but longer and more pointed. It is pitched over, of a reddish colour, and the wood seems in good preservation. The west door is very elaborate, the others less so. Foliage, serpents, and dragons interlacing form the chief ornaments; and the boldness of the execution equals that of early-English work. The pillars are carried up to the roof, as would naturally be the case in a timber construction, and the arches and triforium are pieced on. So also must have been the capitals of the pillars, which are gone. Several of the carved brackets supporting the ribs of the roof still remain. The church may be about eighty or ninety feet long. The nave is divided from the chancel by three arches and a screen. Above the centre arch, in the triforium, is the wooden model of a church with a spire, probably a reliquary or *feretrum*. Behind it, in the roof over the chancel, is a stuffed rein-deer, about which I could make out nothing. . . . One can best see at the eastern end how the whole building is framed, upon a base of stone, laid together without cement, as the foundations of the *sæters** are now. The pillars of the south door have grotesque animals on the capitals, and end below in monsters' heads—somewhat Lombardic in character. The gables of the nave and pinnacle terminate in dragon-heads, and a pattern of open work runs along the ridge. All the other points, canopies over the small square windows, and belfry gables, are surmounted each with a small cross. The belfry has an arcade round it, where the bells hang, of the same character as that running round the church, and they appear to be coeval. Of the bells one only is ancient, having the words *✠ SANCTUS LAURENCIUS* in old letters. The wood used in these curious buildings is pine, which must have been brought from below, for birch and aspen are the only trees in this valley."

Sir Charles Anderson adds that Hitterdahl church, in Telemarken, is the only building he has heard of at all similar to Borgund, and it has been modernized inside; but that it is very possible, that there may yet exist other churches of the character in the valleys which have not hitherto been visited by explorers. We find Mr. Forrester in "Norway and its Scenery," which we shall presently

* The *sæters* in Norway are the temporary or outlying farm-steads.

proceed to notice,) noticing Hitterdahl as the best specimen of its class, though we do not perceive that he describes any others, and only mentions that of Borgund slightly. He gives as the generic character of the ancient Norwegian churches that "They are built of pine timber, notwithstanding which the general effect is massive. The details are elaborate; rounded apses to the chancels, transepts, chapels and porches, exterior cloistered galleries, lofty spires or cupolas, all richly ornamented with encircled crosses on the gables, and dragons' heads carved in bold relief projecting from the angles, break the general outline with picturesque variety." This description answers closely to Borgund, and we presume entirely to Hitterdahl: but it is singular that only one such church should have met the eye of either traveller.

Norway and its Scenery: comprising the Journal of a Tour by Edward Price, Esq. with considerable additions; and a Road-Book for Tourists, with hints to Anglers and Sportsmen. Edited and Compiled by Thomas Forester, Esq. A.M. author of "Norway in 1848-49," &c. (Bohn's Illustrated Library.) 12mo.—We had written the preceding review, and laid down Sir Charles Anderson's book, before we took up the very agreeable and exceedingly complete volume now before us: which is, in fact, a summary of all that previous tourists have published on Norway and its wild and magnificent scenery. The foundation of the book is the tour written by Mr. Price, and published in 1834 with twenty-one plates, which Mr. Bohn now so cheaply reproduces. Mr. Price's tour, which, having merely the objects of a landscape-painter, was naturally partial, is supplied in its defects by information drawn from various other authors. Of all these Mr. Forester gives a full account in his introductory chapter, in which he describes the successive tours made by English and some continental tourists. The first English publication which gave any account of Norwegian scenery was by Mary Woollstonecraft, afterwards Mrs. Godwin, who made a short residence upon the coast in the year 1795. Next follow the well-known Travels of Dr. Clarke, not published until 1819, ten years after he was in Norway; the only intervening publication being some views made by an artist named Edy, some time before 1815. Captain, afterwards Sir A. De Capell Brooke, was the first English tourist that accomplished the journey to the northern extremity of the European continent; his Travels were published in 1822. Mr. Price's excursion

took place in 1826; and the year after he was followed by Mr. H. D. Inglis, who published first under the *nom de voyage* of Derwent Conway, and afterwards under his proper name. In 1827 and 1828 the Rev. Robert Everest accomplished the most extensive tour in Norway yet performed by any English traveller; its results were published in 1829. He was followed in 1830 by Mr. C. B. Elliot, and in 1834 by Mr. John Barrow, who both also favoured the world with the result of their observations. In 1835 Lieut. W. H. Breton, R.N. published "Scandinavian Sketches;" in 1836 appeared a "Journal of a Residence in Norway," by Samuel Laing, esq. 1834 to 1836; and in 1840 "Norway and the Norwegians," by R. G. Latham, esq. In 1847 Mr. Forester and Lieut. (now Capt.) Biddulph, R. Art. planned a series of excursions through unfrequented parts of Norway, which they achieved during the two following years, and which are fully described in Mr. Forester's own volume of Travels. Besides these works, of which Mr. Forester renders a full account, he alludes to Mr. Belton's "Two Summers in Norway," in which salmon-fishing is cleverly treated, and to a book by Mr. Lloyd, who, as far as bear-killing goes, is the Gordon Cumming of the Norwegian wilds; and, among the landscape painters, to Danby, West of Bristol, John William Edy, Colonel Skiöldebrand, Viscount Adalbert de Beaumont, and, last, the Rev. Alfred Smith, whose "Sketches in Norway" were published in 1847. From such materials, reviewed in no hasty spirit, but rather digested in the course of actual use and consumption, Mr. Forester has compiled the very excellent manual before us, which, while it supplies (in its second chapter) practical suggestions to embryo travellers, and a descriptive series of routes for the whole country, can only be compared to some of the best of Murray's Continental Handbooks, as presenting an epitome of every branch of information requisite to the attainment of the proper advantages and pleasures of travel, the mitigation of its inconveniences, and the greatest economy of time and personal fatigue.

Antiquities of Shropshire. By the Rev. R. W. Eyton, Rector of Rylton. Parts I. to III. Royal 8vo.—The present age has not been very prolific in that important class of publications—County Histories, and such publications of this kind as have appeared latterly have been mostly of a pictorial or popular character. In fact a *bonâ fide* county history is a very laborious undertaking, sufficient to exhaust the zeal of a man's life. His materials are

very far from being ready at hand, for he has to wade through centuries of public records, to dig to light through public and private collections for manuscript or other documents, and he has to seek up local records in great variety and almost immensity. The materials thus collected require great local knowledge, no little talent, and a further supply of patience, to render them available; and when the work is at last completed, there are so few persons who really appreciate it, that the author may term himself unusually fortunate, if, in raising for himself an honourable memorial, he escapes a considerable pecuniary loss. Such are the difficulties which a county historian has generally to encounter, and it requires courage as well as zeal to face them. By restricting his field within certain historical limits, Mr. Eytton has abridged the actual labour of such a work considerably, but at the same time, he has chosen that period during which the materials are most disjointed and imperfect, and therefore the most troublesome to deal with. We need hardly observe that the twelfth and thirteenth centuries form the most interesting and important period of our local annals. Mr. Eytton confines himself mainly to the interval which elapsed between the Norman Conquest and the death of Henry III. or, in other words, he has undertaken the territorial history of the county from the distribution of the lands as it appears in the Domesday Survey to that which we find in the Hundred Rolls. At the former period, nearly the whole county of Shrop formed the princely palatinate of the Norman Earl Roger de Montgomery, and was parcelled out, under him, to a number of subordinate chieftains. In the long series of intestine struggles which occurred during the two centuries that followed the death of the Conqueror, the border landholders had been especially active, and the work of attainer and confiscation, independent of other causes, had produced a great revolution, not only in the possession of the land, but in the character of the tenure. Mr. Eytton has, we think judiciously, unless he could undertake the whole, relinquished the tamer process of tracing the memorial possessions from father to son, or through the process of intermarriage, or exchange, or sale, which fills up mainly the period since the thirteenth century, to devote himself entirely to that more stirring period when the change of landlords was more frequently decided by the fortune of the sword.

We are told in the prospectus, that "Mr. Eytton's *'Antiquities of Shropshire'*" is to form five volumes, each consisting of 7 parts. Of these twenty parts, we

have three before us, containing a great part of the Norman hundred of Alnoddestre, which included almost a quarter of the modern county, and upon these we may safely give an opinion on the manner in which the author is performing his task. He seems to us to have examined and appreciated the original materials most carefully and conscientiously. The statement of Domesday Book with regard to each manor is explained and compared with its subsequent condition, and the various changes and other circumstances connected with it are detailed with as much precision as the materials will allow. Mr. Eytton's style is simple and concise, yet, at the same time, it is much more attractive than that in which such works are too often written, and, in spite of the natural dryness of the subject, when we once take it into our hands, we are led on from page to page with a certain degree of interest created by the book itself. Nor does the author, in tracing the Shropshire lands from one generation to another, ever let slip an opportunity of treating us with notices of curious customs or striking touches of contemporary manners or individual character. Many too are the instances we meet with of acts of violence and injustice by the stronger landholders against the weaker. As an example, we may state that one of these, Thomas Corbet, of Tasley, no doubt one of the proud landholders of his day, lay at the same time under prosecution for encroachments upon the rights of the Crown and for using violent injustice in regard to an inferior landowner; and in the latter case, the local court, without fairly investigating the cause, assigned the right to the stronger party, but its judgment was reversed in the King's court. The following is the brief report of proceedings in the latter.

"Richard de Prestone complaineth of Thomas Corbet, of Tasley, for that on the day of the Intervention of the Holy Cross, in the eighteenth year of the King 'Edw. I., he seized or caused to be seized by Peter de Tasley, his servant, in Morfield, sixteen ewe sheep of 62s. value, and eleven wethers of 22s. value, and still unjustly detains the same, whereby said Richard says that he is damaged to the extent of 100*l.* and therefore he produceth witnesses (*testes*), &c. The same Richard de Prestone complaineth of William Crasset, that on Wednesday in feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, in the King's nineteenth year, he took two of said Richard's cows, of 20*l.* value, and one heifer of half a merk value, and caused them to be driven to the manor of Thomas Corbet de Tasley, at Adlee (Hadley), and there detains them;

whereby he (Richard) hath damage of 40s. and thereof he produceth witnesses.

"And Thomas Corbet and William Crasset appear, and deny the violence and injury, &c. And Thomas Corbet saith that the sheep belonged to Richard Fitz-Thomas, his villain; and that he seized them as his own proper chattels, and in his own demesne, as he was well entitled to do. And hereof he puts himself upon the country (a jury), and Richard de Preston likewise (puts himself).

"And William Crasset saith that Richard de Preston impleaded the aforesaid Thomas Corbet in the county (court) for unjust seizure of said cows and heifer, and the result was that they were adjudged to Thomas Corbet as chattels of Richard Fitz-Thomas, his villain; and that under that decision he (William), as the king's bailiff, and by order of the sheriff, seized them and delivered them to Thomas Corbet.

(The sentence.) "Because William Crasset acknowledges the seizure, and now shows no warrant whereby he could have any authority to seize the said beasts or deliver them to Thomas Corbet, it is decreed that Richard de Preston do recover the cows and heifer, as against William Crasset, and his damages, which are taxed at two merks. And let William Crasset be kept in custody.

"And as to the sheep, (the jurors find that) they were Richard Fitz-Thomas's, and given by him into charge of Richard de Preston, and Thomas Corbet took them, the said Thomas not being seized of Richard Fitz-Thomas as of a villain by whom he could claim to appropriate sheep as his own proper chattels. And because it is found by the jury that Thomas Corbet seized them, &c. out of his demesne, &c., although they were Richard Fitz-Thomas's, of whom he was not possessed, as of a villain, it is decreed that Richard recover the sheep and his damages, which are taxed by the jury at 30s., against said Thomas Corbet. And Thomas Corbet is in misericordia."

The clergy, in these respects, were quite as overbearing as the laity, and they managed often to exercise oppression with even greater impunity. A case of this kind occurs in the chapel of Aston Eyre, as laid open by certain charters in the Salop cartulary analysed by Mr. Eyton, who remarks on them:—

"I have been particular to give at some length the contents of these successive charters, lest the injustice which they imply should escape identification. A benevolent layman founds and endows a church; a pious bishop consecrates it. It happens to be a district where a great abbey claims a prescriptive parochial jurisdiction, but by no means taxes itself with

such a cure of souls as would necessitate the foundation of more churches. In process of time, the said abbey not only appropriates part of the endowment of the district church, but claims a right of presentment to the residue. The founder's heir remonstrates or contests the matter. The diocesan bishop is the judge. He awards the right of advowson to the abbey, his expectation being that he himself shall nominate to the existing vacancy. Wicked as was the fiscal element of Henry the Eighth's Reformation, truly it was, in its very wickedness, but a measure of retribution! The Church which had robbed and cheated was in turn plundered."

These extracts relate to matters of more general interest, and are scattered here and there through the pages of Mr. Eyton's book, which of course is one, as to its general design, of local interest, and one which we doubt not every gentleman's library in the county will possess. Hitherto, Shropshire has really possessed no county history at all, but we can safely say, from an examination of these three parts, that, in the limits which Mr. Eyton has taken, it will now possess one deserving to rank with the very best works of the kind.

Before we close our notice, we must say a word on Mr. Eyton's illustrations. He has had no intention of producing a popular work, and much less a pictorial one, and our readers must not suppose by the title that he intended to enter much into what is more especially designated the "archæology" of the county. But there is one class of monumental antiquities which belong rather more particularly to his subject, as he has taken it, and those are the remains of Norman architecture, the memorials, indeed, of many of the manorial proprietors whose history occupies his pen. Each number contains three very fine engravings on wood, from drawings by the Rev. J. L. Petit. The subjects of those already published are, a view of the church of Upton Cressett; the Norman chancel of Quatford; the south chancel door at Morville; the curiously sculptured doorway head, or tympanum, of Aston Eyre church; architectural details from Morville; the sculptured Norman fonts at Morville and Upton Cressett; and incised slabs at Quatford.

Armenia: a Year at Erzeroum, and on the Frontiers of Russia, Turkey, and Persia. By the Hon. Robert Curzon.—The object of Mr. Curzon's year's residence in Armenia is briefly detailed in his preface. The border tribes, on the confines of Turkey and Persia, from Mount Ararat to the Western Euphrates, have almost from time immemorial been the

terror and scourge of travellers and merchants. The Koords, headed by certain Rob Roys of their own, pillage the unfortunate caravans without mercy, and are greatly facilitated in their work by the severe climate and the nature of the country, for months in every year buried in snow.

Turkey and Persia, alike annoyed by these banded incorrigible tribes, requested in 1842 the aid of England and her present enemy, the Czar, in forming a district line of border between their respective countries; to be followed by a treaty of alliance, by means of which each power might give fair notice to the barbarian Koords, that, if forays were undertaken, it must be entirely on their own account, and not, as heretofore, on the pretence that what was disagreeable to Turkey would be well pleasing to Persia, and *vice versa*. They were, in short, to be put in their proper position as robbers and outlaws, disclaimed by both parties; and a conference between a Turkish, a Persian, a Russian, and an English Commissioner was appointed to beat the bounds, and thus to tranquilize the country.

A broad belt of land between Persia and Turkey being considered as neutral ground, the difficulty was complicated by the claims of some of the tribes inhabiting it, and it was necessary to take the evidence of the local chieftains; meantime, Col. Williams, the English Commissioner, falling ill, Mr. Curzon, at that time Secretary to Sir Stratford Canning, took his place. Afterwards Col. Williams recovered, and, from his closer and more lengthened researches into the history and peculiarities of these regions, Mr. Curzon authorises us to expect a far more valuable volume than his own.

We are glad to look forward to this: for Mr. Curzon's book, though lively and clever, is rather disappointing. The tone is flashy, and the survey superficial. It is not matter of congratulation when a writer gets the habit of dealing with great crimes and abominable criminals jestingly. Imperceptibly, perhaps, Mr. Curzon has fallen into this, from a residence among specimens of humanity, combining just that amount of barbarism, with some of the accidents of civilization, which tickle the risible faculties of a merry-hearted man. But jesting on such monsters as one hears of in these pages is, to say the least, in bad taste.

Still, to be fair to Mr. Curzon,—his mission dates back more than ten years; looking at the past through the intervening period, he has acquired a fixed habit probably of viewing the barbaric phase of man as one of the necessary stages of his course, and the details he gives, in as far they were witnessed by, or faithfully

reported to him on the spot, have an interest for us at this time on which he does well to calculate. We, however, like him best on his own subject, the invaluable treasures still existing in Armenia of the MS. kind, and regret exceedingly that illness prevented his visiting the patriarchal Monastery of Etchmiazin, where, he believes, nearly 2,000 MSS. yet remain unknown, or little known, "unless," he says, "within these few years they have been examined by any Russian antiquary. No other traveller," adds Mr. Curzon, "has been there who was competent to overlook a dusty library, so as to give any idea, not of what there is, but even of what it may be likely to contain."

What might appear rash in this assertion is explained by the remark, that, in order to seize on these treasures, or form an accurate general notion of their existence, requires a peculiarly cultivated habit of observation; a mere student of ancient MSS. would require time, and would lose by delay what it is absolutely necessary to snatch almost on the wing. A practised eye and quick hand will seize in a moment what is of value, and this, remembering what we have read of the jealousy of the ignorant keepers of these treasures, is an argument of no little weight in favour of a quick-sighted gentleman, who will have made his bargain, while a slow professor is sweeping the cobwebs from these dusty records.

Any way, we should like to have a few more of them exposed to learned and leisurely examination here. Our Bodleian Library has about 20 volumes, the British Museum not more, if so many; the Royal Library at Paris about 200. Of private collections there are few. Mr. Curzon himself has about 12, of which he describes two as splendid specimens. In the Convent of St. Lazaro, at Venice, there are great treasures. About 1,200 Armenian MSS. are not only stored there, but their value is appreciated, and good use made of them by their possessors. Among them are three copies of the Gospels, and one Ritual written in uncial letters, besides six or seven richly illuminated copies of the Scriptures.

The Wanderings of Persiles and Sigismunda. A Northern Story. By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.—We spoke at such length of this volume in our March number that little remains to be added, save the expression of our commendation touching the way in which the translator's work has been effected. The task involved was by no means a slight one. A modern Spanish farce presents few difficulties, even to a student who has not made much progress in the language; but it is quite

another matter with an idiomatical work by Cervantes. Difficult as the task must have been, it has been most gracefully accomplished, and the record of the wanderings of the marvellous pair reads like an old chronicle penned by an old English author, whose elaborate care was only surpassed by the fire of his imagination. We think the story is improved by its being broken up into individual histories; it is just such a wild and wondrous romance as this that gains by such an arrangement. We have spoken of such of its details as do considerable violence to truth and probability, but those are not more beyond fact and possibility than are many of the details in the Monte Christo and the Pauline of Dumas. If Cervantes was occasionally extravagant, it was doubtless because he chose to be so. That he could be truthful and natural we all know; but, if proof of the same were needed, it would only be necessary to point to the brief, too brief, introduction to the Wanderings. It is really a marvel in its way. It is little to say of it that it has the picturesque facility of Sterne; it is a picture entirely original in subject as in treatment; so thoroughly graphic that every accessory in it not only clearly presents itself to the eye but clings to the memory. Thus, for instance, we not only admire the sick author, the student, and the mules, but we also admire the care with which honest Miguel is made to look almost defiant against the sickness that so mercilessly deprives him of the wine-cup. So again with the student, he is already more familiar to us than the Don Basilio whom we have seen so many scores of times in *Il Barbiere*. And not only the student, but his bands, those troublesome bands that never would set properly, and that were always getting awry! Let young authors study this introduction alone, and they will find their account in so doing. What an artist was he who was so cunning in word-painting, when he worked even in the very shadow of that Death by whom he was so soon afterwards stricken down!

M. Minucii Felicis Octavius. Edited by H. A. Holden, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. xl. 260.—This volume is edited for the Cambridge University Press. The editor, who is Classical Lecturer of Trinity College, has also published an expurgated *Aristophanes*. His object in supervising the republication of *Minucius Felix* is to have the *Octavius* used in our schools and universities "as a substitute for some Pagan writer of inferior claims," and as an introduction to the other Christian Apologists. As this edition is designed for younger students, explanatory notes

are given, and illustrations introduced from authors of the nearest age, "more especially from Tertullian, whose apologetic treatise is in itself a commentary upon our dialogue." (p. viii.) Not that Mr. Holden considers Tertullian as the later writer; on the contrary he regards *Minucius* as the copyist, and the *Apology* as "the production of an original mind, called for by the exigency of the times, and stamped with a peculiar character of its own." (xx.) But for questions concerning the literary history of the *Octavius*, the reader must consult the Introduction, in which they are fully examined, and the Dissertation of *Balduinus* (*Baudouin*) which is prefixed to the text. Before the time of *Adrian Junius* this work was considered as the eighth book of *Arnobius Adversus Gentes*, owing to its title being misunderstood, and was first published as such with *Arnobius* at Rome in 1542. *Harles*, who mentions this fact, gives this character of the dialogue: "In illo libello . . . *Minucius causam Christianorum, si eum cum ceteris scriptoribus ecclesiasticis comparas, eleganter defendit. Sed in dictione modisque loquendi et forma dialogi, non minus quam in refutandis a vero Dei cultu alienorum erroribus, desiderabis sensum pulcri rectique, et iudicii acumen.*" (*Notitia Latina*, p. 217.) 2. *M. Nodier*, in his "*Bibliothèque Sacrée*" (1826), which is founded on *Dr. Harwood's Notices of Editions of the Fathers*, says: "Le style de cet écrivain, d'ailleurs plein de solidité et de savoir, est extrêmement élégant; et c'est peut-être l'excès de cette parure inusitée dans les livres austères des premiers Chrétiens, qui a fait dire à certains critiques modernes que le fameux dialogue de *Minutius* étoit moins l'ouvrage d'un théologien qui a profondément étudié les matières sérieuses dont il s'occupe, que celui d'un homme du monde qui exerce à plaisir son imagination sur une matière donnée." (p. 158-9.) 3. *M. Beugnot*, in his *Prize "Histoire de la Destruction du Paganisme en Occident"* (1835), speaks more favourably, and probably from greater knowledge. "*Minutius Félix, avocat distingué, voulut rendre populaire le procès religieux qui se débattait au tribunal de l'empire romain. Dans un dialogue intitulé Octavius il mit en scène un païen et un chrétien qui exposent et discutent avec beaucoup de clarté, de calme et de science les grandes questions qui dans ce temps préoccupaient tous les esprits sérieux. Les chrétiens exprimèrent le regret que Minutius Félix n'eût pas dévoué sa vie entière à la défense d'une religion qui déjà lui devait beaucoup.*" (vol. i. p. 119-120.) And after justly observing that

the Pagans shrank from a literary contest, he says the Christians were forced to introduce an imaginary heathen disputant in their polemical writings; adding, "l'Octavius de Minutius Félix en fournit la preuve." * (p. 166.) 4. Dr. Adam Clarke, in his "Ecclesiastical Literature," calls it "a learned and eloquent defence of the Christian religion," or rather "a confutation of idolatry, an assertion of God's general and particular Providence, and a refutation of the absurd and abominable calumnies urged against the Christians." (i. 155.) 5. Mr. Riddle, in his "Ecclesiastical Antiquities," sums up an analysis of it by saying, "This treatise, in short, contains a well-condensed statement of the arguments for and against Christianity which were current at the beginning of the third century." (p. 76-7.)

The editor has given Lindner's Latin analysis, and a marginal one of his own in English. There are also "copious Indices," but the general one omits the celebrated passages on images, x. 2, xxix. 7, xxxii. 1. The editor writes Rigaut for Rigault, and neglects to translate the name of Heraldus (Herauld). But these are minor blemishes, which will probably disappear in the next edition; nor should we omit to mention, that as there is only one known MS. of Minucius (at Paris) he has carefully examined it. The treatise of Cyprian, *De Vanitate Idolorum*, which is partly an abridgement of the Octavius, is appropriately appended, from the text of Routh, with a few alterations.

The Comedies of Aristophanes. A literal translation. By W. J. Hickie. Post 8vo, 2 vols. (Bohn's Classical Library.)—We are not very partial to prose translations of poets, but as there will always be students who are glad to have the use of them, the demand (in the language of political economists) will insure a supply. The text adopted is that of Dindorf, as revised for Didot's last edition. The translator aims at rendering his author as closely, as the idioms of the two languages allow, excepting in passages that are extremely offensive. Unfortunately, this is a distinguishing feature in Aristophanes, and Harles concludes a long paragraph on his abilities, by saying "dicacitate, sermonisque acerbitate ac petulantia omnes fere vicit, legesque æquitatis et decori . . . pudorisque, et præter mores reliqua præcepta, Comici præscripta, sæpe migravit."

* In quoting this elaborate work of M. Beugnot's we do not mean to express qualified praise of it, for in the latter on he shows the ecclesiastical parody plainly.

(Lit. Gr. p. 122.) His character is well expressed by Cicero in a few words, "Facetissimus poeta veteris comedia." (De Legibus, ii. 15.) Among the moderns, the reader may consult with pleasure Müller's unfinished work on the Literature of Greece, the elegant criticism of La Harpe (Cours, vol. 2), and Schlegel's discriminative analysis, in his work on Dramatic Literature. Wordsworth remarks, that the chorus of the *Clouds*, before they commence their flight, is replete with poetical beauty, and shows that the poet might have been as distinguished for lyrical as he was for dramatic excellence, or, in a word, a Pindar, if he had not been an Aristophanes. (Greece, p. 88.) Niebuhr, who frequently introduces him in the Lectures on Ancient History, calls him the greatest master of comedy (ii. 34), and also pronounces him to have been a good citizen (65), but warns us against overrating him as an historical authority. "The poet belonged entirely to the opposition, and therefore took the liberty of representing the actual government as being wrong in all things, and of devising opportunities for censuring it on all occasions." † (64, 43.) Yet he considers him as "a man not inferior to Thucydides in judgment and intellect, though in other respects he is widely different from him." (190.) Heeren's chapter on "The Influence of Poetry on the Government," in his Political History of Greece, is worth reading for the remarks on comedy, though he seems to underrate it, by arguing that the representations of public characters did not injure them more "than the caricatures of modern times." (p. 278.) It would be rather bold in a commentator to call Aristophanes a political Gillray or Rowlandson. But we are losing sight of Mr. Hickie, and must make amends by saying, that his name is a good guarantee for the execution of his task. The notes from various editors are copious; and three of the plays, viz. the *Lysistrata*, *Thesmophoriazuse*, and *Ecclesiazuse* have never appeared in prose before.

Treatises of Cicero. By C. D. Yonge, B.A. Post 8vo. pp. 510. (Bohn's Classical Library.)—This volume contains the treatises on the Nature of the Gods, Divination, Fate, Laws, and the Republic. The first is a revision of the translation by Dr. T. Francklin, 1741, the others were originally published by F. Barham, esq. in 1841; but as the version was too diffuse it was referred to the present editor, who

† Did Niebuhr mean to throw out a hint to young political enthusiasts, with whom demagogues were oracles?

has revised it, and collated it with recent texts. This, as he observes, has occasioned material alterations and additions. The letter of L. Cicero to his brother, "De Petitione Consulatus," is also given.* A short account of the discovery of the treatise "On the Commonwealth" is prefixed to it. Mr. Barham had already furnished Introductions, in which he terms the first book "a splendid epitome of the political science in the age of Cicero; and probably the most eloquent plea in favour of mixed monarchy to be found in all literature." (p. 285.) Nevertheless Professor Spalding asserts that it "has disappointed the hopes of scholars." (Italy, i. 129.) Niebuhr, who had studied it *Marte proprio*, says, "In his work 'De republica,' we have an opportunity of seeing how little historical knowledge he possessed when he began writing it." But he defends him from the charge of mere ignorance, by arguing, that "the task of writing a history of Rome would have required a series of studies for which he had no time." (Lect. on Roman Hist. i. 45.) Since its discovery in 1822 by Mai, it has gone through at least fourteen editions in Italy, Germany, France, and England, as we have computed. A short abstract of it will be found in Mr. Hollings' *Life of Cicero*, p. 264-6. Cicero himself (Ad Q. F. ii. 14) calls it "spissum sane opus et operosum," and says if it succeeds the labour will be well bestowed, or if not he will throw it into the sea. Neither destiny precisely awaited it, for it is valued as a fragment, a fate which no author anticipates for his writings. It escapes the oblivion which he dreads, but falls short of the fame for which he toils.

Rome, Regal and Republican; a Family History of Rome. By Jane Margaret Strickland. Edited by Agnes Strickland. —The story of old Rome, often as it has been told, is still a tempting theme, attractive alike to the narrator and the listener, to the historian and to the student. It is a story from which men of all minds may draw a moral; contemplate it in any point of view, and it bears a peculiar instruction. The philosopher, the poet, the politician, the moralist, the socialist, and the priest, can, each in his separate way, draw a moral from the varied legends of that ancient state; and yet all these have erred, inasmuch as they have all lent to their personages too theatrical an aspect, and students see great characters pass in

prond array before them, scarcely remembering that they are something more than characters, and that, if counterfeit presentments, they are presentments of stern realities. The early scenes, especially, of Roman history have had the colouring and stage arrangements, the machinery, the groupings, and the "startling effects" of some moving melodrama, and we have admired the characters, because they were decked out so bravely. The truth is, however, that Romulus and his followers were greater knaves than Ruric and his fellow-brigands, in whom the Russians applaudingly behold the founders of their nation. The same view attaches to later times. We think of the senate as some of us used to see it in the days when John Kemble was Cæsar, Coriolanus, or Cato. But the august assembly of conscript fathers seldom sat down in such dignity as their representatives used to do at Covent Garden and Old Drury. They were too often more like the French "Mountain" or transatlantic "Congress," when its ruling spirits are absent, and the younger legislators, feeling themselves *ex ephēbis*, indulge in flinging hard words and bowie knives at each other. Later historians have done something towards removing the view of Rome on the stage, and enabling us to contemplate it in its natural condition. In this respect each takes his separate way and method, and Miss Jane Strickland has chosen hers. She has not entirely succeeded, simply because she has been too bold, boasting too prematurely that in her volumes (the present is the first of a series) "the most eminent individuals in every age, whether they be heathen or Christian, will be exhibited just as they played their important part in the eventful drama of life." We might say of this what is said of Ophelia in the play, "Methinks the lady doth profess too much;" and this is, indeed, the case. But, notwithstanding the fact that Miss Jane Strickland does not achieve all at which she aims, or which indeed she professes to have accomplished, it must, in all fairness, be acknowledged that she has manifested very great talent, and given a very brilliant promise, which we hope to see realised in the future. Her present volume commences with the foundation of Rome, and closes with the fall of the democracy, and of the illustrious champion of that ungrateful section of the people, C. Gracchus. The whole details concerning the Gracchi are, perhaps, the best written in the volume; and the story of the Sempronian house, from its origin till its absorption into the ranks of Christianity, forms as charming an episode as we have for a long

* It has been separately edited by C. G. Schwartz (Aldorf, 1719); by Hummel (Nuremberg, 1791); and translated into Italian by Facciolati (Padua, 1732).

time met with. We are far less pleased with a narrative from which we had expected more, the moving tale of poor Virginia; but in the simple incidents of that poor maiden's story there are difficulties which may embarrass an authoress; not so when she has to portray the house, and home, and mother of the Gracchi. There is great spirit too in the sketch, unsatisfactorily brief, of Lucretia, her wrongs and their revenge. It is indeed in narrative that our authoress excels; and of her powers in this respect there cannot be two opinions. The case is different when she utters sentiments *ex cathedra*, many of which she will find will not be indorsed by the world. The same fate will follow some of her suggestions; but, despite these drawbacks, her book is, as we have said, clever, original, and full of promise. We must add that the manuscript has been left without sufficient revision, the editing most carelessly performed, and the "revises" most negligently read. The grammatical faults are not few, slips of the pen have not been corrected, and grave errors in style not been, as they might easily have been, amended. If the authoress gave no sign of promise, these matters would be hardly worth attending to; but the contrary being the case, we trust that our gentle animadversions will be accepted in a friendly spirit, and be followed by the improvement for the sake of which they are made.

Sallust, Florus, and Velleius Paterculus. Translated by J. S. Watson, M.A. *Post 8vo.* pp. xvi., 560. (*Bohn's Classical Library.*)—There are several precedents for including these writers in one volume, as many editions in the 17th century combine them,* and Baskerville published Sallust along with Florus in 1774.† The translator is head master of the Proprietary Grammar School at Stockwell, and therefore may be allowed to perform his literary travels, without the formality of his passport being inspected. However, as we have had occasion to use this volume while reading the Latin Velleius, we can bear witness to the general excellence of the version, and the pertinence and utility of the notes.

Of the principal of these three historians, Niebuhr says, "The works of Sal-

lust are of such a kind, that the more we read them the more do we find to admire in them; they are true models of excellent historical composition." (i. 356.) Of the second, "The work of Florus, which is written to supply this want [of a general notion of the early history of Rome] is extremely tasteless, and shews a carelessness and an ignorance of facts which are quite astonishing." (ii. 262.) Of the third, "There are excellent materials for it [the early life of Tiberius] in Velleius Paterculus, who, whatever we may think of his personal character, is one of the most ingenious writers of antiquity. He very much resembles, in his manner and affectation, the French historians of the 18th century, especially those of the time of Louis XVth, but he possessed greater talent, and is an excellent historical source." (ii. 195, note.) His own character of Sallust, "*Æmulumque Thucydidis Sallustium*," (b. ii. c. 36,) ought not to be omitted here.

The reader may be pleased to see the opinions of another critic, whose eminence, however, lies chiefly in classical bibliography. Harles, while rating the personal character of Sallust very low, allows that "*optimis ac gravissimis historiæ scriptoribus est jure adnumerandus*." (*Notitia Lat.* p. 66.) Of Florus he says, "*Scriptis Epitomen . . . stilo tumido et frigido, et magis poetico aut panegyrico in populum Romanum quam historico, pleneque sententiarum atque argutiarum*." (193-4.) And of Velleius, "*Eleganter quidem, tersè venustèque historiam explicuit, Sallustium imitatus, sed stilo florido usus haud discedit ab aurea simplicitate*." (115.)

In the case of Sallust, Mr. Watson's principal guide is Curtius; in that of Florus, Duker; in that of Velleius, Krause; while much of Baker's translation is adopted, where it had not been superseded by Krause's corrections. The reader will be amused at his gravely saying, that the style of Florus "is all *floridity*," (p. xiii.) The most important fragments of Sallust have been translated, as well as the spurious epistles to Cæsar, "which present a good imitation of Sallust's style," and the Declamations which pass under the names of Sallust and Cicero. Niebuhr says, "Much has already been done for Sallust, but there are yet many laurels to be gained." (ii. 45-6.) Mr. Watson is entitled to the praise of editorship, the trouble of which he has sedulously undertaken. But as we have used his translation of Velleius, our remarks are chiefly directed to that part of the volume. He properly includes the suspected passages. At c. 32, b. i. he properly renders "*A Lupericali in Palatium versus*," (a passage which sadly

* That of Jansson, Amst. 1647, 16mo. contains no less than ten minor historians, including Paulus Diaconus and Jornandes.

† Of this book Dr. Harwood justly says, "it wears a wretched aspect." In Baskerville's *worst*, owing to less of the paper, and as such is a in its kind.

puzzles learners) "looking from the Lupercal towards Mount Palatine;" but he should have given a note, like that in the Bipontine Index, "Versus in Palatium, *pro simplici*, Palatium versus, i. 15."* At c. 32, b. ii. he translates *descripto* by *raised*, whereas Newcomb's old translation (1724) which says, "dispersed in all the convenient harbours," appears preferable. The controverted passage in c. 51, is rendered, "not a mere sojourner in Spain, but a native Spaniard." At c. 33 he follows the reading *bellum Mithridaticum*, instead of *piraticum*, apparently deferring to Krause, and thinking a note unnecessary. At c. 59, he reads *præenit*, instead of *Hensius' prænitet*, in a passage which has exercised the ingenuity of editors. But we are getting beyond our limits, and must only add, that an index to the three historians concludes the volume.

The Germania of Tacitus, with Ethnological Dissertations and Notes. By R. G. Latham, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. pp. cxxviii. 180, clxx. (Walton and Maberly.)—*The Works of Tacitus. Vol. I. The Annals. Post 8vo. pp. 464.* (Bohn's Classical Library.)—The preservation of the works of Tacitus, so far as time has spared them, is doubtless owing to the zealous vanity of his imperial namesake, whose partiality, however, was fortunate in its object. "Cornelium Tacitum scriptorem historie Augustæ, quod parentem suum eundem diceret, in omnibus bibliothecis collocari jussit: et ne lectorum incuria deperiret, librum per annos singulos decies scribi publicitus in cunctis archiis jussit, et in bibliothecis poni." (Vopiscus in Tacito, c. 10, ex conj. Casauboni.) Of late years, while his works have been collectively published by Orelli, Walther, and Bach, the "*Germania*" has been separately edited by Kiessling (Leipzig, 1832), Weishaupt (Solothurn, 1844), and Massmann (Quedlinberg, 1847). Nor must we overlook the edition of it by Dr. W. Smith, in conjunction with the "*Agricola*," and the first book of the *Annals*. Niebuhr, observing that Tacitus avoids exuberance of style, says, "This peculiar study of conciseness is more prominent in the earlier writings, to which his '*Germania*' belongs, than in his later ones." (Lect. on Roman Hist. ii. 260.) Crevier calls it a *chef-d'œuvre*, and has made it so fully the basis of his chapter on German wars, that his language, so far as it goes, is equivalent to a translation.†

* Baker strangely renders this passage "who was promoted to that office (Censorship) from being priest of Pan."

† We are here repeating a remark of GENT. MAG. VOL. XLI.

Dr. Latham's elaborate volume is avowedly "of a very different magnitude from that of the usual commentators," his object being to trace the migrations of the German tribes, in addition to his author's notices. "The work is rather a commentary upon the geographical part of the *Germania*, than on the *Germania* itself—the purely descriptive part, relating to the customs of the early Germans, being passed over almost *sicco pede*." He considers the Germanic area of Tacitus as extending "from the Rhine to the parts about the amber-country of Courland in the north, and as far as Galicia to the south." (p. xlv.) This is more extensive than that of Springer, who defined the work as treating "de moribus victuque Germanorum, qui Westphalam incoluerunt." (See Harles, Not. Lat. p. 175.) Everything in ethnology, as Dr. Latham remarks, is a conflict of difficulties (p. 106); but the Westphalian hypothesis receives some support from his own annotations. (See on chap. 33.) As an editorial labour, this volume is likely to have few imitators, and fewer equals. But, numerous and valuable as are the notes, too many extracts are given at full length from writers of common occurrence, where references would have sufficed. We only regret that the learned and laborious editor has not given us a translation of his own.

The volume of the "Classical Library," which is mentioned above, is a revision of the "Oxford translation," with notes, which are chiefly historical. As it is not a new work, but a republication, its character is known. We shall only observe that Niebuhr, who spoke of Tacitus' early writings as the most concise, appears to contradict himself when he gives the same character to the *Annals*, which were written after the *Histories*, so difficult is it to theorise on points like this. Harles may be quoted in support of the latter opinion; for he says that in the *Annals*, "uti argumentum poscebat, stilus est siccior pressiorque" than in the *Histories*, "in quibus præcipuè cernitur vis judicii, orationis ubertas et sententiarum copia." Perhaps it would be safest to say that his style is marked by conciseness, except in the *Histories*, where it is more diffuse.

The Ecclesiastical History of Socrates, Translated. Post 8vo. Pp. xx. 449. (Bohn's Ecclesiastical Library.)—This history extends from the accession of Constantine, A. D. 305, to the 38th year of Theodosius II. thus including a period

the late Professor Hancock, of the Military College at Sandhurst, who had projected an edition for the students' use.

of 140 years, and forming a sequel to Eusebius. The writer is surnamed *Scholasticus* from having practised as an advocate, after leaving the Rhetorical Schools. Mr. Soames, in his edition of Mosheim, terms his history "faithful." (i. 440, note.) M. Nodier, in his *Bibliothèque Sacrée*, 1826, says, "C'est un écrivain médiocre, mais un historien important." (p. 414.) The continuator of Dr. Adam Clarke's *Sacred Literature* (Mr. J. B. Clarke) says, "The history is very important if we consider the period of which it treats; and the value of it will be increased if we reflect upon the manner in which it was written . . . Having written the two first books on the authority of Rufinus, whose account he afterwards found to be partial, he revised the whole; he sought for information from those who lived at the time when the events he records took place; he investigated documents, examined current reports, and declared what he himself had seen." (ii. 224.) The prefatory memoir gives us no particulars of this translation, but several notes are appended, and a large selection from Valesius (Valois), who edited Socrates with Eusebius, &c. in 1668, is placed at the end. An indifferent translation of these historians, by Meredith Hamner, was published in 1577, and for the sixth time in 1663. A better one appeared in 1683 (reprinted in 1709, folio), on the basis of Valesius; and a defective abridgment by Samuel Parker was published in 1729. The text of Valesius was reprinted at Cambridge in 1720 by Reading, of whose labours M. Nodier says, "Edition très-correcte et très-estimable, qu'il est difficile de surpasser." (p. 412.) Harles, however, observes, "*Readingii merita in critica parte haud adco insignia fuerunt.*" (Notitia Græca, p. 713.) M. Nodier mentions that a poor reprint was published at Turin, with the date of Venice, "vers la fin du 18^e siècle," but, according to Harles, the year was 1740 (p. 751). It is a great convenience to the student that these histories, which have usually been edited together, can now be secured separately, and in so cheap a

the hands of the best informed, and to historical statements which the most accurate will often fail to render interesting. He employs the title "Northumbrian," we presume, in a wider and more ancient sense than as applied to the present county of Northumberland; for even in his First Series there were some articles relating to places in the bishopric of Durham: its subjects were, the ruined Priory of Finchale; the Abbey Church of Hexham; the Parish Churches of Houghton-le-Spring, Morpeth, Bothal, Ovingham, and Ryton, the ancient Castles of Prudhoe and of Bothal, and the ruined Abbey of Newminster. As a Second Series he published, Dilston Hall, including memoirs of James Earl of Derwentwater, "a martyr in the Rebellion of 1745," and a visit to Bamburgh Castle.

The present or Third Series is occupied with visits to Naworth Castle, Lanercost Priory, and Corby Castle, in Cumberland; the ruined monasteries of Brinkburn, Jarrow, and Tynemouth; Bishop Middleham and the town of Hartlepool; Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham Cathedral. Most of these essays have been already before the public as papers read before literary societies. The last was written on occasion of the visit of the Archaeological Institute to Newcastle and Durham; and that on Brinkburn Priory was read at the same meeting. The article on Tynemouth Priory is commemorative of the efforts recently made for the preservation of its ruins, in which Mr. Gibson has taken a very efficient share. But we have derived most pleasure, perhaps, in the perusal of the first and the last articles, the former describing that noble border-fortress, "Naworth Castle, and the ancient Lords of Gillesland," and the latter that other famous mansion of the Howards, Corby Castle in Cumberland. The excellent taste of Lord Carlisle has accomplished material repairs at Naworth, since the fire by which it was seriously injured in the year 1844. "It was in the walls of the inner quadrangle more especially that the building suffered. The hall, the chapel, the gallery, and the domestic apartments were so extensively injured that the façades are for the most part of restored work. Still, these portions have been rebuilt in such correct taste that they harmonise well with the portions that escaped the fire and wear the hues of time. The repairs in the chapel of the castle and the chief tower are not yet (1853) completed.

"A more striking contrast can hardly be witnessed, than in passing from warm light chambers, adapted for modern comfort, to the vaulted dungeon at the basement of the keep-tower and the chamber

criptions and Historical Notices of Cumberland Castles, Churches, and
es. Third Series. By William
Gibson, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo.—Some
 most interesting localities in the
 of England are described in these
 with great animation and true elo-
 . Mr. Gibson's style of composi-
 -excellent. Without being too florid
 -sive, he has the art of giving life
 -tions which are apt to be dry in

above it. This was the prison of the castle, and it remains in all its ancient gloom and terror.

"The noble hall of Naworth Castle is now perhaps unique of its kind. The fine open timber roof it has received (from the design of Mr. Salvin, the eminent architect, who has directed the restorations at the castle,) contributes greatly to the antique and impressive character of the hall. Over the spacious fireplace the following appropriate verses have been inscribed: on a scroll bearing the date 1844—

"OUR BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, WHERE OUR FATHERS PRAISED THEE, IS BURNED UP WITH FIRE.

"On a scroll bearing date 1849—

"THOU SHALT BE CALLED THE REPAIRER OF THE BREACH: THE RESTORER OF PATHS TO DWELL IN.

"Along the whole length of the hall, on each side, heraldic shields are displayed on the corbels supporting the ribs of the roof. Beginning at the upper (the south) end, there are on the eastern side the shields of Howard, Mowbray, Braose, Segrave, De Brotherton, Fitzalan, Warren, Tilney, Audley, Uvedale, Cavendish: on the western side, Dacre, De Multon, De Morville, Vaux, Engaine, Estravers, Grey-stoke, Grimthorp, Bolebec, De Merlay, Boteler—a

"Long array of mighty shadows,"

"The hall contains many family portraits, some fine tapestry, and several pieces of armour. * * *

"The Warders' Gallery, instead of being paced by living guards, is now also lined with portraits of buried ancestry, some of which have been brought from Castle Howard. The five noble pieces of tapestry in the hall likewise came from Castle Howard. They are said to have been made as a marriage present to Henry IV. of France and Mary de Medicis. All the armour that was kept in the gallery at the time of the fire perished, but that which was in the hall escaped. A complete suit, now in the gallery, is of elaborate workmanship. It need not be said that all these reliques add greatly to the antique character and interest of the venerable walls, and aid to place the visitor in presence of "the spirit of the olden time."

"So Naworth stands, still rugged as of old,
Arm'd like a knight without, austere and bold,
But all within bespeaks the better day,
And the bland influence of a Carlisle's sway."

The Works of Oliver Goldsmith. Edited by Peter Cunningham, F.S.A. 8vo. (To be completed in Four Volumes.) Murray's British Classics.—At a time when such overweening efforts are made to pro-

duce books at the lowest possible cost, to the starvation of good workmanship both literary and material, it is refreshing to witness the commencement of a better order of things. Mr. Murray's "British Classics" promise to be handsome but sensible and unpretending library books, neither dear at their present cost, nor liable to deteriorate materially in value hereafter. Such a series, we should hope, is likely to convince the public not merely that cheapness is perfectly consistent with a clear type and good paper, but that under an opposite system it does not really deserve its name.

Mr. Cunningham has bestowed great care upon this edition of the Works of Goldsmith. It will not only contain more of his pieces than any other; but it is also the first in which they will appear exactly as their author left them. Goldsmith was a careful corrector of his writings; but Mr. Cunningham tells us that in none of the numerous editions of his Poems have "The Traveller" and "The Deserted Village" appeared as finally corrected by their author, except in the beautiful and most accurate volume edited by Mr. Bolton Corney.

The same remark applies, in a great degree, to his prose writings. They have been reprinted from early editions, without the last touches of their author. Mr. Cunningham has been careful, not only to give the text of the last editions, but to point out the more important variations of the earlier ones. Some of these, he remarks, "are of importance to the due understanding of Goldsmith's career, and all contain useful lessons to the student of English prose." Goldsmith's biography of Beau Nash is a remarkable instance: "It is written with care, and finished more through happiness than pains—though the pains were great, as any one may see who will take the trouble to compare, as I have done, the two editions of 1762. But former editors have not troubled themselves with the second edition, and consequently have missed whole pages of new matter, with some excellent additional stories and verbal corrections."

Throughout the work, Mr. Cunningham has remodelled, and adopted, the notes of his predecessors, without assuming particular credit for the considerable amount of fresh illustrations which he has been enabled to collect. Goldsmith's letters, which contain many of his happiest touches and strokes of character, will be introduced; and in the fourth volume will be found a long unpublished poem, which has been communicated by Mr. Bolton Corney. From Mr. George Daniel the Editor has received an unpublished MS. of

David Garrick, which furnishes a highly amusing account of Goldsmith's last poetical production. We here transcribe it:—

"As the cause of writing the following poem, called *Retaliation*, has not been fully explained, a person concerned in the business begs leave to give the following just and minute account of the whole affair.

"At a meeting [at the St. James's Coffee-house in St. James's street] of a company of gentlemen who were well known to each other, and diverting themselves, among many other things, with the peculiar oddities of Dr. Goldsmith, who would never allow a superior in any art, from writing poetry down to dancing a hornpipe, the Dr. with great eagerness insisted upon trying his epigrammatic powers with Mr. Garrick, and each of them was to write the other's epitaph. Mr. Garrick immediately said that his epitaph was finished, and spoke the following distich extempore,

Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called
Noll,

Who wrote like an angel, but talk'd like Poor Poll.

Goldsmith, upon the company's laughing very heartily, grew very thoughtful, and either would not, or could not, write any thing at that time: however, he went to work, and some weeks after produced the following printed poem called *Retaliation*, which has been much admired, and gone through several editions. The publick in general have been mistaken in imagining that this poem was written in anger by the Doctor; it was just the contrary; the whole on all sides was done with the greatest good-humour; and the following poems in manuscript were written by several of the gentlemen on purpose to provoke the Doctor to an answer, which came forth at last with great credit to him in *Retaliation*.

D. GARRICK."

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon, Esq. With Notes by Dean Milman and M. Guizot. Edited with additional Notes by William Smith, LL.D. In Eight Volumes. 8vo. (Murray.)—This edition of the great work of Gibbon is distinguished by the current text, the verification of the text as to ancient writers, and correction of supplementary notes. In the use of these notes the Editor has shown a very deliberate judgment. It is remarkable that they should be so valuable as either correct errors of Gibbon, or afford information as the progress of research requires, he has made a selection of those formerly appended to the work, and of others given by Mr. Wrenck, in their respective

French and German translations. Dr. Smith's own commentaries are formed upon the same rule. He has availed himself of the researches of Niebuhr, Savigny, and the other great philologists and jurists of Germany, the investigations of modern Oriental scholars, both in this country and on the continent, and the discoveries of Layard and other enterprising travellers in the East; with the intention that every subject comprehended in Gibbon's vast work should receive the fullest illustration that can be imparted by all the advances in historical knowledge made since the time when it was written. To nothing less than this is Gibbon's work entitled, because, in Niebuhr's opinion, it "will never be excelled," nor superseded. The obvious necessity, therefore, is to complete it by judicious annotation; and such, in its highest sense, we may venture to affirm is the character of the annotation now supplied.—This work is one of the series of Murray's "British Classics," and will be completed in eight volumes, of which two have already appeared.

The eloquent and impressive works of Dr. CUMMING are produced by Mr. J. F. Shaw in a very convenient form. Not the least attractive of them is one recently published under the title of *Benedictions; or the Blessed Life*: the main argument of which is to shew that no true or permanent happiness is to be realised on earth, save with the presence and the benediction of the Great High Priest: and that those who would inculcate the possibility of this happy life without Christianity, "do their best to quench or darken the pure fire from Heaven that burns on the lighthouse, and to substitute that bale-fire which only deceives the voyager to his eternal ruin."

The Rambler in Worcestershire, or Stray Notes on Churches and Congregations. By John Noake, Author of "Worcester in Olden Times." 12mo.—This is the third and concluding volume, or series, of a work which we before noticed in our Magazine for November, 1851. After nine years' perseverance Mr. Noake has visited and described every parochial church in the city and county of Worcester, and as many of the chapels and district churches as, from their importance, seemed to deserve that attention, including also a few others of attractive characteristics on the borders of adjoining counties. He now concludes with the result of a recent visit to the magnificent church of Tewkesbury. Without being profoundly learned,—and perhaps correspondingly dry, as an architectural critic; and without searching far

back into such historical information as records only can supply, Mr. Noake has done good service by his personal visitation of the parishes of Worcestershire; describing all such matters as have attracted his intelligent observation, and not flinching from censuring such defects as appear to call for remedy or restoration. He is not only attentive to the picturesque and the curious, to family and sepulchral memorials, and to ecclesiastical antiquities in general; but he has an especial eye to parochial charities, and to the provisions made for the education of the poor. His book is well calculated to direct attention to these matters, not only now, but in future times, when it will from time to time be opened either for amusement or information, and in that way, it is probable, it may in many cases suggest important inquiries, and conduce to beneficial measures.

Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay, Authoress of "Evelina," "Cecilia," &c. Edited by her Niece. In Seven Volumes. 12mo.—This Diary is very agreeable reading no doubt, and deserves to be made generally accessible: but we think in the present edition the aim at cheapness is carried too far. The paper is flimsy and transparent, and unworthy of a library book. Literary memoirs like Miss Burney's especially require marginal notes, but these, also for economy's sake, are deferred till the close of the volume, and are there arranged, after a new fashion, in a biographical alphabet. We cannot wholly approve of this. It is bad enough to try readers' eyes with railway novels. Such a work as the present, if worth reprinting as an English classic, is worth somewhat better materials.

A Letter to Viscount Palmerston, &c. By C. J. Vaughan, D.D.—The consideration of Dr. Vaughan's able letter to Lord Palmerston, taken apart from the history of any particular case of school transgression, has made us feel the difficulties of the public schoolmaster in a way we did not anticipate. No one can have put the matter more clearly and fairly than Dr. Vaughan; and, in as far as he has dealt with the question of a monitorial power which shall be confined only to observing and reporting to the master, it seems to us quite unanswerable. Neither is the substitution of a body of inferior masters, called ushers, by any means an unobjectionable thing. The question, however, is not settled yet; the view of antagonist difficulties has not decided us in favour of elder young gentlemen caning their younger schoolfellows as a regular

part of school law; nor can any words about "the great glory of an English public school, its free development of character, its social expansiveness, in short its liberty," hide from our view the many facts with which very impartial writers have made us acquainted respecting the sadly low moral standard of character afterwards developed at our universities by those brought up at our public schools. They who have read that remarkable book, "Five Years at an English University," by an American, will know what we mean. We can hardly conceive an Englishman's thoughtful attention being given to that book, without a corresponding conviction arising that we are anything but sound in our early discipline. Dr. Vaughan tries to make the best of his difficulties; and, although in a recent instance he may have unaccountably remitted his care, we are very sure his general spirit is lofty and Christian; but the serious and startling disclosures of the evils of public schools in England, which neither Dr. Arnold himself nor any of his successors have done much to remove, still stare us in the face, and forbid us to accept the partial good results of high character and influence in the principal for a general reformation in systems.

THEOLOGY.—1. *Meditations and Prayers on the Ordination Service for Deacons. 12mo. pp. 147.*—These are drawn up by the Rev. J. H. Pinder, Principal of the Theological College at Wells. Works published with such an object may generally be considered free of criticism; but, we must ask, what is the precise meaning of the term "Apostolic Fathers?" (p. 16.) Why the Early Councils are to be studied before "the Evidences of Divine Revelation," we cannot tell; but it seems a faulty arrangement, and likely to exalt human authority unduly.—2. *Help and Comfort for the Sick Poor. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 76.* This pamphlet is written by the author of "Sickness, its Trials and Blessings." It contains many good remarks, but its price must place it beyond the reach of the "sick poor." A tract, containing the substance of it, might be very useful. The "few words to those in hospitals," particularly the suggestions to those who are the subject of clinical lectures, are apparently the fruit of observation and experience.—3. *Truth spoken in Love. By the Rev. H. H. Beamish, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. xvi. 474.* This is a series of sermons to prove "Romanism and Tractarianism refuted by the Word of God." The volume is dedicated to the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort. The depths of controversy can hardly be fathomed in

sermons, for their language is necessarily popular, and their length is arbitrarily limited. Still those readers who do not look beyond a popular exposition of a subject, will find that these discourses effect as much as can be expected. The name of the author will serve as an *a priori* passport to many, nor will they be disappointed.—4. *Lectures delivered at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol. By the late John Foster.* 2 vols. post 8vo. (Baker's Standard Library). Notices of Mr. Foster's life have already appeared in our pages. (See Aug. 1846, Jan. and Feb. 1853.) The merits of Foster's style are well known. Our praise would therefore be superfluous, and our censure would be thought impertinent. Yet we cannot help saying that his fancy sometimes outran his judgment, and opinions may be found in these pages to which all of his own denomination would not assent. The circumstances relating to these Lectures are mentioned in the preface, as also in the Life. (Vol. i. p. 410.) The arrangement differs from that in the former edition, and a few discourses "not belonging to the series" have been added. We have not the opportunity of comparing the two editions, nor are we distinctly informed in the table of contents what portions are supplementary, which would have been desirable.—5. *Clerical Education.* 8vo. pp. 28. A reprint from a paper in the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, Oct. 1853, advocating "the importance to the clergy of a correct acquaintance with the original Scriptures." The main argument is indisputable, but it is overwrought, and every parish minister cannot be made a "Professor of Theology."

The Emphatic Greek Testament. Edited by John Taylor. 8vo. pp. 202.—This volume may be called an Appendix to the various editions of the Greek Testament, and whichever the student uses should be accompanied by it. Its peculiarities are more, both in number and importance, than can easily be described in a short notice. Its object is to point out, by means of different types, those words which are rendered emphatic by the presence of the Greek article; the pronouns which are positively emphatic; and the adjectives and pronouns which are comparatively so. The editor believes, that the text is thus brought, as near as possible, to that state in which its inspired authors would have wished to have it read. (p. 63.) In these arrangements the editor has consulted the advantage of the English reader as well as the Greek scholar; and his labours thus supersede, with the advantage of real erudition, the earlier ones of Tru-

ler* and Robinson, whose publications, however, suffice to show the utility of an emphatic text. The preliminary essay, "On the effect of Emphasis on Certain Titles," gives the editor's undertaking an exegetical value.

The text is adapted, by brackets, to the Vatican MS. (Bib. Vat. No. 1209), which Vater calls *celeberrimus* (Gr. Text. 1824, p. 822), and which Hug supposes to belong to the fourth century, in which case it is the oldest of its kind. It is always more brief than the Received Text, whence the editor infers, that words have since been added, to clear up supposed obscurities. Still, in the days of manuscript, when materials were scarce and dear (as we know by the rescripts), it is not impossible that abridgement may have been practised. But the editor has certainly made out a case for attributing a high degree of authority to the MS. as a help towards removing difficulties. Thus the noted one in Heb. ix. 1-5, compared with Exodus, xxx. 1-10, is rectified by the text, which places "The Altar of Incense" in the Sanctuary. (see p. 50.) On the other hand, it contains some mistakes in proper names, and its omission of the concluding verses of Mark xvi. (see Whitby), by leaving that Gospel imperfect, involves a difficulty of its own. At Acts, xx. 28, it confirms the received reading, "The Church of God." (see p. 52.) But the student can only form an adequate idea of the results from examining them for himself. This volume contains the Gospels (with a summary of the general character of the MS.), and the remainder is announced. When the work is completed it will form a valuable, not to say an indispensable, addition to the helps which we now possess for a critical study of the Greek Testament.

The Theory of Moral Sentiments. By Adam Smith, LL.D. Post 8vo. pp. lxx. 538. (Baker's Standard Library).—The name of Adam Smith is too closely connected with that of David Hume, for his ethical writings to escape the obloquy of such a connection. Yet, the Abbé Morellet,

* Dr. Trusler published in 1785, "An Abstract of the Book of Common Prayer," containing the portions in frequent use, "wherein the emphatical words are marked." Mr. John Robinson, who published, in 1804, "The Proper Names of the Bible accented," added a Selection of Scriptural and Apocryphal Lessons, with "the emphatic words" in italics. These modest volumes have had their use, and testify to the importance of Mr. Taylor's work.

in his *Memoirs*, says of this work, "Sa Théorie des sentimens moraux, publiée en 1758, m'avait donné une grande idée de sa sagacité et de sa profondeur." (c. xii. p. 237, vol. i.) And McCulloch, in his "Literature of Political Economy," incidentally calls this treatise "one of the best and most eloquent works on moral science." (p. 11.) The editors of the *Biographie Univ. Classique* have given a less favourable opinion.* "Ce livre l'a fait connaître partout comme moraliste, sans lui donner aucune gloire; car il n'en est point hors de la vérité . . . Le sceptique Hume, son ami, lui disait que jamais il n'éprouvait aucun sentiment tendre pour les indigens; qu'il n'avait pour eux aucune sympathie; que pourtant il les secourait; qu'il fallait bien, par conséquent, donner de ses actes de charité une autre raison, apparemment la conscience, toujours invariable dans tous les hommes, du bien et du mal, du juste et de l'injuste. L'on pouvait faire et l'on a fait bien d'autres objections contre le système morale de l'économiste écossais, qui ne trouve pas aujourd'hui beaucoup de défenseurs." Still the writer admits, that his psychological *discoveries* (which term he thinks suits them best), are remarkable for their truth and delicacy. The late Archbishop Magee, in his celebrated work "On the Atonement," (No. xxii.) quotes from this work a long passage on that subject, the suppression of which in the later editions evinces, "that he did not altogether escape the infection of David Hume's society, and adds one proof more to the many that already existed, of the danger, even to the most enlightened, from a familiar contact with infidelity." The passage in question ought to be restored, at least as an appendix; but we have searched for it in vain in this edition. We give the conclusion: "The doctrines of Revelation coincide, in every respect, with those *original anticipations of nature*; and, as they teach us how little we can depend upon the imperfection of our own virtue, so they shew us, at the same time, that the most powerful *intercession* has been made, and the most *dreadful atonement* has been paid for our manifold transgressions and iniquities."

We have only further to say, that the dissertation on the origin of modern languages, and the life of the author, by Dugald Stewart, are included in this volume.

John Penry, the Pilgrim-Martyr, 1559-1593. By John Waddington. 8vo. (Cash.)—Mr. Waddington is entitled to credit for his research. He has collected his

materials with exemplary care and diligence; but we cannot congratulate him on their use. He is full of angry prejudices, and writes in an inflated affected way, which is very damaging to his reputation as an author, and altogether ruinous to the cause which he has in hand. Penry's case was a very hard and wicked one; but it is absurd to consider the present book as containing a candid or, in any sense of the words, a full, accurate, or fair inquiry into the facts of his life and treatment. It would augur badly of the intellectual condition of the body of Dissenters for whom the author writes, if such a book as this could possibly be generally acceptable to them. With every disposition to join with the author in mourning over the cruel and untimely fate of a man of such bright promise as Penry, it is impossible to say more of his book than that, however well meant, it is prejudiced, weak, and unskilful in the highest degree.

Salem Redeemed; or, The Year of Jubilee: a Lyrical Drama. By E. Peel. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 98.—There is considerable poetical merit in this composition. The subject appears to be taken from Zechariah xiv. 3, 4; and, if the author has not fully succeeded, it is because success is impossible, where the event exceeds all human attempts at sublimity. We might quote the first stanza of the chorus at p. 69 as particularly fine. Sometimes, however, the author aims too high, where simpler expressions would have sufficed. Thus at l. 1, 2,—

A woe

To dwarf all other woes,

would better have been "beyond all other woes."* At stanza ii. to call the cherubim "the *sworded* sons of morning," is using a heavy epithet. In fact, the dramatic form of religious poetry has not greatly prospered in modern hands (Millman is the chief exception); and the author must be content with our saying, that we have little superior to himself, in a kind that has baffled so many of his competitors.

Is Symbolism suited to the Spirit of the Age! By William White. 8vo.—This is a sensible, thoughtful, and suggestive essay. The title is not, we will venture to say,

* We have a precedent for saying this. The line

Oh grief, beyond all other grief!

in a translation from the Portuguese poet J. A. Da Cunha (Sismondi, c. 40), comes fully up, as every reader will feel, to the dignity of the subject, and needs no attempt at improving upon it.

* Alluding to his making sympathy the ground of morality. (See Tennemann.)

very well chosen ; it does not seem to us to express the question of the time and of all time,—that chiefly which it concerns us to know. For symbolism itself there surely can be no question at all. Every age is full of it ; every age has respect to it. What we want is to come to an understanding of the legitimate province of symbolism ; of its progress with a progressive time ; of the changes—at all events the additions—which human life requires. The everlasting fitness of representations of the Christian history, the simpler emblems of its facts and of the facts of human history, which must follow it—the Font, the Dove, the Cross—never can grow old ; never should be missed from our sacred edifices. What we need is some further expansion of these ideas ; something that, Christian still, and elevating and consoling still, shall yet be in harmony with English life in this present period—something that, being neither mean nor vulgar, yet shall connect the Church and the daily life more than now ; something not wholly of the past, reminding us not only of the great work done for us ages ago, but of the ever present, continual outpouring of mercies and blessings. We do not know how to give precisely an exemplification of our meaning ; but let any one try to think what images he would bring around him, if wishing to realise and yet to idealise whatever the Almighty has given him of light and help on his onward path. Let him try to see all things through that light, and surely some

warmth and richness will come upon the coldness and bareness of churches.

Blue Jackets; or, Chips of the Old Block. A Narrative of the Gallant Exploits of British Seamen and of the Principal Events in the Naval Service, during the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. By W. H. G. Kingston, Esq. 12mo.—The nature of this book is fairly described in the title-page, except that its narrative is not a continuous one. This will be no drawback to the entertainment it will afford, as the anecdotal form has its peculiar attractions. Its materials are compiled with evident care and fidelity. Though the reign of Victoria has hitherto been considered a period of peace, it has not been destitute of active incidents in the naval service ; of which the principal items are furnished by—the capture of Aden in 1839, the war in Syria, that in China, and that in Burmah, the various actions incidental to the suppression of piracy in Borneo and the Eastern archipelago, and of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, the expedition up the Niger, that to the Antarctic seas, and several to the polar regions of the North. All these topics, and several isolated instances of heroism and self-devotion, give their varied colouring to Mr. Kingston's "yarns ;" and, altogether, the volume, as an authentic contribution to the naval history of the present reign, possesses more than a passing interest.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 30. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P. Octavius Morgan, esq. F.S.A. exhibited one of the malls formerly used for playing the game of *paille maille*, found in the house of the late Mr. Vulliamy of Pall Mall, as already noticed in p. 300.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited a Celtic armilla of bronze, recently found during the excavations for buildings in Bucklersbury.

Dr. Augustus Guest, F.S.A. communicated an account which he had received from Mr. C. H. Purday, accompanying a drawing of a fresco recently discovered on the north-east pier of the central tower of Carlisle cathedral. Dr. Guest suggested that this painting was intended to represent an incident in the life of St. Cuthbert as related by Beda, where the death of

St. Aidan was revealed to the holy man while tending his flocks. This explanation, however, was not considered satisfactory, inasmuch as there is no flock represented in the picture. At the head of the sleeper are two horned animals, seated in something like heraldic postures. The Almighty is appearing to him, and an angel, now partially obliterated, is making some direct communication to his ears.

Dr. Guest also, by the favour of L. J. Mackintosh, esq. exhibited a memorial Ring of Charles the First, which has a portrait of the king in enamel, and an inscription at the back, recording the day of his execution. In the same custody is preserved a piece of plaid, of a pattern now unknown, but supposed to have been worn by the Pretender.

Benjamin Williams, esq. F.S.A. read

some "additional remarks on the Hide of Land, and on some ancient Manorial Customs in Oxfordshire."

J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P. contributed, as an addition to the Society's collection, fifteen pictorial Broad-sides, of the last century, which he had lately rescued from an old house in Berkshire. They are adorned with large woodcuts, some of which, especially that of "the Tree of Fortune," are of considerably older date than the time when they were printed. They were chiefly, if not entirely, of the manufactory of Mr. Dicey, in Bow church-yard.

April 6. The Lord Visc. Mahon, Pres.

Mons. Antoine Charma, Professeur de Philosophie à la Faculté des Lettres de Caen, and the Abbé Cochet, Inspecteur des Monumens Historiques pour le département de Seine Inférieure, were elected Foreign Members of the Society; and Henry Robinson, esq. of Chesham-street, was elected Fellow.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited a Roman spoon and ligula recently discovered in Bucklersbury.

John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. communicated a drawing of examples of Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and other arches, made by himself about forty years ago, accompanied by observations on their different styles, with their dates and peculiar characteristics.

Dr. Aug. Guest communicated an account of recent discoveries at Canosa, the ancient Canusium, in Apulia, made by Signor Bonucci, from whose report it appears that the necropolis of Canusium is some miles in extent, abounding in sepulchral remains of three distinct classes of the former inhabitants of the city; namely, those of the poor, those belonging to the richer or middle classes, and those belonging to persons of opulence or distinction. Among the vases discovered, one bears a representation of the Rape of Europa, another Medea extricating Jason, a third the liberation of Andromeda, and a fourth the death of Patroclus; but the most remarkable vase yet discovered is one on which is represented Darius surrounded by his satraps, between Greece and Asia, above whom is a figure waving a torch.

April 24. The anniversary meeting was held, and Lord Viscount Mahon delivered his annual address as President. It was stated that twenty members had died during the past year, and one had resigned; whilst seventy-five new Fellows have been elected, with nine honorary Foreign Members: so that the strength of the Society has materially increased, under the operation of its new regulations for admission and subscription. A special vote of thanks

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was passed to Mr. Bruce the retiring Treasurer, to whose judicious management this change in the Society's status is principally due. The meeting then proceeded to the election of Council and Officers for the ensuing year. The following list, as proposed by the Council, was unanimously confirmed:—Eleven Members from the old Council, The Viscount Mahon, President; Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, V.P., John Payne Collier, esq. V.P., Admiral W. H. Smyth, V.P., Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Director, Viscount Strangford, John Bruce, esq., Richard Ford, esq. Auditor, John Henry Parker, esq. Auditor, Edward Hawkins, esq., and John B. Bergue, esq. Ten new Members:—Frederic Ouvry, esq., Treasurer, Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, Auditor, Robert Porrett, esq. Auditor, Wm. Durrant Cooper, esq., Fredk. Wm. Fairholt, esq., Edward Foss, esq., Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., Colonel Mure, M.P., William Tite, esq., Thomas Wright, esq.

John Yonge Akerman, esq. was re-elected Secretary; and it was understood that the President will nominate Lord Viscount Strangford to succeed Sir R. H. Inglis, the retiring Vice-President.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 23. Edward Hawkins, esq. V.P.

Mr. Vaux read a paper "On the Monetary System of Tibet, as illustrated by the existing Coins of that Country." The paper was mainly due to a report furnished by Capt. Henry Strachey to Mr. Vaux, when purchasing for the British Museum, some months since, a collection of Coins of Tibet and the adjoining counties, made by that gentleman during his residence at Ladak. It appears that the Tibetans have united the coinage of India with the bullion of China, and, from the extensive use of bad money, that it has come to pass, that the Chinese ingots of silver are at present the only real standard which may be entirely relied on for permanence, uniformity, and purity of metal. These ingots, which have various names, are imported from Yarkend, to which place they are brought from Khatay or Northern China. They are made of a sort of boat shape, the cavity being partly filled up solid (as though poured in after the shell had been first made), so that they can be piled up with the bottom of one fitting into the rim of another. They are stamped on the inside with Chinese characters, and are of nearly pure metal. As they are liable to be clipped, the merchants generally test them by weighing in a small steel-yard. The government of Ladak has had a silver currency of its own for the last 250 years; the earliest coins are of nearly pure

silver, probably that of the Chinese ingots, and are stamped with a barbarous imitation of the Persian name of Mahmud Khan, who ruled in Tibetastan about A.D. 1667; other names, as that of Shah Jehan of Dehli, are sometimes met with. Of late years the coinage has been much debased, chiefly by the agents of Maharajah Gholab Singh, in 1847. The only difference in the form of the coin was the substitution of the name of Gholab Singh, with a representation of the Kathar or Indian dagger, for the former letters, the workmanship being hardly superior to that of the older money. There is no native copper coinage in Ladak, and for want of it small payments are usually made by handfuls of meal, tea, &c. Indian money is not, to any great extent, imported in Ladak. The Turkish races of Bokhara and Khokend have a coinage of their own, but the only part of this which reaches Ladak is the gold *Tilla*, imported by way of Yarkend. These coins bear the names and titles of Khans of Bokhara and Khokend, with the date and place of mintage, and are, when well preserved, very beautiful specimens of oriental medallie art. Like all other gold, however, in Ladak, the Turkish coins are used as merchandize, and not as money.

Mr. Evans read a paper on the mode adopted by the ancient Celtic population of England, in casting certain tin coins, which remain of their times.

Mr. Chaffers, in a letter to J. B. Bergue, esq. drew attention to a very curious and unique siege-piece struck in Pontefract Castle. Its size makes it doubtful whether it was intended for a two-shilling or a half-crown piece.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a medal in lead, struck in commemoration of the escape of King Charles the Second from the battle of Worcester.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

March 22. A paper was read, "On Two Events that occurred in the Life of King Canute the Dane," communicated by John Hogg, esq. M.A. The events were the battle which was fought by King Olaf with his Norwegian subjects, who had revolted, to which English historians have hitherto assigned an incorrect date; and the single combat, which is said to have taken place between Edmund Ironside and Canute, and which led to the division of England, a few weeks subsequently, between those monarchs. Mr. Hogg demonstrated, from a careful examination of the different authorities, that the date of the first event had been placed in A.D. 1028, 1029, 1030, respectively, but that the last is the correct one; being established by the researches of Prof. Har-

steen, of Christiania, who has shewn that Olaf's defeat and an eclipse took place on the same day. The second event Mr. Hogg has proved to have been, in reality, an instance of the ancient Scandinavian *Helmgang*, that is, a duel fought upon an island; and that this combat took place on the island of Alney or Olney, a small tract formed by the separation of the stream of the Severn into two channels, on the north-west side of the city of Gloucester. [The same idea has been recently promulgated by Mr. Akerman in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries: see our Feb. number, p. 173.]

April 12. The Rev. D. J. Heath read a paper "On the Select Hieratic Papyri," published by the British Museum in 1844, in the deciphering of which he has lately been making considerable progress. Mr. Heath believes he has succeeded in discovering that some of these, as the fifth and sixth of the Anastasi collection, which belong to the reign of Menephtah the Second, narrate the exodus of a "mixed multitude" from Egypt, and, probably, that of the Jews themselves.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

March 22. S. R. Solly, esq. F.R.S. V.P.

The Rev. Mr. Hugo presented a collection of various fragments of pottery, &c. obtained in excavations made in the city of London, to be deposited with other specimens already in the possession of the Association. Mr. O'Connor exhibited a dagger of the close of the seventeenth century, which, though somewhat resembling the old hunting-knives in form, was considered to be a *cultellum*, employed as a guard in fighting with the sword. The blade is about a foot in length, sharp on one edge; the back broad at the upper part, but turning sharp towards the point. On both sides are stamped the Prussian eagle holding the sceptre and orb, and the word POTSDAM. The horn hilt and brass cross-guard appeared to have originally belonged to another weapon. In the Meyrick collection is an anelace from the same manufactory, having on it the words "Regent: Prints Carl, Potsdam, F.W.R." Captain Tupper exhibited a small Roman key found at Freshford, near Bath. B. Barrow, esq. communicated an account of the examination of some British tumuli in the Isle of Wight, with drawings of the vases and dagger found in them.

Mr. Baigent forwarded a drawing from a stone coffin-lid, commemorating the builder of the chancel of the church of Woolhampton, near Newbury. The inscription is in Lombardic characters round the edge—HIC: JACET: RICARDVS: DE:

HERCLOND : RECTOR : HVJVS : LOCI : CONDITOR : CANCELLI. These letters were in brass, but all that now exist are the sunken cavities or matrices of the letters. From the architectural character of the chancel this slab cannot be of later date than 1250. A second and very elaborate

paper by Mr. Baigent was read, "On the Discovery of Mural Paintings in St. John's at Winchester." They represented the murder of Saint Thomas of Canterbury, in a finished style of execution, and will be given in colours in the next number of the Journal of the Association.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We stated in our last number that a treaty had been signed between Turkey and the Western Powers, binding the former to ameliorate the position of its Christian subjects. This is not the case, and it has since been officially stated that the Western Powers have no intention of demanding such a derogation of the sovereign dignity of the Porte. The only treaty signed is that referring to the conduct of the war.

A protocol was signed at Vienna on the 9th of April between England, France, Austria, and Prussia, in which the German Powers declared their continued accord of opinion with France and England on the Russian question.

On the 10th of April a convention was signed in London by Lord Clarendon and Count Walewski, as plenipotentiaries of their respective governments, relative to the aid to be given to the Ottoman Empire. The convention binds the High Contracting Powers to use all their exertions to free the territory of the Sultan from Russian occupation, and to entertain separately no overtures for peace. They renounce any personal advantage from the war, and invite the other European Powers to join the alliance.

An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Prussia and Austria. The treaty was signed at Berlin, on the 20th of April, by Baron Manteuffel and Baron Hess.

Russia.—A supplement to the Journal of St. Petersburg of the 1st (13th) April contains a Declaration in reply to the proclamation of war by the Western powers. This paper attempts, at considerable length, to justify the course of the Russian Emperor, and to show that the war has been forced on him by the French and English governments, and ends by declaring that "the responsibility of the calamities of war belongs to the power which has declared it, not to that which is bound to accept it."

The Grand Duke Constantine has taken the command at Cronstadt.

France.—The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Raglan left London on the 10th of April, and arrived at Paris the next morning, when they were received by the Minister of War and the English Ambassador. They proceeded to visit the Emperor at the Tuileries, to whom the Duke presented an autograph letter from her Majesty. On the 12th a grand review took place in the Champ de Mars.

Prince Napoleon took his departure from Paris for the East on the 9th, and on the 16th Marshal St. Arnaud, and on the 18th Lord Raglan, left Paris for Constantinople by way of Marseilles. The Duke of Cambridge remained till the following day, when he left for Vienna, to be present at the marriage of the Emperor of Austria. He is said to be the bearer of an autograph letter of congratulation from the Queen. On the 21st Lord Lucan, the commander of the English cavalry, passed through Paris, on his way to the East.

On the 20th of April the main body of the French Baltic fleet left the harbour of Brest under the command of Admiral Parseval Deschênes. The fleet, including the ships already on their way, consists of 23 vessels, of which 9 are ships of the line of 90 guns and upwards. On the 24th the fleet was seen off Plymouth.

The Baltic.—The fleet left Kiel on the 29th of March for Kiøge Bay, about ten miles from Copenhagen. On the 3rd April Rear-Admiral Plumridge was detached with five steamships for the Gulf of Finland. Sir Charles Napier, with the rest of the fleet, left Kiøge Bay on the 12th for Gothland, and was reported to be off that island on the 19th. Several Russian merchant vessels have been captured.

Vienna.—On the 26th of April the Emperor of Austria was married to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. On the occasion of the marriage the state of siege has been removed in Hungary and Lom-

hardy, and numerous political offenders have received a pardon.

Greece.—It is considered certain that the insurrection in Epirus and Thessaly has been actively promoted by the Greek court, and especially by the Queen Amelia. A large number of the subjects of King Otho, and even of his officers and employes, have crossed the frontier to assist the insurgents. About the end of March the Turkish chargé d'affaires, Netschet Pasha, addressed a demand to the Greek government requiring that this movement should be stopped, the officers recalled, and certain professors in the university dismissed. The reply not being considered satisfactory, all communications between the governments have been suspended, and the Porte has ordered all Hellenistic Greeks to leave the Ottoman dominions. A strong note has been addressed to the Greek government by the English and French ministers, but there is reason to believe that the insatiation of King and people is too great to allow of its exercising any influence. In the mean time the insurgents do not appear to gain ground. On the 15th March Osman Pasha took the command of Arta. The Turks have 8000 men in Janina, and the Greeks are stated to be driven to the mountains, where they must shortly experience severe distress for want of supplies. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has addressed a circular note to the British consuls condemning the insurrection.

Constantinople.—The possessions of the mosques, which are very considerable, have been declared the property of the state. The Sheik-ul-Islam, who is at the head of the religious body, having refused his consent to this ordinance, was deposed. Gallipoli, at the entrance of the sea of Marmora, was selected as the point of debarkation of the French and English army. The first detachment of the French division arrived in the beginning of April; and on the 8th the first portion of the British contingent landed from the Golden Fleece transport. The accommodation, however, has been found extremely deficient at Gallipoli, and some British regiments have since landed at Scutari.

The Danubian Principalities.—The Russians crossed the Danube at three several points, opposite Brailow, Galatz, and Ismail, on the 23rd March, and now occupy the district called the Dobrudscha, which is shut in between the Danube and the Black Sea on the north, east, and west, and bounded to the south by the remains of a Roman intrenchment known as Trajan's Wall. At Matchin some loss was suffered by the fire from the Turkish batteries, but on the whole this movement

appears to have been executed with less sacrifice than might have been expected. The Russians have now possession of all the fortresses in this district, and are said to number 50,000 men. The right wing of the Turkish army which is opposed to them consists of about 60,000. Siliestria had been for some days bombarded on the 19th, but had not surrendered.

Prince Paskiewitch, who arrived at Bacharest on the 5th of April, has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Russian active army. Prince Gortschakoff will remain as second in command. The new Commander-in-chief has given orders to evacuate Lesser Wallachia. The town of Fokschan in Wallachia, which had been fortified by the Russians, has been destroyed, with a considerable quantity of stores and ammunition.

On the 26th and 29th of March some fighting took place in the neighbourhood of Kalafat. On the former occasion the engagement was entirely confined to cavalry, and the advantage was on the side of the Turks, who took some stores and the military chest at Pojana, and forced the enemy to retire with the loss of 120 men. On the 30th at Skripetz 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry were engaged with a superior Russian force and succeeded in driving them back. Some further rencontres took place on the 3rd and 4th of April, but without important results.

The Black Sea.—On the 3rd of March seven Russian steamers, with transports, left Sebastopol, and proceeded to withdraw the garrisons from the numerous isolated forts on the coast of Circassia, established for the purpose of checking the contraband traffic in slaves. An addition of 5000 men was thus made to the garrison of Sebastopol. An English and French steamer were seen during the embarkation, but they contented themselves with ascertaining the nature of the proceedings of the Russians and did not attempt to attack them.

The combined fleets left Beicos Bay on the 24th March and sailed towards Varna, where 1000 Marines were landed to assist in the defence of the place. The fleets anchored in Kavarna Bay on the 26th.

A ministerial crisis has taken place in *Denmark*. The ministry, who are favourable to Russia, demanded the dismissal of two of their number who had voted with the Opposition, and, on this being refused, tendered their resignations. The Opposition, however, has not felt itself sufficiently strong to replace them, and they have consequently resumed office and gained their point.

Spain.—Mr. Soulé, the American mi-

nister at this court, has demanded 300,000 dollars as a reparation for injury sustained by the owners of the *Black Warrior*, an American vessel detained by the Spanish authorities at Cuba. The demand is said to have been couched in strong and offensive language, and to have been met by a refusal. The Spanish Government has issued a decree for the suppression of the slave-trade in Cuba. Every slave is to be furnished with papers showing his place of birth, owner's name, &c.; and those for whom such papers cannot be produced will be regarded as having been illegally imported. This measure appears calculated to effect its purpose, if honestly carried out; but it is to be feared that Cuban dishonesty will find a means of evading it. A decree has also been issued prohibiting the equipment or reception of privateers under the Russian flag. Don Francisco de Paula, uncle of the Queen, has married a woman named Teresa Redondo, with

whom he has been living for some time. It is said that the marriage was advised by the King, who is the son of Don Francisco, upon moral grounds.

The Duke of Parma died on the 27th of March from the effects of a wound inflicted by an unknown assassin on the previous evening. The Duchess of Parma, who is sister of the Duke de Bordeaux, assumed the government as regent for the young Duke Robert, who was born July 9, 1848. The government of the Duchess gives much satisfaction. She has removed the state of siege which was continued by the late Duke from 1848.

United States.—A draught of a convention has been agreed upon between the British government and the U.S. minister Mr. Buchanan regarding the right of search and impressment of seamen. This agreement will remove the causes which involved us in war with that country in 1812.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The principal event at home during the past month has been the withdrawal of the proposed measure for the Reform of Parliament. On moving the adjournment for the Easter recess on the 11th of April, Lord John Russell stated that the Ministry had come to this determination. "They could hardly press the second reading of the Bill without being prepared, if necessary, to dissolve Parliament, and to stake their existence as a Ministry upon the success of the measure; but having thought it their duty to bring down messages to both Houses of Parliament, and to ask supplies at the commencement of an arduous and, it might be, a protracted struggle, it was hardly compatible with their duty to shrink from the posts they occupied, and to decline the responsibility which belonged to the war."

Wednesday the 26th of April was, by her Majesty's command, generally observed throughout the Kingdom as a day of general humiliation and prayer upon the commencement of War.

April 6. At the assizes at Gloucester, *Richard Hugh Smith*, the pretender to the estates of Smyth of Ashton Court (as related in our Magazine for Sept. last, p. 315,) was brought to trial on two indictments for forgery and perjury; the forgery being that of the alleged will produced in support of his claim, and the perjury committed in the evidence he gave in his own behalf when that action was tried. The proceedings occupied two days, and the

jury found the prisoner guilty of uttering documents knowing them to be forged, and also guilty of forging the said documents. He was sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for the space of twenty years.

April 9. The church of *West Tarring*, near Worthing, was re-opened for divine worship, after having been closed since the 13th June last. With the exception of the chancel, it has been completely restored, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Peacock, architect, of Bloomsbury-square. The inserted windows have been removed, and new ones of appropriate style have been substituted. Entirely new roofs have been put to the nave and aisles, with open timbers, and covered with Horsham stone. The whole of the church has been re-seated with open benches, and the aisles paved with black and red tiles. The pulpit and reading-desk are of carved oak, enriched with the tooth ornament, and have been placed on the north and south sides of the chancel arch. The font has been restored to its central place near the Western entrance, from which it had been disturbed for the erection of a gallery, now removed, and is relieved by a carved screen beneath the tower arch. It is of Caen stone, supported on eight Purbeck marble shafts, and is a restoration from a portion of the base of the old font. A memorial window, by Mr. Willement, has been placed at the east end of the south aisle, embodying the two great commandments, and illustrated by the parable of "The Good Samaritan,"

burgh, to be Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople.

April 19. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. Charles Compton Pratt to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. H. W. Parke, of the Artillery Companies, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Sappers and Miners, Capt. F. A. Yorke to be Brigade Major.

April 21. Royal Horse Guards, Capt. R. H. R. H. Vyse to be Major.—16th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Cockell to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. Munro to be Major.—43d Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. Brown, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Col. R. N. Phillips, who exchanges.—Depôt Battalion at Winchester, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Slater to be Major.—Depôt Battalion at Templemore, Major H. G. Hart to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. Henry Duke of Beaufort, from 7th Light Dragoons, to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Townshend, of Depôt Battalion at Templemore, to be Colonel in the army; Lieut.-Col. W. F. Beaton, of the East India Company's Service, to have the local rank of Colonel while employed in the Turkish dominions.

April 22. James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T. to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Fife.—John Myrie Holl, esq. to be Treasurer, Edward Palmer, esq. to be Attorney-General, Francis Longworth, esq. to be Colonial Secretary, and George Wright, esq. to be Registrar and Keeper of Plans, for Prince Edward Island.—John Myrie Holl, Edward Palmer, Donald Montgomery, Francis Longworth, James Heron Conroy, Rodrick McAulay, and Emanuel McEachen, esqs. to be Members of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island.—Charles Heddie, esq. to be Member of the Council of Sierra Leone.—Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, esq. to be Collector of Customs, Edward Grimes, esq. to be Auditor-General, and Norman Campbell, esq. to be Registrar-General for the colony of Victoria.

Colonel Hugh Henry Rose, C.B. Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, to be Military Commissioner to the French Expeditionary Army in the East.

Charles Cavendish Clifford, esq. to be Private Secretary to Lord Palmerston.

The Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M.P., the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, Mr. John Shaw Lefevre, C.B., the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., Principal of Haileybury College, and the Rev. Benjamin Jowett, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, to be a committee for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying out the clauses of the Government of India Act of last session, under which admission to the College of Haileybury will hereafter be open to competition.

East India House.—The following is the list appointed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the 8th of March, 1854, to be Directors under the Act 16th and 17th of Victoria, chap. 95:—Mr. C. Mills, Mr. Russell Elice, Mr. W. Butterworth Bayley, Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. M. T. Smith, M.P., Sir H. Willock, K.L.S., Sir J. W. Hogg, M.P., Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, Major J. Oliphant, the Hon. W. H. Leslie Melvill, Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., Mr. W. J. Eastwick, Mr. J. H. Astell, and Mr. H. T. Prinsep. Major James Oliphant is chosen Chairman, and Elliot Macnaghten, esq. Deputy-Chairman.

Lord Bateman to be Chairman of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Company.

Richard Hartley Kennedy, esq. elected Alderman of Cheap Ward.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Durham (North).—Lord Adolphus Vane.

Liskeard.—Ralph Wm. Grey, esq.

Southampton.—Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Solicitor-Gen. *re-el.* after accepting the Recorder-ship of Bristol.

Tynemouth.—Wm. Schaw Lindsay, esq.

Westminster.—The Earl of Bective.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

April 1. (On the removal of the name of Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir John Franklin from the list), Capt. Lord Colchester to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved list; Capt. Charles Hope to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

April 4. Capt. Erasmus Ommanney (Deputy Controller-General of the Coastguard) to the Eurydice 26; Capt. G. N. Broke to the Gladiator steam-frigate.

April 18. To be Captains, James A. Paynter, J. C. Prevost, Sir William Wiseman, Bart. and N. Vansittart.—To be Commanders, F. T. C. Strode, G. O. Willes, and W. E. A. Gordon.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. T. Carr, D.D. (late Bishop of Bombay), Bath R. Somerset.

Rev. R. Bickersteth (R. of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London), Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. R. Durnford (R. of Middleton), Hon. Can. in the Cathedral Church of Manchester.

Rev. W. Hey (Master of St. Peter's School, York), Can. in the Cathedral Church of York.

Rev. — Lowe, Minor Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Rev. T. Richardson, Priest-Vicar of the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

Rev. W. Richardson (P.C. of St. David's), Canonry of Llandisilio-Gogoff in the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

Rev. J. P. Williams, Sub-Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

Rev. H. Abud, Uttorext V. Staffordshire.

Rev. W. Alford, Folke R. Dorset.

Rev. J. Anderson, Norton-on-the-Moors R. w. Smallthorn C. Staffordshire.

Rev. C. Bailey, Elsdon R. w. Horsley C. Northumb.

Rev. W. H. Beever, St. Hilary V. Glamorg.

Rev. R. Cage, Rathconnell V. dio. Meath.

Rev. J. Colborne, Holy Trinity P.C. Painswick (or Slad), Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. Cronshaw, St. Thomas P.C. Wigan.

Rev. J. R. Crowfoot, Southwold P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Eckersall, Lower-Beeding P.C. Sussex.

Rev. S. Edwards, Woolvercott P.C. Oxfordsh.

Rev. W. Elliott, All Saints' R. Worc.

Rev. H. G. Faussett, South Littleton P.C. w. Middle Littleton P.C. Worcestershire.

Rev. J. Fox (V. of Hedon), Preston-in-Holder-ness V. Yorkshire (by dispensation).

Rev. G. E. Freeman, Emmanuel P.C. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

Rev. J. Geldart, Puddington V. Beds.

Rev. P. Gilpin, Yarcombe V. Devon.

Rev. J. Graves, Kilmarcar V. dio. Ossory.

Rev. E. H. J. Hawke, Willingham R. Linc.

Rev. J. Hemsted, Gratwich St. Mary R. Staff.

Rev. R. Henderson, Brompton-Ralph R. Som.

Rev. R. W. Higgs, D.C.L. Handborough R. Oxf.

Rev. C. Hill, Culworth R. and V. Northampt.

Rev. H. D. Hilton, Orlingbury R. Northampt.

Rev. C. A. Hunter, Tanworth V. Warw.

Rev. R. T. Jenkins, Llanginning P.C. Carm.

Rev. J. Jerram, Fleet V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. S. J. Jerram, Chobham V. Surrey.

Rev. J. Keeling, St. Paul P.C. Lisson Grove.

Rev. A. H. Leech, Emly V. Ireland.

Rev. J. Macbean, St. Andrew's Church, Ceylon.

Rev. W. S. McDouall, Ousden R. Suffolk.

Rev. A. McLaughlin, Fennor R. V. and Prebend, dio. Cashel.
 Rev. W. Marsh, Wethersfield V. Essex.
 Rev. M. Mitchell, Kirtling V. Cambridgeshire.
 Rev. W. L. Newham, Barrow-upon-Soar V. Leic.
 Rev. C. F. Norman, Portishead R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. D. Palmour, Jeffreyton V. Pemb.
 Rev. N. G. Pilkington, Sunday Evening Lectureship, St. Andrew's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Rev. F. J. Poole, St. John P.C. Leeds.
 Rev. F. Reade, St. John P.C. Hove, Sussex.
 Rev. G. V. Reed, Hayes R. Kent.
 Rev. G. S. Robertson, Pightlestone P.C. Bucks.
 Rev. J. Ross, St. James P.C. w. Pockthorpe, Norwich.
 Rev. F. A. Savile, North Huish R. Devonshire.
 Rev. W. L. Sharpe, St. Paul's P.C. Whippingham, Isle of Wight.
 Rev. T. Sikes, Chevening R. Kent.
 Rev. J. Sparling, Eccleston R. Lancashire.
 Rev. S. W. Steedman, Fyfield R. Hants.
 Rev. F. Stonhouse, Honily R. Warwickshire.
 Rev. G. Swift, St. John's Chapel, Beverley.
 Rev. A. Tatham, Halam P.C. Notts.
 Rev. C. Tayler, Barnby-in-the-Willows V. Notts.
 Rev. G. D. Thomson, Queenborough P.C. Kent.
 Rev. F. E. Tower, Elmsthorpe R. w. Earl Shilton C. Leicestershire.
 Rev. L. Tuttle, Lea Marston P.C. Warw.
 Rev. W. Verdon, Pendlebury P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. J. Walcot, Ribbesford R. Worcestershire.
 Rev. H. G. Williams, Preston R. Suffolk.
 Rev. H. Wright, Hambledon R. Surrey.
 Rev. P. Wynter, D.D. (President of St. John's Coll. Oxford), South Warnborough R. Hants.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. W. Bell, H.M.S. Belleisle, hospital-ship, with the Baltic Fleet.
 Rev. E. L. Bowman, H.M.S. Tribune.
 Rev. J. B. Bunce, H.M.S. Conway.
 Rev. J. M. Edwards, H.M.S. Hannibal.
 Rev. H. W. Egan, H.M. Forces in the East.
 Rev. F. Finch, H.M.S. Imperieuse.
 Rev. T. Gardner, the Garrison, Cork.
 Rev. H. J. Garrad, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.
 Rev. A. Greenwell, the County Prisons, Durham.
 Rev. H. L. Hussey, to Lady Rolle.
 Rev. G. Lawless, H.M. Forces in the East.
 Rev. A. J. McCausland (Missionary), Melbourne, Australia.
 Rev. F. R. Stratton, H.M.S. Edinburgh.
 Rev. J. H. Theodosius, the Union, Stafford.
 Rev. T. C. E. Warcup, H.M.S. Edinburgh.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. A. Barry, Head Mastership, Leeds Grammar School.
 Rev. — Perowne, Professorship of English History, and Lectureship of Modern History, King's College, London.
 Rev. R. Scott, Mastership of Balliol College, Oxf.
 Rev. T. L. Howlett, Association Secretary to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 11. At Melbourne, Victoria, the wife of Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, esq. a son.
 March 15. At Rome, the wife of Henry Edwyn Chandos Scudamore Stanhope, esq. a son.
 —19. In Eaton sq. the Viscountess Enfield, a dau.—At Boulogne, Lady Muir Mackenzie, a son.—20. In Piccadilly, Lady Catharine Carnegie, a son and heir.—At Herne Bay, the wife of Frederick James Perceval, esq. a son.—At Brighton, the wife of Col. Kemaya Tynte, M.P. a dau.—21. At Florence, Mrs. Robert Hay Murray, a son.—23. In Sussex square, Mrs. Longman, a dau.—24. At Peterley house, Bucks, the wife of Wildman

Yates Peel, esq. a dau.—At Myton, Warw. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Windham, late Coldstream Guards, a son.—25. In New street, Lady Mary Hoare, a son.—The Hon. Mrs. Edward Wingfield, a son.—28. At Eaton sq. Pimlico, the wife of J. H. Manners Sutton, esq. M.P. a son.—At Leytonstone house, Essex, the wife of T. Powell Buxton, esq. a son.—In Hill st. Berkeley sq. Mrs. Henry Hippisley, of Lambourne Pl. Berks, a son.—At Baden Baden, the wife of the Rev. Henry Lateward, Brit. Chaplain, a dau.—At Ulverscroft, Leic. the wife of Thomas Henry Pares, esq. a son.—29. At Drumboe, Lady Hayes, a dau.—31. At Bournemouth, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Abercromby, a son.—At Gibraltar, the wife of H. Walpole Dashwood, Lieut. R. H. Art. a son.

Lately. At Freshwater, I.W. Mrs. Alfred Tennyson, a son.—At Kilkenny, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Mundy, a son.

April 1. At Eaton pl. the wife of John Harvey Astell, esq. a dau.—At Holbrooke grange, the wife of Charles M. Caldecott, esq. a son.—2. At Putney, Lady Eardley Wilmot, a dau.—At Fawsley, the seat of her father, Sir C. Knightley, Bart. the Hon. Mrs. Gage, a son.—At Kensington Gore, Hyde park, the wife of Robert W. Mylne, esq. a son.—3. At Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a dau.—4. At the vicarage, Tudely, Kent, the wife of the Rev. John Beauvoir Dalison, a son.—5. At the rectory, Boughton Malherbe, the wife of the Rev. Edward Moore, a son.—7. At Glynn, Lady Vivian, a son.—At Waterloo, Hants, the wife of John Moore Napier, esq. a son.—In James st. Buckingham gate, the wife of the Rev. K. E. A. Money, a dau.—8. At Grey abbey, Lady Charlotte Montgomery, a dau.—At Dyham park, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, a son.—10. Lady Rayleigh, a son.—At Bedale hall, Yorkshire, the wife of H. Beresford Peirse, esq. a son.—11. At Thorpe, next Norwich, at her father's, the Rev. Sir George Stracey, Bart. the wife of Berkeley Macpherson, esq. a son.—In Upper Harley st. Mrs. Henry R. Reynolds, a dau.—12. At Bournemouth, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. H. Manners Sutton, a son.—In Russell sq. the wife of Bransby Wm. Powys, esq. a dau.—13. At Edwinstow, Carm. Lady Drummond, a dau.—In Lowndes sq. the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, a dau.—The wife of the Rev. Wm. Anderson, Corate of Staines, a son.—14. At Spring hall, Suffolk, the wife of Comm. Tyssen, R.N. a son.—At Oldbury Hall, Warw. the wife of John Hardy, esq. a son.—15. The wife of Capt. G. T. Phipps Hornby, R.N. a dau.—At St. John's Wood, the wife of Hepworth Dixon, esq. F.S.A. a dau.—19. The wife of the Hon. John C. Erskine, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 26. At the Cape of Good Hope, Arthur Lambert, esq. Bengal Art. son of Comm. Sir G. R. Lambert, R.N. to Louisa-Bazilia, dau. of the late John Bishop, esq. of Sunbury.

Nov. 10. At Melbourne, the Rev. Henry H. Paulet Handfield, Minister of St. Peter's church, son of the late Capt. Edward Handfield, R.N. to Mary-Leigh, eldest dau. of Wm. Upton Tripp, esq.

19. At St. David's cathedral, Henry Framp-ton Anstey, esq. M.L.C. of Anstey Barton, to Adelaide, second dau. of Peter Roberts, esq. Assistant Commissary-Gen. of Van Diemen's Land.

Dec. 16. At Jullundur, E.I. Charles Edw. Orman, esq. 29th Bengal N. Inf. second son of the late Rev. C. J. Orman, of Shouldham, to Isabella-Jane, second dau. of Major R. J. Hawthorne, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

22. At Sholapore, W. V. *Shewell*, esq. 20th Bombay N.I. second son of E. W. Shewell, esq. of Cheltenham, to Louisa-Paulina, third surviving dau. of the late Gen. J. S. Wood, Lieutenant of the Tower.

27. At Tanna, Lieut. Robert *Mallaby*, son of Joseph Mallaby, esq. of Loxley park, Staff. to Sophia-Blayne, eldest dau. of the late Edmund T. Harpur, esq. of H.E.I.Co's, Med. Service.

Jan. 2. At Madras, Charles Philip *Gostling*, esq. Civil Service, son of Lieut.-Col. Gostling, Comm. R. Art. Malta, to Selina-Anne-Mary-Charlotte, dau. of Sir Vansittart Stonhouse, Bart.

4. At Jaulnah, E.I. Septimus *Hodgson*, esq. Lieut. 2d Madras Light Cav. youngest son of the late Major-Gen. C. Hodgson, Bombay Art. to Harriet-Isabella, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Litchfield, 2d Madras Light Cavalry.

12. At Bombay, Frederick Talbot *Cornwall*, esq. H.E.I.C.S. son of Herbert Cornwall, esq. of Delbury hall, Shropsh. to Eliza-Susan-Anna-Bella, eldest dau. of Major Bidwell Edwardes, K.H.

17. At Bombay, Frederic Longford *Yonge*, esq. 16th N.I. to Georgiana-Annie-Chalmers, elder dau.; and Hely Frederic *Bolton*, esq. 12th N.I. to Eliza-Jane, younger dau. of Lieut.-Col. D. G. Duff, Bombay Army.

25. At Thorpe, near Norwich, the Rev. Arthur *Gilbert*, M.A. of Gayton, Norfolk, to Anna, only surviving dau. of the late John Hammond, esq.—At Georgetown, the Rev. F. J. *Wyatt*, Rector of St. Paul's, Demerara, to Emma-Wilday, dau. of J. Pearce, esq. and widow of the Rev. A. J. Borlindor, Rector of St. Patrick's, Berbice.

26. At Spondon, Derb. John *Blackwood*, esq. publisher, Edinburgh, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Blandford, Rector of Kilton, Notts.—At Bury, Lanc. Hodder *Roberts*, esq. 50th Regt. to Jane, youngest dau. of Richard Walker, esq. Wood hill, Bury.

At Bakewell, R. L. *Alldutt*, esq. Maidstone, to Eliza-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Murray, of Broadstone, Wigtownshire, and niece of Lady Lowthrop, of Alga house, Scarborough.

—At Elins, Hants, Richard Fownes *Wingrove*, esq. of the Grove, Worth, Sussex, to Emma, relict of F. C. Wilson, esq. of Langley, Elins, and youngest dau. of the late H. T. Timson, esq. of Tatchbury Mount.—At Durham, Bertrand, second son of John *Gurdon*, esq. of Assington hall, Suff. to Sarah-Evelyn, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. C. King, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham.—At Betchworth, Surrey, the Rev. Henry Clarence *Pigou*, M.A. Curate of Romsey, Hampshire, to Catherine-Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Lewis Way, formerly of Stansted park, Sussex.—At Melton, William Morden *Carthew*, esq. of Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, son of the late Rev. Thomas Carthew, of Woodbridge, to Matilda-Sophia, only surviving dau. of the late John Hayward Buckingham, esq. of Melton.—At St. Marylebone, J. T. *Aherman*, esq. to Ellen-Augusta, eldest dau. of Egbert Steer Cossens, esq.

28. At Bayonne, Frederick *Morris*, esq. Lieut. R.N. third son of Sir John Morris, Bart. of Sketty park, Glam. to Agnes, only child of the late Charles Brandford, esq.—At West Ham, Essex, Alfred Parmenter *Simons*, esq. Bengal Art. eldest son of the late W. Simons, esq. H.E.I.C.S. to Catherine-Anne, second dau. of the late Edw. Stock, esq. of Plaistow, Essex.

Feb. 9. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Arthur F. H. *Scholefield*, youngest son of the late Rev. J. Scholefield, Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warw. to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Peter Pope Firth, esq. of Rose hill, Rotherham.—At Chigwell, Samuel, second

son of Wm. Loftus *Louwer*, esq. Q.C. to Letitia-Baden, eldest dau. of Wm. Geo. Watson, esq.—At Cheltenham, Robert D. *Gibny*, esq. 39th Bengal N.I. son of Dr. Gibny, to Sophia-Margaret, youngest dau. of Abraham Devonsher, esq. of Kilshaneck, co. Cork.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Rev. Charles Fred. *Seymour*, Rector of Winchfield, Hants. to Isabella-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy, Rector of Ashe, Hants.

—At Toronto, Frederic, second son of the late Rev. Wm. *Barlie*, Rector of West Chillington, to Emma-Susannah, second dau. of S. Strickland, esq.

14. At Wandsworth, Dr. Thomas *Dillon*, H.E.I.C.S. eldest son of Dr. Dillon, Provincial Inspector, Ireland, to Adelaide-Bryant, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hatch, Vicar of Walton-on-Thames.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Allen Gordon *Cameron*, Curate of Penkridge, Staff. to Mary, only dau. of late Geo. Wm. Traill, esq. of Veira, N.B.—At Charlton, Kent, Comm. Robert *Coote*, R.N. fourth son of Sir Chas. Henry Coote, Bart. M.P. to Lucy, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir W. E. Parry, Lieut.-Gov. of Greenwich Hospital.—At Leamington Priory, Jonas *Stauell*, esq. late Capt. 43th Regt. to Harriet-Innes, youngest dau. of Arnold Thompson, esq. late of the 81st Regt.—At Oswestry, the Rev. George *Cuthbert*, Curate, to Emily, widow of the Rev. John Poole, B.A. Rector of Llandysilio.—At Calais, Andrew *Coffey*, esq. J.P. Listowel, co. Kerry, to Eleanor-Dorothea, youngest dau. of D. F. Ryan, esq. barrister.—At Martley, Worc. Charles J. *Bridge*, esq. of New Zealand, to Elizabeth-Frances, youngest dau. of Sir Chas. Hastings, M.D. D.C.L. of Worcester.—At Monkstown, Dublin, the Rev. Robert W. *Cage*, Vicar of Rathconnell, to Maria, fourth dau. of the Rev. John Hunt, Prebendary of Rath-michael.

15. The Rev. Robert *Pinckney*, eldest son of Robert Pinckney, esq. of Amesbury, to Marianne-Adelaide, dau. of D. C. Macreight, esq. M.D. Hauteville, Jersey, and granddau. of the late Sir William Paxton.—At Paddington, the Rev. James Wright *Tomkin*, Perp. Curate of Lindsey, Suffolk, to Mary-Charlotte-Harriet, widow of C. L. Sugden, esq. Lieut. 39th Madras N. Inf. and only dau. of the late Rev. J. C. Wright, Rector of Walkern, Herts.

—At Lamport, N'th't. the Rev. C. P. *Buckworth*, Rector of Sherborne, Hants, second son of T. R. Buckworth, esq. of Cockley Cley, Norfolk, to Maria, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Packe, of Twyford hall.

16. At St. Pancras, the Rev. C. F. *Broughton*, Rector of Norbury-cum-Snelston, Derb. to Mary-Jane, only child of Wm. Pennell, esq. of Cumberland terrace, Regent's park.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Edward, third son of the late Hon. and Rev. Arthur *Vesey*, of Abbeyleix, Ireland, to Anne-Julia, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Page, esq. of Hadley house, Middlesex.—At St. George's Hanover square, Capt. Fearon, 14th Bombay N.I. eldest son of the late Gen. Fearon, to Claudine A'hmuty, eldest dau. of Col. Claude Douglas, Bengal Army.—At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Major Robt. Murray *Banner*, 93d Highlanders, to Anne, second dau. of Joseph Ferguson, esq. M.P. for Carlisle.—At Stainton, in Cleveland, Robert Calverley *Bewicke*, esq. second son of C. B. Bewicke, esq. of Couby manor, co. York, to Mary-Teresa, third dau. of the Rev. Wm. Gooch, Canon of York.—At Maidstone, Thos. Sargent *Little*, esq. Capt. unatt. second son of Major Little, of Charlton, to Julia, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Vallance, Rector of Southchurch, Essex.—At Brighton, Benj. Octavius *Engleheart*, second surviving son of N. B. Engleheart, esq. of Doctors' com-

mons and Blackheath, to Cordelia, youngest dau. of the late Harry Blaker, esq. of Brighton.—At Newhaven, Sussex, the Rev. Frederick *Spurrell*, Rector of Faulkbourne, Essex, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late John Gray, esq. of West Ham, Essex.—At St. Marylebone, Robert *Richardson*, esq. F.S.A. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, son of Alderman Richardson, of Swansea, formerly of South Shields, to Maria-Louisa, only child of Henry Gardner, esq. of Regent's park.—At Christ church Marylebone, John *Louis*, esq. grandson of Adm. Sir John Louis, C.B. of Chelston, Devon, to Fanny-Anne, granddau. of the late J. Bland, esq.—At Trinity church Paddington, George *Vaughan*, esq. of Westbourne terr. to Elizabeth, widow of Charles Barron, esq. of Denmark hill.—At St. Leonard's, Exeter, the Rev. Wm. *Hooper*, B.A. Incumbent of Mariansleigh, Devon, second son of H. Hooper, esq. of Mount Radford, to Helen, youngest dau. of late Commissary-Gen. Palmer.—At Darlington, John *Alderson*, esq. of Thornby, Cumb. youngest son of the late Christopher Alderson Alderson, esq. of Woodhall park, Yorkshire, to Bessie-Hilda, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Hope, esq. Stanwix, Carlisle.

20. At Childwall, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Johnstone *Lawrence*, Rifle Brigade, youngest son of the late Charles Lawrence, esq. of Mossley hill, Liverpool, to Jacintha Charlotte Hutton, widow of Edward T. Hutton, esq. of Beverley, and dau. of the Rev. James Eyre, of the Minster, Beverley.—At South Stoneham, Hants, the Rev. Chas. J. *Dickinson*, Rector of Narramore, Dublin, eldest son of the late Bishop of Meath, to Agnes-Augusta, second dau. of H. Dumbleton, esq. of Thornhill pk. near Southampton.—At Kensington, Maj. Henry *Stamford*, late of the Bombay Army, to Ella, only dau. of Richard Westbrook, esq. formerly of Wincersh, Berks.

21. At Kennington, Lieut.-Gen. *Dyson*, of Lower Berkeley st. to Augusta, only dau. of Capt. Chas. C. Craven, late 72d Highlanders, and granddau. of late Gen. Craven.—At Stackpole Eledor, Pemb. Spencer William *Hustler*, son of the late Rev. J. D. Hustler, esq. Rector of Euston, Suffolk, and grandson of Dr. Mansel, late Bishop of Bristol, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. G. Leach, Rector of Stackpole Eledor.—At St. George's Hanover square, Stuart Alexander *Donaldson*, esq. to Amelia, dau. of Frederick Cowper, esq. of Carleton hall, Cumb. and Harley street.—At Limerick, Capt. Chas. W. *Thompson*, K.S.F. 7th Dragoon Guards, to Marcella-Mildred, second dau. of Hugh Singleton, esq. of Hazelwood, co. Clare.

22. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Henry Herbert *Stepney*, son of the late Col. Herbert Stepney, of Durrow abbey, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. of Succoth.—At Ramsbury, the Rev. Edward *Meyrick*, Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, to Mary, youngest dau. of Alfred Batson, esq. of Ramsbury, Wilts.—At Cheltenham, Charles J. Champion *Crespigny*, esq. eldest son of C. F. C. Crespigny, esq. of Cheltenham, to Margaretta-Amyatt, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Brown, Comm. R. Mil. Asylum, Chelsea.—At Siberswold, near Dover, the Rev. W. M. *Willis*, M.A. Curate of Horsmonden, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late John Tristram, esq. of Belbroughton, Worc.

23. At Bath, Henry Fred. Aug. *Goodridge*, esq. M.D. to Anna-Mary, elder dau. of the Rev. Charles Taylor, Rector of Biddisham.—At Cheltenham, John Maule *Sutton*, esq. M.D. grandson of John Sutton, esq. of Lee, Kent, to Maria-Frances, only child of the late Wm. Price, esq. of Greenwich hospital.—At Tisbury, the Rev. John N. *Woodroffe*, Preb. of Cahirely, to Anna, youngest dau. of the late

Thos. Wm. Sandes, esq. of Sallow Glen, co. Kerry, and niece of the late Lord Bishop of Cashel.—At Birling, Kent, the Hon. Edward Vesey *Bligh*, second son of late Earl of Darnley, to Lady Isabel Mary Frances Nevill, youngest dau. of the Earl of Abergavenny.—At St. George's Hanover sq. George Charles *Astley*, second son of Sir George Dashwood, of Kirtlington park, Oxf. to the Hon. Harriett Anne Bateman Hanbury, sister of Lord Bateman.—Robert *Potts*, esq. M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Jeannetta, dau. of Thos. Fison, esq. of Barningham, Suff.—At Hampstead, Neville *Wood*, esq. M.D. of Onslow sq. to Louisa, fourth surviving dau. of Charles Pope, esq. late Principal Sec. to the Chairman of the Board of Customs.—At Kirby Lonsdale, James *Bryans*, esq. of Belfield, Windermere, to Eliza, fourth dau. of the late Christ. Wilson, esq. of Rigmaden park.

24. At Birmingham, Clarkson *Oster*, esq. of Edgbaston, to Caroline, third dau. of the late Richard Phillips, esq. F.R.S.

25. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Rev. James Camper *Wright*, Fellow of King's coll. Camb. to Frances-Wood, dau. of T. Burstall, esq. of Aston, Warw.—At Chelsea, Alfred Harrison *Page*, esq. youngest son of late Sam. Page, esq. of Dulwich, to Leonora, eldest dau. of Archibald Webb, esq. of Chelsea.

27. At St. James's Piccadilly, Lord George *Paget*, M.P. youngest son of the Marquess of Anglesey, to Agnes, dau. of the late Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B.—At Felton park, Northumb. Capt. *Cunningham*, late 4th Drig. Guards, to Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Sir Thos. de Trafford, Bart.

28. At Dublin castle, Sir Thomas *Gresley*, Bart. of Netherseale hall, Leic. to Laura-Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Williams, esq. niece to Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart.—At Hestle, near Hull, James Robinson *Pease*, esq. third son of Joseph Robinson Pease, esq. of Hestlewood, to Louisa-Frances, youngest dau. of late John Barkworth, esq. of Tranby house.—At Macroom, Ireland, Samuel *Long*, esq. of Bromley hill, Kent, to Emily, second dau. of the late C. J. Herbert, esq. of Muckross, Killarney.—At Boyton, Henry Edwin *Sargent*, esq. M.D. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Ruddall, Incumbent of Boyton and St. Giles-in-the-Heath.—At Bushey, Herts, the Rev. Charles William *Edgell*, son of the Rev. Edward Edgell, of Frome, to Margaret-Helen, eldest dau. of James Ramsey, esq.—At Overton, Wilts, Richard Edmunds *Price*, esq. of Marlborough, elder son of Capt. D. M. Price, h. p. 36th Regt. to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late William Tanner, esq. of Blacklands house, Wilts; also, Henry J. *Cusack*, esq. son of Dr. Cusack, of Dublin, to Sophia, fourth dau. of the above W. Tanner, esq.; and at the same time, T. B. *Cusack*, esq. of Tum-duff, son of Dr. Cusack, to Mary-Ellen, elder dau. of the late W. Tanner, esq. of Lockeridge, and cousin to the former brides.—At Balho, near Edinburgh, George William *Balfour*, M.D. of Cramond, to Margaret-Bethune, dau. of James Craig, esq. F.R.C.S.E.—At Chichester, George *Hillier*, esq. F.S.A. to Maria-Anne, second dau. of Mr. Drammond Gray, of Chichester.—At Cheltenham, Grismond *Phillips*, esq. of Cwmgwlilly, Carnarvon, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Major Bowen.—At St. James's Westbourne terrace, Spencer *Pratt*, esq. M.D. of Stamford, Linc. second son of the Rev. Joseph Pratt, Rector of Paston, to Catherine-Elizabeth, only child of Edw. Greene, esq. of Gloucester terrace, Hyde park.—At St. Marylebone, Richard Frankland *Evelyn*, esq. youngest son of late Wm. Evelyn, esq. R.N. to Charlotte, youngest sister of Francis Evelyn, esq. of Kynsham and Corton.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

March 27. At Welbeck, Notts. in his 86th year, the Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Scott-Bentinck, fourth Duke of Portland and Marquess of Titchfield (1716), fifth Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock and Baron of Cirencester (1689), a Privy Councillor, a Family Trustee of the British Museum, a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Roads, and D.C.L.

His Grace was born in London on the 24th June, 1768. He was the eldest son of William-Henry-Cavendish the third Duke and K.G., for many years a Cabinet Minister, and who died, when a second time Premier, on the 30th Oct. 1809. His mother was Lady Dorothy Cavendish, only daughter of William fourth Duke of Devonshire, K.G. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christchurch, Oxford, where the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him in 1793. In Dec. 1790 he was returned to the House of Commons for Petersfield; but in April 1791, having accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds, he was elected for Buckinghamshire, the representation of which had then become vacant by the death of Ralph Earl Verney. The Marquess of Titchfield sat for the county of Buckingham in five parliaments—at first together with the Right Hon. James Grenville (subsequently Lord Glastonbury), and afterwards with the late Duke of Buckingham—until his accession to the peerage; and was so fortunate as to avoid any contested election.

In 1795 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, which post he continued to occupy until 1842, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Marquess of Salisbury.

On the 4th Aug. 1795, he married (by special licence, at Mrs. Scott's in Piccadilly) Henrietta, the eldest of the three daughters and co-heirs of Major-General John Scott, of Balcomie, co. Fife, of whom the second, Lucy, was married to Francis ninth Earl of Moray, and Joan, the youngest, was the wife of the Right Hon. George Canning, and after his death was created Viscountess Canning. Upon this marriage the Marquess of Titchfield assumed the name of Scott before Bentinck, and quartered the arms of Scott of Balcomie quarterly with his former principal quarters of Bentinck and Cavendish.

On the 31st March, 1807, the Marquess of Titchfield was appointed a junior Lord

of the Treasury, his father then taking office as First Lord; but on the 16th Sept. following he retired, and the Right Hon. John Foster and the Hon. Richard Ryder succeeded him, the number of Lords Commissioners being then increased from five to six.

On the 30th Oct. 1809, he succeeded to the peerage by the death of his father.

When Mr. Canning, his brother-in-law, became Prime Minister, the Duke of Portland was, in April 1827, appointed Lord Privy Seal, on which occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor; and after Mr. Canning's premature death, in the following August, the Duke of Portland became Lord President of the Council. This post he retained only during that temporary arrangement called the Goderich administration, which lasted until the following January. Altogether, his tenure of office was brief, and the consequence of his family connections rather than any personal ambition.

When he first entered the House of Commons as a young man, he gave his adhesion to the Pitt party, with whom he continued to act, and did not withdraw from them under Lord Liverpool. His connexion with Mr. Canning, however, had some tendency to liberalise his sentiments, and he was understood to lean towards that party in the cabinet of which his eminent relative was the leader and the head. When he became associated with the more conservative Whigs who formed part of Mr. Canning's Cabinet, he gradually ceased to be a strong Tory, and at length might fairly be reckoned among the adherents of the opposite section. Latterly he had taken no very active share in the business of legislation or the ordinary affairs of public life; he resided principally in the country, going through the duties and enjoying the pleasures of a country gentleman on the great scale which a man of his enormous wealth and high station naturally commanded, and earning that esteem and affection among his friends and neighbours which have attended him throughout a long life.

It is at least a testimony to his forbearance in the exertion of his political influence when we find that, after having been a Duke for forty-five years, he has died without the Garter, which was worn by his father and grandfather, as well as by the founder of his family in England, the first Bentinck Earl of Portland.

The Duchess of Portland died on the

28th April, 1844, having had issue four sons and five daughters; 1. William Henry Cavendish, Marquess of Titchfield, who died in 1894, in his 28th year, unmarried; 2. Lady Henrietta, unmarried; 3. Lady Caroline, who died in 1828, in her 29th year; 4. William-John, now Duke of Portland; 5. Lord William George Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, who died Sept. 21, 1848, M.P. for King's Lynn, and the leader of the Protectionist party; 6. Lord Henry William Bentinck, M.P. for the Northern division of Nottinghamshire, and a Family Trustee of the British Museum, born in 1804; 7. Lady Charlotte, married in 1827 to John Evelyn Denison, esq. of Ossington, formerly M.P. for South Nottinghamshire, and now for Malton; 8. the Right Hon. Lucy Lady Howard de Walden, married in 1828 to Lord Howard de Walden, and has a numerous family; and 9. Lady Mary, who is unmarried.

The present Duke was born in 1800, and is unmarried.

The funeral of the late Duke of Portland took place at Bolsover, in Derbyshire, on Tuesday the 4th of April. In accordance with the express directions of the deceased, who is said to have limited the outlay to 100*l.*, it was conducted as privately as possible. No private carriages were permitted to form part of the *cortège*, which consisted simply of a hearse and three ordinary mourning coaches, the first two containing Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P. (the present Duke being prevented by illness from attending), Mr. Evelyn Denison, M.P., Lady Charlotte Denison, Lady Howard de Walden, and two sons of Lord Howard de Walden, who is absent as Ambassador in Belgium. The last carriage was occupied by Mr. Ward the late Duke's surgeon, Mr. Neal, steward, and Mr. Kelk, house steward. The funeral service was performed by the Vicar of Bolsover, the Rev. John Hamilton Gray. The Duke had expressed a wish that his remains should be interred in the open churchyard; but this desire was so far deviated from that a vault under the Cavendish chantry, at the south side of the chancel, which had not been opened for 138 years, was selected to receive the body. The late Duchess and the late Lord George Bentinck were interred at the church of St. Marylebone.

VISCOUNT DONERAILE.

March 27. At Doneraile, co. Cork, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. Hayes St. Leger, third Viscount Doneraile (1785) and Baron Doneraile (1776), a Representative Peer for Ireland, and Colonel of the Cork Light Infantry.

He was born at Doneraile House, co. Cork, on the 9th May 1786, and was the elder and only surviving son of Hayes second Viscount Doneraile, by Charlotte, fourth daughter of James Bernard, esq. of Castle Bernard, and sister to the first Earl of Bandon. He succeeded his father in the peerage on the 8th Nov. 1819; and was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland in 1830.

His Lordship was an honest and consistent supporter of Conservative politics; and, as a resident landlord in Ireland, he was all that could be desired by his numerous and grateful tenantry.

He married June 14, 1816, his cousin Lady Charlotte Esther Bernard, second daughter of Francis first Earl of Bandon; and by that lady, who died Feb. 7, 1846, he had issue an only child, Hayes now Viscount Doneraile, who married in 1851 Mary-Anne-Grace-Louisa, only daughter of George Lennox Cunningham, esq. Chief Clerk in the Foreign Office, by whom he has issue one daughter.

LORD MOSTYN.

April 3. At Pengwern, Flintshire, in his 86th year, the Right Hon. Edward Price Lloyd, Baron Mostyn, of Mostyn, co. Flint, and a Baronet.

He was the son and heir of Bell Lloyd, esq. by Anne, daughter and heiress of Edward Pryce, esq. of Bodfach, co. Montgomery. On the 26th May, 1795, he succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet, on the death of his great-uncle Sir Edward Lloyd, on whom it had been conferred in 1778, with remainder (in default of issue male) to his nephew, Bell Lloyd, esq. and his issue male.

Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd sat in Parliament for many years as Member for the Flint district of boroughs, supporting the Whig party. He was first returned at the general election of 1806, after a contest with Colonel William Shipley. In the following year Colonel Shipley was elected by the majority of one vote only, there having been three candidates, who divided the electors with remarkable equality:—

Col. William Shipley	129
Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart.	128
Sir Edw. Pryce Lloyd, Bart.	120

In 1812 Sir Edward recovered his seat without a contest; and he was unopposed at the five following elections, continuing in the House of Commons until raised to the peerage as Lord Mostyn in Oct. 1831. On the 17th April in that year, by the death of his brother-in-law Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, the sixth and last Baronet, the estates of that family had

become the inheritance of his wife, and his eldest son (the present Lord) had taken the name of Mostyn after his own.

Lady Mostyn, who was Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, the fifth Baronet, was married on the 11th Feb. 1794, and died on the 25th Nov. 1842, having had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Edward-Mostyn, now Lord Mostyn; 2. the Hon. Elizabeth; 3. the Hon. Essex; and 4. the Hon. Thomas-Price, all unmarried.

The present Lord was born in 1795, and married in 1827 Lady Margaret Scott, eldest sister of the Earl of Clonmell, by whom he has a numerous family. He is Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire, Colonel of the Royal Merionethshire Light Infantry, and has been Member for Flintshire in the present Parliament.

BARON DE REHAUSEN.

March 2. At the house of the Swedish Legation, Halkin-street West, aged 51, his Excellency the Chevalier John G. Baron de Rehausen.

Baron de Rehausen was born in 1802. In early boyhood he was resident in England, his father being then Swedish minister in this country. The son was successively attached to the Legations at St. Petersburg, the Hague, and Paris. From the last he was removed to London, where he first became Consul and then Secretary of Legation under Count Bjornstjerna, who was for a long period the Swedish minister here. During the occasional absences of Count Bjornstjerna he was accredited as *Chargé d'Affaires*; and in 1846, on the final return of that minister, was appointed his successor. Since that period, the Baron de Rehausen had discharged the diplomatic functions of his office with great satisfaction both to his own sovereign and to the government of this country.

His Excellency died after an illness of about six weeks, which commenced with small pox.

SIR JAMES WYLIE, BART.

Latelly. At St. Petersburg, aged 86, Sir James Wylie, M.D., Knt. and Bart. and a Knight of many foreign orders.

Sir James was by birth a Scotchman. He entered the Russian service in 1790 as Senior Surgeon in the Eletsky regiment. In 1798 he was appointed Physician to the Imperial Court, and in that capacity he attended Paul I. in his travels to Moscow and Kasan. In 1799 he was appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to the Emperor, and Physician to the heir apparent, the Grand Duke Alexander. In 1804 he formed the *status medicus* of the Medical Academy of

St. Petersburg and Moscow, of which he was President for thirty years. In 1806 he was made General Inspector of the Board of Health of the Army; in 1812 Director of the Medical Department of the Ministry of War; and in 1814 attendant Physician in ordinary to the Emperor Alexander; and he was at the period of his decease Inspector-General of the Board of Health of the Russian Army, Director of the Medical Department of the Imperial Court, and actual Privy Counsellor, Knight of the Orders of St. Vladimir, St. Alexander Newsky, St. Anne, the Red Eagle of Prussia, Leopold of Austria, of the Legion of Honour, and of the Crown of Wurtemberg. He received from the Prince Regent (George IV.) the honour of knighthood at Ascot Heath races in 1814, conferred by the sword of the Hetman Count Platoff; and was created a Baronet, on the second July in the same year, at the request of the Emperor Alexander, on his departure from England.

Sir James, having no issue, is reported to have bequeathed the whole of his very large fortune to the Czar Nicholas.

MR. JUSTICE TALFOURD.

March 13. At Stafford, aged 58, Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, Knt. one of the Judges of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and D.C.L.

He was born at Reading on the 26th May, 1795. His father was a brewer, and his mother was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Noon, minister of an Independent congregation in that town. He was educated partly at the Dissenters' grammar-school at Mill Hill, and afterwards at the grammar-school, Reading, under Dr. Valpy, for whom he invariably expressed an almost filial reverence. In 1813 he became the pupil of the celebrated special pleader, the late Mr. Chitty, with whom he remained four years, and in whose office he first met with his friend of after years, the tragedian Macready. In 1817 he began to practice special-pleading on his own account. During those early years of his residence in London he depended in great measure for support upon his literary exertions, both as law reporter to the *Times* newspaper, and as a contributor to the *New Monthly Magazine*, and other periodicals. He was associated with Charles Lamb, Carey, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt in filling the columns of the *London Magazine* during the most popular period of its career. He also wrote occasionally for the *Edinburgh Review*.

He was called to the bar by the Middle Temple on the 9th Feb. 1821. He joined the Oxford circuit and Berkshire sessions; and his local connections, coupled with

the highly favourable impression left of his talents amongst his townspeople and schoolfellows, soon gained him opportunities of earning distinction. He was always a ready, fluent, and eloquent speaker; and what he wanted in severe taste, he more than compensated by feeling, fancy, and earnestness. In less than the usual period of probation he made his way to the head of his circuit, and held it against all competitors, though some amongst them (Mr. Justice Maule, for instance,) were of a very formidable calibre of intellect. In 1833 he applied for a silk gown, but finding his application not immediately successful, he took the coif, and became a Serjeant. He was for some years Queen's Ancient Serjeant, and Recorder of Banbury.

At the general election in Jan. 1835 he was returned to Parliament for Reading, Mr. Fyshe Palmer, the former Liberal member, having retired. His competitor of kindred politics was the present member for Pontefract; and the result of the poll was as follows:—

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd	. 643
Charles Russell, esq.	. 441
Benjamin Oliviera, esq.	. 384

At the election in 1837 Mr. Fyshe Palmer again came forward, and two Liberal members were returned, to the exclusion of Mr. Russell, the poll concluding thus:

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd	. 468
Charles Fyshe Palmer, esq.	. 457
Charles Russell, esq.	. 448

At the next election, however, the Conservatives again rallied, and were successful in returning two members, Mr. Russell and Lord Chelsea, Mr. Talfourd prudently holding aloof. But in 1847 the balance was again turned, and Mr. Talfourd was restored to his seat, after the following poll:—

Francis Pigott, esq.	. 614
Mr. Serjeant Talfourd	. 596
Charles Russell, esq.	. 521
Viscount Chelsea	. 376

In his legislative capacity, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd introduced two useful measures, founded upon just principles, namely, the Custody of Infants Act, and the Copyright Act of 1841; and he made some successful speeches, although his style was too florid for the House of Commons.

He was made a Judge of the Common Pleas and knighted in 1848, and he is generally admitted to have discharged his judicial duties with discretion, adequate learning, ability, and conscientiousness.

But the space which the late Mr. Justice Talfourd has filled in the public mind, and his claims to be remembered by pos-

terity, are almost exclusively owing to his dramatic productions, of which *Ion* is pre-eminently the first. The last two acts of this drama are full of exquisite poetry, and manifest a very high order of imagination; as an acting play, though at first very successful, it has not kept its place on the stage, and, on the whole, it may be considered better fitted for the closet than the stage. The same remark must be applied to *The Athenian Captive* and *Glencoe*. He was also the author of *Vacation Rambles*, and a *Life of Charles Lamb*; and edited the *Literary Remains of William Hazlitt*. In fact, his warmest sympathies at every period of life were with literature, art, and the drama; and it is much to be feared that the fortune he has bequeathed to his widow and numerous family has been materially lessened by his liberality to struggling merit and genius in difficulties, or to what he, with his warm heart and trusting spirit, was satisfied to encourage and relieve under these denominations.

Mr. Justice Talfourd was on the Oxford Circuit at the time of his death. In association with Mr. Justice Wightman, he opened the commission at Oxford on the 6th of March, and that at Stafford on the 11th. On the following day (Sunday) he was present at church, and on the Monday morning he took an early walk. At the usual hour he entered the court, and commenced his address to the grand jury. He proceeded with his usual energy, but at times with evident hesitation and difficulty. In alluding to the state of the calendar, which contained a list of upwards of 100 prisoners, many of them charged with the most atrocious offences short of murder, he called the attention of the grand jury to the fact that there were no fewer than 17 cases of manslaughter, and 30 cases where persons were charged with the crime of highway robbery. These crimes, his lordship observed, might be traced in a vast number of cases to the vice of intemperance, which was so prevalent in the mining districts; and, while commenting upon this state of things, his lordship feelingly deplored the want of sympathy which existed between the higher and lower classes, and urged the duty of the superior ranks of society to take a more lively interest in the welfare of those who were beneath them. While commenting upon these topics, his Lordship became considerably excited and flushed in the face, and accurate observers noticed that his voice became somewhat thick and inarticulate. On a sudden he fell forward with his face upon his book, and then swayed on one side towards Mr. Sansom his senior clerk, and his second son Mr.

Thomas Talfourd, his lordship's marshal, who caught him in their arms. Dr. Holland and Dr. Knight, two magistrates who were on the bench at the time, immediately rushed to his Lordship's assistance, removed his neckcloth, &c. and called for water, but it was of no avail. His breathing was stertorous and his face livid, and but a feeble action of the pulse could be felt. Mr. Justice Wightman was hurriedly summoned from the Civil Court, and hastened to the spot, but only arrived in time to see his brother judge borne on the shoulders of six gentlemen from the court, and on arriving at the Judges' lodgings, adjoining the court, it was found that life was quite extinct. Mr. Francis Talfourd, his Lordship's eldest son, who had just joined the Oxford Circuit, was precluded by etiquette from being in the Crown Court during the charge to the grand jury. He was immediately summoned, but did not arrive before his father had ceased to breathe.

The members of the bar could not fail to call to mind that his lordship's elevation to the bench was communicated to Stafford in an equally sudden manner during the assizes which took place at that town about four years since.

In his charge to the grand jury at the Derby Assizes, Mr. Justice Coleridge eloquently alluded to "the awfully sudden death of my brother Talfourd. He was sitting, as I do now, discharging the same duty in which I am engaged, and in the act of addressing the grand jury, when in an instant that eloquent tongue was arrested by the hand of death, and that generous, unselfish heart was cold. Surely nothing can exemplify more strikingly the uncertainty of life. There he was sitting, as I am now, administering justice—people were trembling at the thought of having to come before him, but in a minute his function was over, and he was gone to his own account. Gentlemen, as he was the leader of another circuit, and I believe had never visited this as a judge, he was probably not much known to you either at the bar or on the bench. His literary performances you can scarcely be ignorant of; but, indeed, he was much more than merely a distinguished leader, an eminent judge, or a great ornament of our literature. He had one ruling purpose of his life,—the doing good to his fellow-creatures in his generation. He was eminently courteous and kind, generous, simple-hearted, of great modesty, of the strictest honour, and of spotless integrity."

He was created a Doctor of Civil Law by the University of Oxford, on the 20th June 1844.

Sir T. N. Talfourd married, in 1822,

the daughter of John Towell Rott, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex, by whom he has left issue three sons and two daughters.

One of his sons, who was named Lamb after his old friend, died in infancy.

His funeral took place at the Cemetery, Norwood, on the 20th of March. In the first carriage following the hearse were the three sons of the deceased, Francis Talfourd, esq., Wm. Talfourd, esq., Thos. Noon Talfourd, esq., and P. Talfourd, esq., his brother. The second carriage contained Paterson Rutt, esq., Northcote Rutt, esq., John Salter, esq., and Wm. Salter, esq., his brothers-in-law. In the remaining carriages were several private friends of the deceased, the Rev. George Hamilton, who officiated at the interment, and Messrs. Sansom, his first and second clerks. The only private carriages that followed were those of the deceased, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Baron Platt, Chas. Kean, esq. and Mr. Bickersteth, R.A.

VICE-ADMIRAL ELLIOT.

Lately. Aged 86, Vice-Admiral Robert Elliot, on the reserved half-pay list.

The deceased was brother of Major-General Henry Elliot, and was born in Roxburghshire in Oct. 1767. He entered the service in July, 1781, on board the *Dunkirk*, flag-ship at Plymouth, and served as midshipman on the *North American* and *Home* stations in the *Diomedé* 44, *Thisbe*, *Edgar* 74, *Hector* 74, *Robust* 74, and *Bellerophon* 74. Having passed his examination in 1788, he was promoted, July 13, 1793, to a lieutenantancy in the *Savage* sloop, and two years later became first of the *Greyhound* 32. Having assumed the command, Dec. 26, 1796, of the *Plymouth* hired armed lugger, Mr. Elliot, in March, 1797, took (and was officially reported for his great activity and successful exertions on the occasion) the privateers *Epervier* of 7 guns, and *L'Amitié* of 14 guns. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in the *Good Design*, another hired armed lugger, Feb. 14, 1801, and for his services in that vessel he obtained the Egyptian gold medal. Having been appointed, April 11, 1804, to the *Lucifer* bomb, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and, after entering the *Dardanelles*, was particularly active off the island of *Prota*, where he assisted, Feb. 27, 1807, in covering the landing of the boats previously to an attack on the enemy, whose retreat he was subsequently, with the launches of the squadron under his orders, employed to intercept. He afterwards hoisted the flag of Sir Alexander Ball, whom he assisted in carrying on the port duties at *Valetta*, until posted, June 27, 1808, into the *Porcupine* 24. During the

ensuing five years Captain Elliot was very actively employed. His last appointment was, Oct. 20, 1813, to the *Surveillante* 38, in which frigate he served off the north coast of Spain. He went on half-pay in March, 1814; obtained the Captain's good-service pension Feb. 19, 1842; and was admitted to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital July 15, 1844. His assumption of flag-rank took place Nov. 9, 1846, and the good-service pension was again awarded to him in 1851. Rear-Admiral Elliot had for the last twelve or fifteen years been perfectly blind—a misfortune partly attributable to his service in Egypt.

He married Anne, daughter of Andrew Hilley, esq. of Plymouth, by whom he had, with two daughters, one son, the present Commander Robert Hilley Elliot, R.N.

REAR-ADMIRAL FALCON.

Jan. 11. In Westbourne-terrace, London, Gordon Thomas Falcon, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral Falcon had served on full pay for 32 years. He entered the navy in 1794, as A.B. on board the *Sheerness*, Capt. Wm. George Fairfax, the flag-ship in the channel of Rear-Adm. Henry Harvey, and having soon attained the rating of midshipman, accompanied the former officer into the *Repulse* and *Venerable*, 74's, the latter bearing the flag of Admiral Duncan, with whom he participated in the battle off Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797. He followed the admiral into the *Kent*, 74; and during his attachment to that ship, he was lent for three months, in 1798, as acting Lieutenant to the *Champion* 20, Capt. Henry Raper. In May, 1799, he joined the *Busy* 18, and in Sept. following the *Hyæna* frigate, and on May 15, 1800, he was confirmed Lieutenant into the *Wright* armed ship. He was subsequently appointed, Aug. 23, 1800, to the *Andromeda* 32; June 9, 1802, to the *Cambrian* 40, and July 21, 1803, to the *Leander* 50, both flag-ships of Sir Andrew Mitchell; in 1806 to the *Leopard* 50; in 1808 to the *Barfleur* 98; in 1809 to the *Ganges* 78, and *Barfleur* again, bearing each the flag of Hon. George Cranfield Berkeley. While in the *Leander* Mr. Falcon assisted, under Capt. John Talbot, at the capture, Feb. 23, 1805, of the *Ville de Milan*, French frigate of 46 guns, and the simultaneous re-capture of her prize, the *Cleopatra* 32; and when with Capt. S. P. Humphreys, in the *Leopard*, he was one of the officers sent to search the United States' frigate *Chesapeake* for deserters, after that vessel had struck her colours, March 22, 1807. On March 8, 1811, while acting as Captain of the *Macedonian* 38, he was made Commander into the *Melpomene*, troop-ship.

Attaining post rank, Oct. 29, 1813, he soon afterwards joined the *Leander* 50, and on March 14, 1814, obtained command of the *Cyane* of 32 guns and 171 men. After a furious action off Madeira, in which, besides being much cut to pieces, she sustained a loss of 6 men killed and 13 wounded, that vessel, together with her consort the *Levant*, of 20 guns and 131 men, was unfortunately captured by the American ship *Constitution*, of 54 guns and 469 men, Feb. 20, 1815. Captain Falcon consequently became a prisoner of war, but, peace soon restoring him to liberty, he returned home, and was afterwards appointed, June 24, 1817, to the *Tyne* 26, in which vessel, in Oct. 1820, he brought from South America to England specie to the amount of nearly 700,000*l.*; March 1, 1823, to the *Isis* 50, lying at Chatham; June 23, 1823, to the *Spartiate* 76, and Aug. 21, 1825, *Wellesley* 74, flag-ships of Sir George Eyre, on the South American station; and May 1, 1833, to the *San Josef* 110, and Sept. 5, 1835, to the *Royal Adelaide* 104, bearing each the flag of Sir Wm. Hargood, commander-in-chief at Plymouth, where he continued until paid off, April 30, 1836. On Feb. 17, 1845, he was employed as Captain of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, and Superintendent of the Dockyard at Pembroke; he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in Aug. 1848.

Admiral Falcon married, Oct. 7, 1834, Louisa, widow of Captain Cursham, and daughter of the late Richard Morrick, esq. of Runcton, co. Sussex, by whom he had issue.

LIEUT.-GENERAL JAMES HAY, C.B.

Feb. 25. At his seat, near Kilburn, co. Longford, Lieut.-General James Hay, C.B. Colonel of the 79th Highlanders.

He was appointed Cornet in the 16th Dragoons June 10, 1795; Lieutenant April 26, 1798; Captain Feb. 28, 1805; and Major in the same regiment Jan. 2, 1812. He served in Spain and Portugal, was present at the passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto, in the affair with the French rear-guard near Salamanca, the battle of Talavera, the actions at Redinha, Gondeixa, Foz d'Avouce, and Sabugal; the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; and commanded the regiment in an affair with the lancers De Berg, near Especia, where he took their colonel, a chef d'escadron, and 79 prisoners, and "particularly distinguished himself," as stated in the Duke of Wellington's despatches. On going into action at Salamanca he had his right arm broken. He commanded the regiment during the siege of Burgos, and was several times engaged with the enemy.

and again at Monasterio, in the retreat to Portugal, when the regiment composed the rear guard, and suffered severely. He again commanded the regiment at the battles of Vittoria, the Nivelle, and the Nive, the passage of the Bidassoa and Adour, and entry into Bordeaux. He received a gold medal and clasp for the battles of Vittoria and the Nive; and for his services was promoted Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 18, 1813. He afterwards served the campaign of 1815, and commanded the 16th Lancers at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo, where he was so severely wounded that it was eight days before he could be removed from the field of battle into Brussels.

Having been for some years on the half-pay of the 16th Dragoons, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General Nov. 23, 1841, and to that of Lieut.-General in 1851.

MAJOR-GENERAL GODWIN, C.B.

Oct. 26. At Simla in Bengal, aged 69, Major-General Henry Godwin, C.B. Commander of the Sirhind Division of the Bengal army.

General Godwin entered the army in Oct. 1799 as Ensign in the 9th Foot, with which he served on the expedition to the Ferrol in 1800; in that to Hanover in 1805; and in Portugal from Sept. 1808 to July 1809, including the passage of the Douro, having attained his company in March 1808. In 1810 he marched with the light company in a flank battalion from Gibraltar to the first defence of Tarifa. He was a volunteer with Lord Blayney from Gibraltar on the expedition to Malaga, and present at the attack on the fortress of Fuengarola. In 1811 he proceeded again to Tarifa, in command of the two flank companies, to join the force under Lord Lynedoch, and was present at the battle of Barrosa, and severely wounded. For that battle he received the war-medal with one clasp; and for his general services in the Peninsula he was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

On the 26th May, 1814, he was promoted to a majority in the 5th West India regiment, from which he was removed to the 41st Foot on the 30th Nov. 1815.

In 1822 he embarked in command of the 41st for Madras. In 1824 he joined Sir Archibald Campbell with that regiment in the invasion of the Burmese empire, and he served throughout that war, from the landing and capture of Rangoon until the peace made in Feb. 1826, and during its progress he was employed in six several commands against the enemy. In Oct. 1824 he embarked with a force from Rangoon to capture the province of Martaban,

where he stormed its strongly fortified town, taking thirty-two pieces of heavy ordnance and other arms. On the 8th Feb. 1825, he captured the fortified position of Tantabain, taking 36 pieces of artillery and other arms. He was also present in every action with the enemy (except those in Dec. 1824, when he was still employed at Martaban), particularly at Sembike on the 1st Dec. 1825, when in command of the advanced guard he carried the front face of the enemy's position. He commanded the 1st Brigade of the Madras division, and was twice thanked by the Governor-General in Council. He was placed on half-pay of the 87th Foot, June 25, 1827.

He attained the rank of Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837, and that of Major-General Nov. 9, 1846. He afterwards held the brevet of Lieut.-General, but he was one of those in whose cases it was cancelled in the year 1852.

On the breaking out of the second Burmese war in the spring of 1852, General Godwin, as an officer of experience in that country, was selected to command the Bengal division of the army. He arrived in the Rangoon river at the beginning of April. During the same month he effected the capture of the town of Rangoon. "No man," remarks Capt. Laurie in his narrative of the war, "bore the fatigues of the day better than the gallant General; he was busy everywhere, animating their troops by his presence." The struggle was decided by the storming of the Great Pagoda, as noticed in the memoir of Capt. Latter in our present number. On the 19th May the town of Bassein was stormed, and on the 4th of June that of Pegu. His reputation subsequently suffered, from the lingering progress of the war. It is affirmed, however, that he acted strictly in obedience to orders: and Lord Dalhousie has distinctly expressed his full approval of General Godwin's conduct. Whatever objections may be taken to the employment of aged commanders, General Godwin in activity of mind and body was as young as his Aide de Camps. The manner in which his death has been caused bears evidence to his activity. It was by overheating himself with exercise that his fatal malady was originated. This occurred during a visit to General Sir W. M. Gomm, the Commander-in-Chief, at Simlah. The *Delhi Gazette* of the 29th Oct. contained the following announcement:—

"With deep sorrow—a sorrow sacred to the memory of rare private worth and recorded public merit—the Commander-in-Chief in India makes known to the army the death, at Simlah, after brief but

severe illness, of Major General Godwin, C.B., commanding the Sirhind division, and recently holding chief command of the combined field force which achieved the conquest of Pegu.

"Sir William Gomm feels assured that the army at large will regret with him the sudden departure from amid its ranks of a distinguished soldier, a gallant leader, and an ardent promoter of its interests; while some, perhaps, will mourn with his Excellency over the loss of a long-trying and justly-valued friend, faithful and true from youth upwards to the close of an useful and honoured life.

"W. M. GOMM, General,
"Commander-in-Chief East Indies."

The honorary title of a Knight Commander of the Bath, and the command of H.M.'s 20th Foot, had been recently conferred on General Godwin by the authorities at home; but death had already prevented the reception of these rewards of the veteran's warfare.

COLONEL MOUNTAIN, C.B.

Feb. 8. At Futtighur, aged 57, Colonel Armine Simcoe Henry Mountain, C.B., Adjutant-general to her Majesty's Forces in India, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

He was the fourth and youngest son of the Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D., the first Bishop of Quebec, by Elizabeth Mildred Wall Kentish, coheiress of Bardfield Hall, Essex. He was born at Quebec, Feb. 4, 1797; and received a military education in Germany. He there acquired great facility in languages; and he spoke and wrote most of the European and several of the Oriental tongues. He went out to India as Military Secretary to Sir Colin Halkett; became Aide-de-Camp to Lord William Bentinck; and served as Adjutant-general in the Chinese war, under Lord Gough, where he received three balls through his body. He returned to England with the wreck of the 26th regiment; which he soon made one of the first in the army, and continued to command it, as Lieut.-Colonel, until he went out again to India as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Dalhousie, then Governor-General. He was soon after appointed Adjutant-General. He commanded a brigade at Chillianwallah, and received the warm thanks of Lord Gough for a brilliant and gallant charge which secured the victory. On the next day he was wounded through the left hand, by the accidental discharge of a pistol when mounting his charger. After the successful termination of the battle of Gujerat he was promoted to the command of a division under General Sir Walter Gilbert, and sent by him in pursuit of the enemy.

Colonel Mountain was taken ill on the 29th Jan. last, when on march with the Commander-in-Chief from Cawnpore to Futtighur, and he died, of fever, when in camp at the latter place.

In a general order issued on the same day, the Commander-in-Chief made the following remarks:—"Doubtless, the important duties of the department over which Colonel Mountain has presided through a course of five years have been discharged with equal punctuality by various predecessors, and with equal regard for the discipline and honour of the army; but rarely, if ever, exhibiting that intimate blending of urbanity of demeanour and considerate feeling with unflinching steadiness of purpose and impartiality unswerving in the performance of those not unfrequently onerous and painful duties. The Commander-in-Chief has no need to record for information in India, or of her Majesty's army generally, that the able official adviser and friend whose loss he is deploring served as head of the same department throughout the Chinese war of 1840-2, and held command of a brigade throughout that of the Punjab in 1848-9; was with the force under Sir Walter Gilbert, in command of a division; and uniformly acquitted himself, in each of those important trusts, with the sound judgment and soldier-like ardour which never failed to animate him wherever the opportunity offered. In all the social relations of life Colonel Mountain made himself extensively beloved and universally respected and esteemed; and Sir William Gomm feels well assured that his departure will be sincerely and deeply regretted by numbers of all classes and orders of society in India as well as at home."

He was twice married: first to Jean, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, Lord Bishop of Meath; secondly to Annie, elder daughter of Colonel Dundas, of Carron Hall, Falkirk.

CAPTAIN LATTER.

Dec. 8. At Promé, in Burmah, in his 37th year, Capt. Thomas Latter, of the 67th Bengal Native Infantry, Deputy Commissioner at that place.

He was the only son of the late Major Barré Latter and Juliana Ann his wife, sister to the Rev. Richard Jeffreys, Rector of Cockfield, near Bury St. Edmund's.

Captain Latter having obtained a direct appointment to Bengal, went out in 1836, at the age of 19, a finished scholar and classic, having been educated under his maternal uncle, the Rev. Charles Jeffreys, second Wrangler and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was ordered to join the 48th Native Infantry at Delhi,

from which regiment he changed in 1837 to the 67th Bengal N.I. then in Arracan, in which province, having a remarkable talent for languages, and being very studious, he became a first-rate Burmese scholar, and published a Grammar of that language, which was very highly esteemed.

His communications on the subject of Buddhist remains, medals, and other matters have been frequently published and referred to in various periodicals of the day.

On the opening of negotiations with the Burmese, previously to the breaking out of the late war, he was attached to Commodore Lambert's expedition as chief interpreter, in which office "he discharged his functions to the entire satisfaction of the Government (see Government Dispatches, April 28, 1852), having been unwavering in his efforts to maintain peace."

On the commencement of hostilities he was made interpreter to General Godwin, in which position "he added to his claims by the duty which he well performed on the assault of the great Pagoda at Rangoon." The particulars have already been published in Laurie's "*Burmese War*," but, having been favoured with a copy of the letter which he wrote on the occasion to his mother, we shall prefer to relate them in his own words:—

"*Rangoon, April 17, 1852.*

"My dearest Mother,—As the dispatches are going off I write a few lines to tell you I am quite safe and untouched. The storming of the great Pagoda took place the day before yesterday, and I have not had a moment to spare since the place fell into our hands.

"I have time to say little, except that at my earnest suggestion the General changed his plans, and stormed at the point I pointed out to him. I told him that his men were suffering greatly from the enemy's guns, and that, if he would allow me to lead on the storm in the direction which I pointed out, he should be inside in twenty minutes. After much hesitation he agreed to it. I led the forlorn hope; the first fifty that followed me had twenty-eight knocked down by the first volley. We stormed in the face of three plateaus of musketeers; and one poor officer (Lieut. Doran), a young man who rushed up to support me, was knocked over within two feet of me, with seven bullets in him; the next who came and joined me (Col. Cootes), 18th Royal Irish, was shot in two places, and his life was only saved by a bullet striking the muzzle of his pistol in his belt, and taking a piece out. When the General came up it was about seventeen minutes, and, as I had kept my word, I kept away from meeting him. So, after some time, one of his

A.D.C.'s, who had been sent to find me out, took me up, and the dear good man shook me warmly by the hand and said, 'Latter, I thank you, not only for your advice but your gallantry—you have saved us a great many of our men.' And now, with best love, in great haste, believe me ever your most affectionate and dutiful son,
THOMAS LATTER."

At the storming of Bassein, on the 19th of May, Capt. Latter was again employed. While holding a parley with the Burmese, he was struck down by a spent ball, and the non-commissioned officer who accompanied him was killed and fell over him, so that for some time he was supposed to be slain. Subsequently he accompanied the expedition to Pegu, as related in Laurie's "*Second Burmese War*," p. 179, where he is spoken of as "our Chevalier Bayard, 'sans peur et sans reproche.'"

For the last year of his life he had occupied the post of Deputy Commissioner at Prome; where (in the words of Captain D'Oyly of his own regiment,) he has met the subtle falsehood and crafty policy of the court of Ava with a sagacity that few could equal. The same gentleman, who has known him intimately since 1842, declares that he shall be always ready to record his testimony to Captain Latter's eminent abilities, untiring energy, his resolution, and dauntless spirit. The government of Ava have for months been compassing his assassination: and on the approach of the very night in which it was accomplished, after dining with Mr. Wilson, a medical officer attached to the 4th Sikh regiment, on wishing him "Good night," he said, "It is well for you that you can go to bed surrounded by your Sikhs; I can never lay my head down on my pillow without thinking I may never wake." He went to bed about eleven o'clock. About two o'clock a.m. one of the sentries over the treasure heard one ejaculation from the bed which alarmed him. He, not liking to leave his post, called to Captain Latter, and receiving no reply he roused the Treasury guard, which consisted of eight men, who immediately fell in. He then ran to the bed; he saw no one, but called for the servants, two of whom came running to the spot: one was a German, and the other a Hindostanee servant. The former ran to the treasury, and seizing the light returned to his master's bed. Captain Latter was then dying; he just raised his eyes to his servant's face and expired without a movement. The medical men are all of opinion that a wound in the throat was the first received; that it was the only fatal one, and that death must have been almost instantaneous. There were four other wounds.

A slanderous statement having appeared in the papers to the effect that the murder of this gallant officer was to be attributed, not to political motives, but to the revenge of a relation of some females with whom he was falsely said to have had intrigues, his uncle, the Rev. R. Jeffreys, has published a letter, in which he says :

"This story was no doubt devised by the wily court of Ava, who instigated, or its emissaries who perpetrated, the deed, in hopes of diverting attention, and averting from themselves the deserved vengeance. It was eagerly caught at by the author of an unprincipled Indian journal, the *Calcutta Citizen*. It is utterly unworthy of notice as an explanation of the sad occurrence. Had such been Captain Latter's propensities he might have indulged them, as too many have done, and not a few in high positions, to their full extent without at all endangering his personal safety. The true explanation is—that this gallant public officer, who was well known to be a marked object of fear and hatred of the Burmese government—many plots against whose life had been discovered and frustrated, and more than one actual attempt made—on one occasion the bullet of the assassin just missing him, and the wadding striking his horse—did at last fall a victim to the blow of an emissary of the wily and perfidious court of Ava. I might go on to show how abhorrent the life attributed to him was to his pursuits; how he spent short intervals of leisure that he could snatch from his arduous public duties in the pursuits of literature and science; how, with the view of exalting the British character for science in the eyes of the Burmese, and affording entertaining instruction to the natives and the soldiery, he had procured from England expensive philosophical apparatus, and shortly before his death was in correspondence for more; how, besides his public merit as a soldier, which no one disputes, he was known to a large private circle, who could testify to his worth in the endearing relations of husband, father, and friend—I might confidently appeal to the whole Indian society, where his gentlemanly manners made him a welcome guest in the houses of the most scrupulous and refined; I might refer to the volumes of uninterrupted correspondence with his pious parent, containing his feelings on subjects of a far higher nature, which are now her only consolation, and which she values very far beyond all the honours he gained in his short but brilliant career."

Captain Latter was buried at Prome with military honours on the afternoon of the 8th Dec. the Brigadier ordering all officers not on duty, with the exception

of commanding officers and adjutants, to attend the funeral. The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage, and drawn to within a short distance of the burying-ground, whence it was carried by a party of the Fusiliers. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Burney, and it was interesting to observe, when he came to the words "Dust to dust," that many of the native sepoys of the 67th pressed forward to mark their respect by sprinkling earth upon the coffin.

Captain Latter was married in Dec. 1846 to his first cousin, Charlotte Elizabeth Law, third daughter of Francis Law, esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and late of Bedgbury Park, Kent, by whom he had one daughter, Dolores Charlotte, both of whom he survived.

COLONEL C. E. GORDON, R. H. ART.

March 15. On the railway at Crewe, aged 67, Colonel Charles Edward Gordon, of the Royal Horse Artillery.

He was one of the sons of Charles Gordon, esq. of Wardhouse, co. Aberdeen.

He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Artillery on the 8th Sept., and First Lieutenant on the 6th Dec. 1803; Captain on the 17th March, 1812; Brevet Major July 22nd, 1830; Lieut.-Colonel Nov. 24th, 1839.

He was on service in the Peninsula from May, 1813, until the close of the war, including the defence of Cadiz, siege of St. Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes. He was also engaged in the occupation of Bourdeaux, the affairs on the Dordogne, and the investment of Blaye. He received the silver war medal with four clasps. He afterwards served in Canada, and was Assistant Adjutant-General, in Ireland, until 1851, when he was made Colonel of the Artillery.

Colonel Gordon had been on a visit to his brother, Vice-Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and was on his return to his residence at Glenburn Castle, in Kincardineshire, when his death took place. He was riding in a third-class carriage; and when waiting at Stafford, a drunken man, who had already misconducted himself in another compartment of the carriage, was forced into his company, after some altercation with the inspector. About ten minutes after, Colonel Gordon's head was seen to droop, and on the train arriving at Crewe, it was ascertained that he was dead. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned, that he died from natural causes. The body was brought to town, and deposited in the mausoleum of Greenwich Hospital; but three days after, it was exhumed, and

again sent to Crewe to be subjected to a second inquiry. On this occasion Sir John Liddell, M.D. Physician to Greenwich Hospital, deposed that he had made a post mortem examination, and found that death had been caused by an affection of the heart, to which the deceased had long been subject, and any sudden excitement would be likely to cause death; but in consequence of the evidence that had been given respecting the conduct of the inspector at Stafford, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against him, and the Coroner issued a warrant for his apprehension in order to his being tried at the ensuing assizes at Chester. His trial has subsequently taken place, and has resulted in an acquittal.

Colonel Gordon was father-in-law of William Duckett, esq. of Russell Town Park, co. Carlow, High Sheriff of that county in 1825.

COL. DAVID JAMES BALLINGALL, R.M.

March 31. At Southsea, aged 64, Colonel David James Ballingall, Colonel Commandant of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines.

He was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Ballingall.

At the early age of 12 years he served as a midshipman in the *St. George*, the flag-ship of Lord Nelson, at Copenhagen, his father being the Colonel of Marines of the fleet. He was then appointed, in 1803, Second Lieutenant of Marines, and served in the artillery companies of the corps on the coast of Norway, in the North Seas, and the blockading of Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havre, when he was frequently engaged with the enemy's flotilla. He next served in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; was present at the capture of the *Marengo* and *Belle Poule*; at the boarding and capture of two French privateer luggers; and on the field of *Vimiera*, 21st Aug. 1808. He volunteered 26th Feb. 1809, in the boats of the *Resistance*, at the boarding and carrying *La Mouché*, French man-of-war schooner, under a constant fire of grape and musketry; and in the night of the following day, at the cutting out of four French luggers, laden with supplies for the division of Marshal Soult, from the harbour of Santa Clara, on the north coast of Spain. He landed 10th March, 1809, at the head of the Marines from the *Resistance*; carried a battery of four guns, and assisted in the capture and blowing-up of a French man-of-war schooner, and destroyed her convoy laden with supplies for the French army. Subsequently, at the siege of Cadiz, he landed and destroyed the platform of the battery of Estapona, near Malaga.

From April 10th, 1832, to 21st May, 1832, he commanded the Royal Marines occupying the castles of Naupole de Romania, with an allied garrison of French and Russians, during an attack made by an insurrectionary force of five thousand Albanians, under Demetrius Greva.

Subsequently, he was sent out to the Lakes of Canada as senior officer of Marines during the late insurrection in that colony, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On his return to England he was personally selected to proceed with a battalion of Royal Marines to Ireland, where he commanded from 1844 to 1846. In 1849 he was advanced to the rank of Colonel Second Commandant, and in 1851 he was appointed as Colonel Commandant to the Woolwich Division, and shortly after retired on full pay from that command.

LIEUT.-COLONEL MONYPENNY.

March 15. In Lansdown Crescent, Kensington Park, aged 57, Thomas Gybbon Monypenny, esq. of Hole House, Rolvenden, Kent, Lieut.-Colonel of the West Kent Light Infantry, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Kent, and a magistrate for the counties of Kent and Sussex.

This gentleman was descended from the ancient Scottish family of Monypenny of Pitmillie, co. Fife. His grandfather's grandfather, Capt. James Monypenny, R.N. settled in Kent on marrying, in 1714, Mary, daughter of Robert Gybbon, esq. of Hole House, Rolvenden. His father, Thomas Monypenny, esq. of Maytham Hill, Kent, died in 1814, having married Catharine, daughter of Isaac Rutton, esq. of Ospringe and Whitehills, Kent.

Colonel Monypenny was born at Hawkhurst in 1797. He entered the army at an early age, and served as an Ensign in the 13th regiment of Foot at the battle of Waterloo, where he was slightly wounded.

Mr. Monypenny became a candidate for the borough of Rye at the general election of 1835, in opposition to the former member Mr. Edward Barrett Curteis. He polled 101 votes, and Mr. Curteis was elected by 211. At the next election, in 1837, Mr. Monypenny was elected, Mr. Curteis not going to a poll. He sat until the dissolution in 1841, and then retired; whereupon Mr. Curteis recovered his seat, defeating the new Conservative candidate, Mr. Charles Hay Frewen.

Colonel Monypenny enjoyed the esteem of his neighbours as a country gentleman of polished manners, and is represented by those who best knew him as a kind and indulgent father and a most benevolent friend of the poor.

He married, Jan. 8, 1818, his cousin

General Sir John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840), was the son of General Sir John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840), and the daughter of General Sir John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840).

He was succeeded by his son, General Sir John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840).

The lady of the General was born in 1840.

General William Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840), was the son of General Sir John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840), and the daughter of General Sir John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840).

He was succeeded by his son, General Sir John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840), and the daughter of General Sir John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840).

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John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840)
Major J. W. Bouverie (died 1840)
General Thomas Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840)
John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840)

In 1840 he was released after a struggle in which the Conservative party, Mr. Bouverie, was placed at the head of the party, in the opinion of Mr. Bouverie.

Richard Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840)
General W. Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840)
John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840)

And the Conservative continuing to be strong, Mr. Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840), was placed at the head of the party, in the opinion of Mr. Bouverie.

He was succeeded by his son, General Sir John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840), and the daughter of General Sir John Bouverie, Bart. (died 1840).

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GORGES LOWTHER, Esq.

Feb. 23. At his residence, Hampton hall, Somersetshire, in his 85th year, Gorges Lowther, esq. late of Kilrue, co. Meath.

Mr. Lowther was descended from William fifth son of Sir Christopher Lowther of Lowther, the present Earl of Lonsdale being descended from Sir John the eldest son. His grandfather, Gorges Lowther, esq. was father of the Irish House of Commons, in which he sat for fifty years. On his death the House, by unanimous vote, went into mourning for three days.

Mr. Lowther was educated at Winchester College, and at the military College at Angers.

From the election in 1790 until the Union he was a member of the Irish parliament for the borough of Ratoath in the county of Meath, being at the former date a Cornet in his Majesty's service.

He commenced his military career in the 5th Dragoon Guards, with which he served during the rebellion in Ireland; and afterwards commanded for sixteen years a volunteer troop of Light Dragoons in the county of Hants, where he had estates, and on one occasion he was instrumental in dispersing a large body of malcontents on their way from Portsmouth to London, for which he received the thanks of the county.

Since his death Mr. Lowther has been stated to have been the author of several works of a controversial character; but the only one we have discovered (in the library of the British Museum) is, *The Proceedings at large in the Court of King's Bench, in the cause The King against Gorges Lowther, esq. for a Libel on John Thomas Batt, esq. a magistrate for Wilts.* This was printed at Mr. Lowther's expense at Winchester, 8vo. pp. 164. The trial took place in Michaelmas term 1805; his offence was writing an insulting and libellous letter to certain magistrates of the county of Wilts, arising from a private matter not worth describing, and he was fined 100*l.*

He married Julia, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, D.D. and niece of the Right Rev. George Isaac Huntingford, Lord Bishop of Hereford; by whom he has left issue five sons and four daughters.

EDMUND R. DANIELL, Esq. F.R.S.

March 21. At Meriden Hall, near Coventry, Edmund Robert Daniell, esq. Commissioner of the Birmingham Court of Bankruptcy, and F.R.S.

This gentleman was a brother of the late Professor Daniell, of King's College, London; and was formerly Secretary to the Royal Institution. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 22, 1816;

and practised as an Equity draughtsman and conveyancer. He was appointed, in conjunction with Mr. Balguy, Q.C., joint Commissioner of the Birmingham Court of Bankruptcy, shortly after the passing of the Act, in 1842; from which period, by his legal knowledge, and courteous demeanour, he has ever given the greatest satisfaction in the execution of that office.

He reported the Equity side of the Court of Exchequer, before the Lord Chief Baron, during the years 1817–20, and his Reports were published in 1824. He was the author of a work on the Practice of the High Court of Chancery, published in 18..; and of which a second impression, edited by T. E. Headlam, esq. appeared in two volumes 8vo. 1845. Also of, *Practical Observations on the New Chancery Orders of the 26th Aug. 1841*, published in that year, and a second edition, with the subsequent Orders, in 1842; and, *Considerations on Reform in Chancery*, 1842.

Mr. Daniell has left a numerous family.

REV. HARRY BRISTOW WILSON, D.D.

Nov. 21. In his 80th year, the Rev. Harry Bristow Wilson, D.D., Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle, in the city of London.

Dr. Wilson was born on the 23d August, 1774, the son of William Wilson, gentleman, of the parish of St. Gregory, in the city of London. He was educated at Merchant-Tailors' School, which he left in 1792, superannuated for election to St. John's College, Oxford, but next in seniority to the boy who obtained his election. He was admitted a commoner of Lincoln College, Oxford, on the 12th Feb. 1793, and elected a scholar of that society on the foundation of Robert and Joan Trappes, on the 30th June, 1794. He graduated B.A. on the 10th Oct. 1796, and M.A. on the 23d May, 1799. On the 14th Feb. 1798, he was appointed third under-master of Merchant-Tailors' school, in the city of London; and on the 1st Feb. 1805, second under-master. In 1807 we find him designated as curate and lecturer of St. Michael's Bassishaw, Lecturer of St. Matthias' and St. John the Baptist's, and in 1814 (in addition) Townsend's Lecturer at St. Michael's Crooked Lane. On the 2d Aug. 1816, he was collated by Archbishop Manners-Sutton to the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle, which he retained until his decease. He proceeded to the degree of B.D. on the 21st June, 1810; and to that of D.D. Jan. 14, 1818. He resigned his mastership at Merchant-Tailors' school in 1824.

Whilst a master of Merchant-Tailors', Dr. Wilson undertook to write a history of that establishment, from its foundation. He was supported by a grant of 100*l.* from the Merchant-Tailors' Company, and by a numerous body of subscribers; and the work was completed in two volumes, quarto, of which the first appeared in 1812, and the second in 1815. It is a very laborious and accurate book, though somewhat inflated in its style, and extravagant in its personal eulogies.

While engaged in this task, Dr. Wilson was induced to extend his researches into the earlier history of the Manor of the Rose, and the parish of St. Laurence Pountney, within which the school was established in the year 1561. The prospectus of this work is dated March, 1829. In 1831 the first portion was published, under this title, "A History of the Parish of St. Laurence Pountney, London; including, from documents hitherto unpublished, an account of Corpus Christi (or Pountney) College, in the said parish." This publication consists of 288 very closely printed quarto pages, of which pp. 260—279 are supplementary to the history of Merchant-Tailors' School. On other matters connected with the locality the author has enlarged with an elaborate minuteness almost unprecedented; and, though there may be a difference of opinion as to the necessity for printing at all some portions of the documentary evidences, it is impossible not to admire the great pains which Dr. Wilson devoted to the development of his researches, nor to regret that the work was not completed. It is obvious that its progress was impeded by the expense already incurred, and which added, it may be feared, to the author's embarrassments arising from other causes.

In 1844, Dr. Wilson received a silver salver, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D. Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle, in testimony of their grateful sense of his uniform kindness in presiding over their meetings, and of their appreciation of the conscientious and faithful discharge of all his duties as pastor of the parish, and also for his having voluntarily undertaken the duties of the Afternoon Lectureship without any remuneration.—June 21st, 1844."

At a later period, Dr. Wilson was in a state of litigation with some of his parishioners on the matter of tithes, and also with reference to his glebe-land, which was affected by the widening of Queen-street. On these and other subjects he issued a variety of pamphlets; and we now append an imperfect list of his publi-

cations, in addition to those already mentioned.

A Sermon preached in the chapel of the Foundling Hospital on the 20th Jan. 1801.

Sermons on moral subjects (28 in number). 1807. 8vo. pp. 464.

Two Sermons on the Death of Children. 1810. 8vo.

An Index to subjects not noticed, or imperfectly referred to, in the Index to the principal matters contained in the Notes to the Family Bible lately published under the direction of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1818. 4to.

A Sermon on behalf of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. 1825. 8vo.

A Letter to the Parishioners of St. Thomas the Apostle in the City of London. 1826. 4to.

A second Letter. 1829. 4to.

The Sympathising High Priest. Three Sermons. 1828. 8vo.

A Letter to the Parishioners of the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle, on the non-payment of their Tithes. 1835. 8vo.

To the Occupiers of Houses in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, to be taken down for widening and improving Queen-street. 1848.

Observations on the Law and Practice of Sequestration of Ecclesiastical Benefices; with particular reference to a late case of dilapidation during sequestration. 1836. 8vo.

Contention for the Faith; a Sermon, preached 8th Oct. 1842.

Case of the Rector of St. Thomas the Apostle with his parishioners. 1849.

A Letter to the Parishioners of St. Thomas the Apostle. 1850.

A Word of Counsel to persons professing the Jewish religion within the British empire. 1850.

St. Thomas the Apostle's church-yard and proposed rectory: a Letter to the parishioners of St. Thomas the Apostle, 1851.

A Gross Job: or the case of the church-yard of St. Martin's in the Vintry; addressed, at this conjuncture, to the consideration of the parishioners of St. Thomas the Apostle. 1852.

Dr. Wilson married Mary-Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Moore, LL.B. Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and had issue two children, a son and a daughter. The former is the Rev. Henry Bristow Wilson, B.D. late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, and for some time Professor of Anglo-Saxon in that university. He is now Rector of Great Stoughton, co. Huntingdon; and is author of a Letter on University and College Reform, recently published, as well as other works.

REV. GEORGE STANLEY FABER, B.D.

Jan. 27. At his residence as Master of Sherburn Hospital, near Durham, aged 80, the Rev. George Stanley Faber, B.D. Prebendary of Salisbury, whose theological writings, particularly those on Prophecy, have during more than half a century received a very wide and general acceptance.

He was born on the 25th Oct. 1773, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Faber, by Anne, daughter of the Rev. David Travis. He was educated by the Rev. Richard Hudson, M.A. at the Grammar school of Heppenholme, near Halifax, where he remained until he went to the university. He commenced his Oxford career at University College at the age of sixteen, and took his degree of B.A. when only nineteen. Before he had reached his twenty-first year, he was elected a Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College. He proceeded M.A. 1796, B.D. 1803. He served the office of Proctor in 1801; and in the same year, as Bampton Lecturer, he preached the discourses which he shortly after published under the title of *Horæ Mosaicæ*.

At that period the stagnation which had long settled over the Church of England was at length broken by the tempest of the French Revolution. The solemn time awakened solemn thoughts, and forgotten truths were preached to eager hearers. Foremost among the preachers in his own university was the young but able theologian whose death we now record. He embraced, by no means as the cornerstone of a technical system, but as a living principle of action, the Evangelical doctrines of the universal necessity of conversion, justification by faith, and (when subsequent controversy had brought it into prominence) the sole authority of Scripture as the rule of faith. Such doctrines he proclaimed zealously and boldly; teaching none other things than our great Reformers from Cranmer to Hooker did teach, and such as he read and heartily acknowledged in the articles and homilies of the Church. By this conduct, as well as by his able writings, he attracted the notice, and conciliated the friendship, of such able scholars as Bishop Burgess and Bishop Van Mildert, and of such excellent men as Bishop Barrington, the Marquess of Bath, Lord Bexley, and Dr. Routh.

Mr. Faber was married, May 31, 1803, (at Marylebone Church, by Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph,) to Eliza-Sophia, younger daughter of Major John Scott-Waring, of Ince, co. Chester, some time M.P. for Stockbridge.

Having by this step relinquished his

fellowship, he went to reside with his father at Calverley, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, where, for two years, he acted as curate. In 1805 he was collated by his constant friend and patron, Bishop Barrington, to the vicarage of Stockton-upon-Tees, which he resigned three years after for that of Redmarshall, also in the county of Durham; and in 1811 he was collated by the same prelate to the vicarage of Longnewton, where he remained during twenty-one years. In 1831 Bishop Burgess collated Mr. Faber to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral; and in 1832 Bishop Van Mildert gave him the mastership of Sherburn Hospital, when he resigned the rectory of Longnewton.

Mr. Faber's writings upon prophecy, and upon the principal doctrines and controversies which have successively agitated the Church, were continued through a period of more than forty years. We can here only give a general idea of them by passing their several titles under review, in the following (probably imperfect) chronological series:—

Two Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, Feb. 10, 1799.

An attempt to explain, by recent events, Five of the Seven Vials mentioned in the Revelations (xvi. 1); and an Inquiry into the Scriptural signification of the word Bara (Gen. i. 1, 2). Oxford, 1799. 8vo.

Horæ Mosaicæ, or, a View of the Mosaic Records, with respect to their coincidence with profane antiquity, their internal credibility, and their connexion with Christianity, comprehending the substance of eight lectures read at the lecture founded by the Rev. John Bampton, 1801. Two vols. 8vo. Second edition, 1818.

Divine authority conferred by Episcopal Ordination necessary to a legitimate discharge of the Christian ministry; a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, May 16, 1801.

A Dissertation on the Mysteries of the Cabiri, or the great gods of Phœnicia, Samothrace, Egypt, Troas, Greece, Italy, and Crete; being an attempt to deduce the several orgies of Isis, Ceres, &c. from the union of the rites in commemoration of the Deluge, &c. 1803. Two vols. 8vo. (Thoughts on the Arminian and Calvinistic Controversy. 1804. 8vo.)

Dissertation on the Prophecies that have been fulfilled, are now fulfilling, or will hereafter be fulfilled, relative to the great period of 1260 years; the Papal and Mahomedan apostacies; the tyrannical reign of Antichrist, or the infidel Power; and the Restoration of the Jews. 1806. Two vols. 8vo. Fourth edition 1810, Fifth edition 1814. Vol. iii. 1818.

Supplement to the same, published at Stockton, 1806. 8vo.

Answer to the Reply and Strictures in Bicheno's Supplement to the Signs of the Times. 1807. 8vo.

A general and connected View of the Prophecies relating to the conversion, restoration, union, and future glory of Judah and Israel. 1808. Two vols. 8vo.

A Dissertation on the Prophecy in Daniel, generally denominated the Seventy Weeks. 1811. 8vo.

A practical treatise on the Ordinary Operations of the Holy Spirit. 1813. 8vo.

The Origin of Pagan Idolatry, ascertained from historical testimony and circumstantial evidence. 1816. Three vols. 4to.

Sermons on various subjects and occasions. 1816-20. Two vols.

A treatise on the genius and object of the Patriarchal, the Levitical, and the Christian Dispensations. 1823. Two vols. 8vo.

The Difficulties of Infidelity. 1824. 8vo.

The Difficulties of Romanism. 1826. 8vo.

A treatise on the origin of Expiatory Sacrifice. 1827. 8vo.

The testimony of Primitive Antiquity against the peculiarities of the Latin Church; being a Supplement to "The Difficulties of Romanism," in reply to the Right Rev. J. F. M. Trevern, Bishop of Strasbourg. 1828. 8vo.

The Sacred Calendar of Prophecy, or a dissertation on the Prophecies which treat of the grand period of Seven Times. 1828. Three vols. 8vo. Second edition, 1844.

Letters on the Catholic Question. 1829. 8vo.

Some account of Mr. Husenbeth's attempt to assist the Bishop of Strasbourg; with notices of his remarkable adventures in the perilous field of criticism. 1829. 8vo.

Four Letters to the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle on Catholic Emancipation. [1829.] 8vo.

The Difficulties of Romanism in respect to evidence; or the peculiarities of the Latin Church evinced to be untenable on the principles of historical testimony. Revised and remoulded. 1830. 8vo. Third edition, 1853. This work has also been translated into French and Italian.

The Fruits of Infidelity contrasted with the Fruits of Christianity. 1831. 12mo.

Sound Religion the only sure Basis of Law and Civil Polity; an Assize Sermon. 1832. 8vo.

The Apostolicity of Trinitarianism; or, the Testimony of History to the doctrines

of the Holy Trinity. 1832. Two vols. 8vo.

Recapitulated Apostasy the only Rationale of the concealed Apocalyptic name of the Roman Empire. 1833. 12mo.

The primitive doctrine of Election. 1836. 8vo. Second edition, 1842.

An account of Mr. Husenbeth's professed Refutation of the argument of "The Difficulties of Romanism." 1836. 8vo.

The primitive doctrine of Justification, investigated relatively to the several definitions of the Church of Rome and the Church of England: with a special reference to the opinions of the late Mr. Knox. 1837. 8vo.

An inquiry into the History and Theology of the ancient Vallenses and Albigenses. 1838. 8vo.

The primitive doctrine of Regeneration. 1840. 8vo.

Christ's discourse at Capernaum fatal to the doctrine of Transubstantiation, on the very principle of exposition adopted by the divines of the Roman Church, and suicidally maintained by Dr. Wiseman; associated with Remarks on Dr. Wiseman's Lectures. 1840. 8vo.

Eight Dissertations on certain connected Prophetic passages of Holy Scripture, bearing more or less upon the promise of a Mighty Deliverer. 1845. Two vols. 8vo.

Letters on Tractarian Secession to Popery; with remarks on Mr. Newman's Principle of Development, Dr. Moehler's Symbolism, and the adduced evidence in favour of the Romish practice of Mariolatry. 1846. 12mo.

A Reply to a pamphlet entitled "A Letter to G. S. Faber, in reply to the Postscript to his Sixth Letter on Tractarian Secessions to Popery, by Christopher, Lord Bishop of Bangor." 1847. 8vo.

The Three Unproved Assertions: letters on the three assertions of the London meeting of July 23, 1850, touching the evidence in favour of the unconditional and, therefore, invariable effect of Infant-Baptism in Spiritual Regeneration. 1850. 12mo.

Many Mansions in the House of the Father, scripturally discussed and practically considered. 1851. 8vo.

Papal Infallibility; a letter to a Dignitary of the Church of Rome, in reply to a communication received from him. 1851. 8vo.

The Revival of the French Emperorship anticipated from the necessity of Prophecy. Second edition. 1853. 8vo.

The predicted downfall of the Turkish Power the preparation for the return of the Twelve Tribes. 1853. 8vo.

With respect to his dissertations on prophecy, Mr. Faber was wont to declare

that he desired no more than to elucidate the rules by which the interpretation of prophecy is to be determined. One principle which he established and exemplified was, that the delineations of events in prophecy are not applicable to the destinies of individuals, but to those of policies and nations. It was thus that in 1805 he traced in the violently slain and revived Seventh Head of the Apocalyptic Beast, not the fate of the Emperor Napoleon, but of the imperial form of government—overwhelmed in 1815—dormant during the Restoration—and revived in the person of the Second Napoleon. When he had once ventured upon an elucidation of prophecy according to his fixed canons, he was never swayed towards a varied interpretation under the immediate presence of events apparently irreconcilable with his first deliberate impression. The brochures which he published last year upon the Revival of the Empire in France, and the Downfall of Turkey, were, for the most part, only reprints of his deductions from the prophetic records published forty years before.

Mr. Faber's controversial writings, though from their very nature they will be less long-lived than his works on prophecy, have hitherto been more extensively useful. His argumentative style was severely logical; arising from a love of exactitude, which his strong common sense taught him to be the basis of truth. Whilst occasionally compelled to adopt analysis, he loved rather, and made more frequent use of, the synthetical method of reasoning. He did not, of course, refuse the aid of any weapon of philosophy: analogy was, however, very sparingly employed by him. His powers of concentration were remarkable; as was also the perseverance with which he pursued the study which, at any period, engaged his thoughts. He seemed to adopt the sentiments of Cicero: "*Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium et solatium præbent: delectant domi, non impediunt foris; pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.*" Throughout his life his industry was extraordinary. Although he retired at no very early hour, it was his invariable custom to be seated at his desk by six o'clock in the morning, during winter as well as summer, and this too to within three months of his decease. Nor did this constant use of his faculties impair their energy. He was able to the last to read the smallest print without a lens; and his contributions, during the last few months, to various papers and periodicals, proved the unweakened vigour of his intellect. His acquaintance with the polite literature

of modern as well as ancient nations was very extensive; nor was he ever at a fault in detecting a garbled or imperfect quotation from his favourite authors. In nothing was he more severely accurate than in his references to patristic theology; and he had, as he expressed it, "an awkward habit of verification," extremely annoying to a disingenuous opponent, which was, however, by no means a laborious process to him, for, to use another favourite expression of his, "he had wintered and summered" the original authors. From the variety and accuracy of his knowledge he never was exposed to the temptation of substituting personal reflections for argument, and his well-disciplined mind saved him from any exhibition of loss of temper. Whilst he adhered pertinaciously to facts himself, he never allowed his adversary to wander from the question in point without immediately recalling him, refusing to discuss new subjects until the one in hand had been first disposed of.

In the immediate circle of his friends, his amiable and engaging qualities were universally acknowledged. In the government of the charitable institution over which he had presided for twenty-two years, he was considerate, though firm and impartial; whilst the appeal of need, from whatever quarter, always found his ear ready and his hand open. He was not a person of an excitable or enthusiastic temperament, but there was a deep current of devotional feeling which pervaded his heart and characterised his life. His mind was unclouded to the last, and the power of true religion was beautifully displayed in the calm and confident faith which sustained him during his passage through the valley of the shadow of death.

By the lady before named Mr. Faber had five children, of whom two survive him.—Charles Waring Faber, esq. barrister-at-law, and Lieut.-Colonel William Raikes Faber. His other children died in their infancy. His body was interred in the chapel of Sherburn Hospital.

A portrait of Mr. Faber, by T. Phillips, R.A., was exhibited at the Royal Academy in the year 1842.

REV. EDWARD JAMES, M.A.

April 6. At Alton, aged 64, the Rev. Edward James, M.A. formerly of Christ Church, Oxford, Canon of Winchester, Vicar of Alton, Hants, and Chaplain to the Bishop of the diocese, and a Canon of Llandaff.

Mr. James was the third son of the Rev. Thomas James, D.D.* Head Master of

* Of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. LXXIV. p. 382. Dr. James was

Rugby, Canon of Worcester, and Rector of Harrington, Worcestershire, by Arabella, fourth daughter of Mr. W. Caldecott of Rugby. He was educated, like his father, on the foundation of Eton School, where he was associated with the late much-lamented Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford (who died in 1829), the Bishop of Winchester, the Provost of Eton (*clarum et venerabile nomen*), the Dean of St. Paul's, Sir John Patteson, Justice Coleridge, &c. &c.—a distinguished band of cotemporary King's scholars. At that time the examinations of the collegers were nearly nominal, and those who went to school at the earliest age were most likely to be elected off to King's; consequently, while three others (of whom Sir John Patteson was second, though by far the most distinguished at Cambridge,) obtained vacant scholarships in that college, Mr. James was superannuated in 1808, and entered at Christ Church, Oxford. Shortly after taking his degree, he became tutor to the Hon. E. G. Stanley (now Earl of Derby) at Eton and at Oxford, with whom he continued on the most friendly terms till his death. "He reaped," says the *Morning Post*, "the first fruits of his labours on seeing his noble pupil obtain the Chancellor's medal for Latin verse as an undergraduate; and in 1852 was in attendance on Lord Derby (then Prime Minister) in Downing Street, when the deputation from Oxford came to install his lordship in the office of Chancellor."

After taking holy orders, Mr. James was successively Vicar of Datchet, and Perpetual Curate of Sheen, Surrey, where he was tutor to many noblemen's sons. When the affectionate friend of his youth, Mr. Charles Sumner, became Bishop of Llandaff, he gave Mr. James one of the canonries in his cathedral, such as it is; and when translated to Winchester in

a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and a most successful Head Master of Rugby from the year 1778 to 1796, when ill-health compelled him to retire, and the trustees of the school petitioned Mr. Pitt to bestow the canonry on him. By his first wife, daughter of Mr. Mander of Coventry, he had, 1. Thomas, a barrister, and, 2. Mary, married to the late Rev. J. Wingfield, D.D., Head Master of Westminster School: by his second, 1. the Right Rev. J. T. James, D.D., late Bishop of Calcutta; 2. William, M.A., Vicar of Bilton, Warwickshire, and late Fellow of Oriel College; 3. Edward, now deceased; 4. George, officer in the Royal Artillery; 5. Sophia-Catherine, married to Robert Morris, esq. of Cheltenham; and, 6. Isabella-Octavia. Dr. James died in 1804.

1828, made him his examining Chaplain, honouring him with the first canonry at his disposal, to which the Dean and Chapter added in 1832 the vicarage of Alton. In this post he was hard-working and exemplary, the parish priest of a large town, full of fiery and quarrelsome Dissenters, varying his life by a pleasant summer residence in the Cathedral Close as canon, where his hospitality and zeal for the noble fabric and its services will always be remembered, and by occasional visits at "election" time to Dr. Hawtreys, then Head Master and since Provost of that great school whose pride and honour is its connection with this accomplished scholar, and munificent and generous man.

It is only fair to Mr. James's memory to say that he was a sound High Churchman, though, from his intimate relations with the Bishop—standing, as he did, alone amongst all shades of ultra-Protestantism, and perhaps from excess of charity—he could make little resistance to bigotry, and lax principles and practices in the diocese. By Mr. James, and by him almost alone of the "dignitaries" (except the worthy Warden of New College), were the author of the "Christian Year," and Mr. Trench, cordially welcomed in the Close.

Mr. James published, in 1830, a "Memoir of Bishop James," which was thus highly eulogised by the *Quarterly Review*:† "We have before us a memoir of Heber's successor, the last Bishop of Calcutta, drawn up with great neatness and good sense by his brother, the Rev. E. James, Prebendary of Winchester. It is too brief to admit of a formal notice; but we must not omit the opportunity of bearing testimony to the virtue and piety of this highly accomplished and amiable man, whose sole misfortune is to be almost forced into a comparison, after a still shorter career of fame (1827-1829), with Middleton, who was certainly one of the first scholars which the Church of England has in late years produced, and with Heber, whose poetic genius alone would have thrown a peculiar lustre round his name. Bishop James seems to have exercised his functions with great moderation and good sense; his measure of assigning, where it was possible, parochial

† Vol. XLIII. page 400. Bishop James before his elevation was Student of Christ Church, and published his "Travels in Russia," which created a very favourable impression. From 1818 to 1827 he was Vicar of Flitton, Bedfordshire. Only one son survives of the late bishop's family—the Rev. J. A. James, M.A. late Fellow of King's College. (See our vol. XCIX. page 563.)

districts and a definite sphere of duty to the clergy in Calcutta appears extremely judicious: and in all his intercourse with his brethren his gentleness and conciliation seem to show that he was no unworthy successor to those who preceded him"

Mr. Edward James married Catharine, daughter of F. Reeves, esq. by whom he has three daughters (all unmarried) and three sons; 1. the Rev. Edward Stanley James, M.A. of Merton College, Vicar of East Letcombe, Berkshire; 2. Rev. Charles Caldecott James, B.A. Fellow of King's College—a gentleman, who after a successful career of industry at Eton, was placed third in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1852; having voluntarily offered himself for examination for his degree, first of all King's-men, who threw up their privilege two or three years ago, but with a reservation of their rights for those who were matriculated previously. Mr. Charles James owes much of his success to his father's scholarship and industry. 3. Arthur Coleridge James, now on the foundation of Eton.

The remains of Mr. James were followed to the grave in Alton churchyard by those who had been his friends from youth—Judge Coleridge, Sir J. Patteson, Dr. Hawtrey, &c., the Bishop of Winchester officiating. Those who mourn the loss of so worthy a man may breathe the old heathen poet's Catholic prayer over his tomb:—

εἴδε, φίλη ψύχη, γλυκερὸν καὶ ἰγέρσιμον
ὑπνον!

ὀλβιος ἐνθάδ' εἶμι, καὶ ὀλβιος ἄω ἴκοιο!

C. B. B.

RICHARD HARRIS, Esq. M.P.

Feb. 2. At Leicester, aged 76, Richard Harris, Esq. formerly M.P. for that town.

Mr. Harris was born in the humbler ranks of life, and was in every respect the architect of his own fortune. As a boy he was employed in the office of the Leicester Herald, then conducted by Mr., afterwards Sir Richard, Phillips. He was subsequently connected with the staple manufacture of the borough, and made his money by hosiery. After having occupied a seat as a councillor and alderman, almost from the commencement of the new corporation, he was chosen mayor in 1843, and during his year of office was invited to dine with Queen Victoria at Belvoir Castle—an honour never before conferred on a mayor of Leicester. On that occasion her Majesty condescended to notice him kindly, and the late Duke of Wellington entered into conversation with him. Mr. Harris was indeed a fitting

type of a great and growing community of manufacturers, and thus exemplified the words of a Book which he daily consulted: "Seest thou a man diligent in business? he shall stand before Kings and not before mean men." Though deficient in those advantages which education confers, he was endowed with good sense, and earned by his upright character and conduct a position often denied to men of more brilliant endowments. He had been through life a consistent Liberal in politics, and, after entertaining infidel views in early life, he joined the Baptist Church in Sept. 1800, and had subsequently maintained an honourable religious profession. He was an intimate friend of the celebrated Dr. Carey, served as deacon to the Rev. Robert Hall, and united with Mr. James Cort and others in the erection of Charles-street chapel in Leicester.

Mr. Harris was returned to Parliament for Leicester, together with Mr. John Ellis, in April 1848, on the previous election of Sir Joshua Walsley and Mr. Richard Gardner being declared void by a committee; and he sat until the dissolution in 1852. His business is continued by his sons.

A large portrait of Mr. Harris is announced for publication.

JAMES HENWOOD, Esq.

April 5. At Hull, aged 70, James Henwood, esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that borough.

Mr. Henwood was a native of Canterbury, but had resided in Hull considerably more than half a century. He was connected, during the whole of that time, with the bank of Messrs. Samuel Smith, Brothers, and Co. first in the capacity of clerk; and eventually as a partner. A rare combination of intellectual power and moral excellence pointed him out as eminently worthy of the elevation to which he attained. As a banker his opinion was always respected, and felt to be important in cases difficult of solution. His policy was always liberal when it was expedient that money should be advanced for the promotion of public improvements. Nor was his advice less influential as deputy-chairman of the Dock Company, as a railway director, or as a magistrate. Preferring the public good to his own private interests, his aim was always to secure the rights of all parties. Caution, discrimination, and sagacity were the leading traits of his mental constitution; and he had the further advantage, in reasoning, of a perfect command of temper. His was the charity "that is not easily provoked." Most of the philanthropic institutions of the town found in him a liberal patron,

while his private charities are known to have been very extensive. He took an active part in founding the Lyceum, of which he was for many years the President; and, in token of their respect, the subscribers to that institution very recently placed in their library, at their own expense, a striking portrait of Mr. Henwood, from the pencil of George Pycock Green, esq.

Mr. Henwood was a consistent Methodist, and for many years took an active part, as a class-leader and a local preacher, in diffusing practical Christianity among the masses. But, though a Methodist, he venerated the Church of England, his sympathies being with the evangelical clergy. His catholic feelings, in short, led him to maintain the kindest intercourse with orthodox Christians of every name. He was a public-spirited man in the best sense of the expression, zealously patronising all that tended to promote the trade and commerce of the town, as well as every object of philanthropy. In politics he was a liberal Conservative, combining a love for temperate reforms with a jealous attachment to the institutions of the country. As a friend his attachments, once formed, were enduring; nor did he allow differences of opinion in politics or religion to produce the least estrangement in his affections. The literary acquirements of Mr. Henwood were varied and extensive, his habits being those of close application to study, and his memory remarkably tenacious. Both his pen and his tongue—for he was no mean orator—attested the superior cultivation of his mind. As he lived so he died, in the possession of a lively faith in the truths of revealed religion, and of a hope full of immortality.

JOHN SMITH, Esq.

March 20. In his 67th year, John Smith, esq. of St. Anne's, Lewes.

Mr. Smith occupied for some years a farm at Bevendean, where his talent and integrity obtained the confidence of the present Earl of Chichester, who opened to him a more extensive field, gradually entrusting him with the management of his estates, and placing in his hands the supervision of Stanmer, Laughton, &c.; these, under his guidance and direction, experienced the greatest benefit. His mind was at once inquiring and practical; and with a happy mixture of suavity and firmness, Mr. Smith conciliated the good feeling of the tenantry, whilst he ever encouraged any improvement to the estate. His success in administering Lord Chichester's estates caused his advice to be sought after by other landed proprietors, and in suc-

cession most of the estates of the neighbourhood fell under his direction, including those of the Earl of Sheffield, Lord Viscount Gage, the Rev. John Goring, and others.

The great alteration in the relation between landlord and tenant incidental to the changes in the law of tithes, the arrangement of parochial differences, and the introduction of railways, opened a still wider sphere of action to Mr. Smith, whose opinions were constantly in requisition, and his awards were received with unvaried satisfaction, his judgment as a referee being sought far beyond the county of Sussex.

For many years Mr. Smith was an inhabitant of Lewes, to which he removed upon resigning the farming business at Bevendean. Here he enjoyed the respect of the inhabitants, alike for the kindness of his character, his charitable disposition, and the liberality with which he supported the various local objects of interest in the town. As a friend he was unswerving, and in his domestic relations he was an affectionate husband and a kind parent.

His body was interred at Falmer, attended by his brother, brother-in-law, and son-in-law, and more than two hundred friends.

JAMES MALCOTT RICHARDSON, Esq.

March 3. At his residence in Blackheath Park, aged 84, James Malcott Richardson, esq. of Cornhill, bookseller and East India agent.

Mr. William Richardson was for many years a bookseller under the Royal Exchange, and had also a shop opposite, in Cornhill. On his death in 1811, he was succeeded by two nephews, Mr. John Richardson, who continued the business under the Royal Exchange, and died Aug. 1840; and the late Mr. James Malcott Richardson, who remained in the shop opposite the Royal Exchange. The business, under Mr. James Richardson's intelligent direction and unwearied habits of application, rose to considerable importance, and gave birth to an East India connexion to which the retail book-shop formed a mere ante-room.

Mr. Richardson married early in life, and became the parent of a numerous family. Many years ago he fixed his residence at Greenwich, where his liberality and amiability were proverbial. His habits were peculiarly simple. He rose with the early dawn, took exercise in his garden, and was off to business before many of his household were moving. He arrived in town at eight, took his breakfast, and at nine was at his desk: opened all his letters, and gave the necessary directions to

his clerks. Few changes were perceptible in his establishment. His servants continued in their situations, and his affection for them was only second to that which he entertained towards his own family. On his return to Greenwich, after the ordinary duties of the day, and dismissing his family with prayer, his travelling desk was opened, and he frequently sat till after midnight writing to numerous correspondents. His advice was constantly asked by men of the highest standing in India: and the children consigned from the East to his care for education exceeded his own very numerous family. At his hospitable board he was never known to touch wine or malt liquor; but he always kept at his elbow a decanter of clear toast-and-water to perform the cordial old custom of drinking with his guests. His charity was profusely generous; and his penetration of character singularly accurate. Of this the following was a very remarkable instance. Being desirous to establish some ladies in a preparatory school, as a means for their support, he did not rest until they became so prosperous as to require a Latin usher. This want he supplied in the person of a raw but intelligent youth from the Blue-coat school. The boy, not liking his new duties, suddenly left without warning. Mr. Richardson on receiving this information immediately went in pursuit, inquiring in every quarter where there was a chance of his hearing of the fugitive. Amongst the number was a wealthy relative of the youth, who, on learning the object of Mr. Richardson's visit, abruptly censured him for being at any trouble about so "worthless a boy." His reply was characteristic: "I see something about that boy which, by God's providence, I wish to bring out. He is no common boy, and find him I will." After many inquiries he did find him, took him to his house, and, after a severe lecture, encouraged him to return and become reconciled to his duties, with a promise that if he did so he would make a man of him. This promise he faithfully performed. The young man was enabled to go to the university of Cambridge, and keep his terms, without relinquishing his situation; and that runaway boy is now a bright star of our Church, and the Rector of one of the largest metropolitan parishes.

On another occasion, when Mr. Richardson was solicited to relieve a distressed and aged person, who in early days he had slightly known, but who, from attending to politics rather than his business, was reduced with his wife to destitution, a relative interfered with the suggestion that so improvident a person was unworthy of assistance. "Hush, hush!" was his reply, "this is a case of real distress: let us first

relieve it, and then we will discuss its merits." Many other such good deeds might be cited; and many more there were which were known only to "Him that seeth in secret."

Though a member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, Mr. Richardson declined serving the office of Master, judging that it was incompatible with the regular occupation of his time, which we have already described.

At his decease, his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, numbered from seventy to eighty; most of whom attended at his grave in Old Charlton church to pay a last sad duty to one who through life loved his Maker and his neighbours.

REV. SAMUEL ROWE, M.A.

Sept. 15, 1853. At Crediton, aged 60, the Rev. Samuel Rowe, M.A. Vicar of Crediton, and Perpetual Curate of Postbury St. Luke.

Mr. Rowe was originally a bookseller at Plymouth, in partnership with his brother; but having a desire to enter the church he was encouraged, by the kindness of his friends, who raised a subscription for the purpose, to repair to the university of Oxford, at a later age than is customary.

He became a member of Jesus college, and, having studied hard, he graduated B.A. 1826, M.A. 1833. He was elected to the vicarage of Crediton, by the twelve governors of the church, in the year 1835, having a majority of two votes over the Rev. Charles Gregory, then Curate; and at the same time was presented to the neighbouring chapel of St. Luke's at Postbury (also in Crediton parish,) which is in the gift of J. H. Hipplesey, esq.

Mr. Rowe was the author of a guide-book entitled a "Panorama of Plymouth," published we believe when he was a bookseller. In 1848 he produced a more important work, entitled "A Perambulation in the ancient and royal Forest of Dartmoor." 8vo.

He was also the author of "An Appeal to the Rubric, in a Review of the several clauses of the Ritual Code: with suggestions for general uniformity in the public services of the United Church of England and Ireland, 1841," 8vo.: and of a Church Psalm Book, which went through several editions.

His parishioners at Crediton highly appreciated his ministerial services, to which he was deeply devoted. Of foreign missions he was a zealous and warm-hearted advocate. In 1842 his name was announced as likely to be appointed to the bishoprick of Barbados.

Nearly fifty of the neighbouring clergy attended at the funeral of Mr. Rowe, when the service was performed by the Rev. James Deans, the Rev. Thomas Renwick, and the Rev. J. Hatchard, of Plymouth. His body was interred in the churchyard.

Mr. Rowe married in 1829, and has left six children, a son and five daughters. The former is now at the university of Oxford.

M. VISCONTI.

Dec. 29. At Paris, in his 57th year, M. Louis Joachim Visconti, Member of the Institute, President of the Société des Architectes, and an officer of the Legion of Honour.

M. Visconti was born in Rome, where his father, Egnus Quirinus Visconti, a learned antiquary, and a man of great taste in matters of Art, was director of the Museo Pio Clementino. When the armies of the French Republic invaded Italy and stripped the country of its richest treasures, at the end of the last century, the elder Visconti, with his family, followed them to Paris, where, on the re-organisation of the Institute, in 1800, he was nominated member of the first class in the department of the Beaux Arts. He died in 1818, after a life laboriously and zealously passed in antiquarian pursuits.

The son was placed under the tuition of the eminent architect Percier, and whilst in his pupilage he received five medals at the School of Architecture, in addition to the Department prize in 1814, and the second prize for the plan of a library. When twenty-six years old he left l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and was employed for some time as an Inspector of Public Buildings. He then became architect-surveyor of the third and eighth arrondissements, the duties of which office he performed for twenty-two years. In 1825 he was appointed architect of the Grande Bibliothèque; and, returning to those studies which had witnessed his earliest successes, he devised no less than twenty-nine plans for making that edifice in harmony with its importance. At one time he thought that he should be at last entrusted with the fulfilment of that noble task. That hope, though dispelled then, had been revived of late years, and he had it still at heart as much as ever; because there, at least, in an independent design, he would have been able to inscribe his thoughts, to display his invention and his taste unshackled; whereas, in the completion of the Louvre, he was obliged to bring himself down to the level of general data and to adopt even the details devised by others. Death has hindered him from seeing the completion of the Louvre, but the plan

which he has traced will be followed. The works were commenced in July, 1852; all the parts of this vast structure are now above ground, and that portion of it which runs along the Rue de Rivoli, with its façade at right angles, is already completed to its full height. The plan of M. Visconti has the merit of simplicity in a matter which has given birth to many extravagant projects. He has succeeded in concealing the difference of level between the two corridors. In remedying the defect of parallelism between the two palaces, it can hardly be expected that the same success will be attained.

Among the great works with which the name of M. Visconti has been associated, the tomb of Napoleon stands most prominent. The grants advanced to the architect during the performance of this task provoked the attention of those members of the Chamber who are accustomed to maintain the credit of France in discussions on the Budget. As a covering for the coffin Visconti procured from Finland an enormous block of porphyry, of which the French *savans* could not tell the name. Many persons took pains to show that far finer stone for the purpose could have been obtained in France at much less trouble and expense. But, although protracted by such opposition, the work was accomplished at last.

M. Visconti was also the architect of various funeral monuments to generals of the Empire. For example:—those of Marshals Lauriston, Saint Cyr, Suchet, Soult, &c. In temporary structures erected for public fêtes, his marvellous fertility of invention was a constant subject of admiration. His faculty of conception and his great activity enabled him to accomplish all those public works, without neglecting those of his numerous patrons. Numberless hotels and palaces were constructed from his plans. Among the various monuments raised by him at Paris, those which attract most attention by their elegance, and which will be preserved as the best proof of his taste and the versatility of his talents, are the three fountains—Gaillon, Molière, and De la Place Louvois. In the fountain in the square of Saint Sulpice, the able architect seems to have been less happily inspired, and not to have impressed upon the work that character of majesty and dignity which the monument of Servandoni deserved.

M. Visconti was a member of many foreign learned and artistic societies. At the Institute he belonged to the section of Architecture, which consisted of only eight members, five of whom died in 1853. Visconti was seized, on the 29th of December, with an attack of apoplexy, caused, appa-

rently, by overworking, from which two previous attacks, and the remonstrances of his medical advisers, had been unable to restrain him.

His funeral obsequies took place on the 3rd Jan., at the church of St. Philippe-du-Roule. There was a very crowded attendance, and all the academies were represented by deputations. The chief mourners were M. Visconti, jun., the Viscount de Dodun de Kerodan, son-in-law of the deceased, Viscount Dodun, sen., and the Marquis Dalan, also a relative. The pall was held by M. Raoul Rochette, representing the Académie des Beaux Arts; Count Nieuwerkerke, Director-General of the Musées; M. Blanche, representing the Minister of State; and M. Carystie, in the name of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. After the ceremony at the church, the body was removed to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. A carriage of the Emperor followed, and his Majesty was represented by M. Tascher de la Pagerie. M. Duchâtel, the ex-Minister, was among the distinguished persons who paid their respects to the memory of the deceased. At the cemetery funeral orations were delivered by M. Achille Fould, Minister of State; by M. Raoul Rochette, perpetual Secretary of the Académie des Beaux Arts; M. Carystie, on behalf of the Council of Public Buildings; M. Robault de Fleury, in the name of the Central Society of Architects; and M. Hittorf, of the Institute.

The cabinet of M. Visconti, consisting of objects of *virtù* of great variety, pictures, drawings, engravings, &c. &c., has recently been sold in Paris. These works of art were mostly collected by the elder Visconti, and were considered of great value.

MONS. RÉNOUARD.

Dec. — At Paris, aged 98, Mons. Antoine Augustin Rénouard, the eminent bibliographer.

M. Rénouard was born at Paris in 1756. He was originally a manufacturer of gauze in that city; and whilst so occupied he wrote and published in 1790 "*Reflexions sur les fabriques nationales et sur celles des gazes en particulier*," and an "*Essai sur les moyens de rendre les barrières véritablement avantageux au commerce, tant intérieur qu'extérieur*?" Par M. R. . . ., fabricant de gaze."

In Oct. 1793 he rendered his first great service to literature. The insane hostility towards every inanimate souvenir of former times which then infected the French Government had brought them to the opinion that it was a scandalous thing to offend any longer the eyes of good Re-

publicans by the many shameful marks of former servitude that remained in the public libraries of Paris and the departments. It was consequently deemed necessary to change the binding of all books bearing arms or fleurs-de-lis, to remove armorial engravings, and all dedications to kings or princes; and in short to mutilate most thoroughly some of the finest literary monuments. M. Rénouard, having timely warning of the coming storm, determined if possible to arrest it: and immediately penned a remonstrance, which (his friends MM. Arm. Charlemagne and Chardin having consented to add their signatures,) was printed under the title of "*Observations de quelques patriotes sur la nécessité de conserver les monuments de la littérature et des arts*." In the course of twenty-four hours these observations were printed at the press of M. Didot, and circulated to every public establishment of Paris and to each of the members of the Convention. This measure, which might have cost the three patriots their heads, produced an un hoped-for effect, and on the motion of Thibaut and Chenier, the paper was referred to the Comité d'Instruction Publique; and happily it converted the mania of destruction into a passion for preserving and collecting. Not content with his immediate success, M. Rénouard, fearful lest the conservative decree should make too tardy a circulation in the provinces, had it printed at his own cost, and was thus the means of arresting many an act of vandalism.

It was shortly after this period that he became a bookseller. In that profession he was eminent both as a dealer in old books and as a publisher. He commenced his publications in 1794 by editing "*Audoeni Epigrammata*" in two volumes 12mo. In 1795 he published "*Lucani Pharsalia*" in folio; and commenced a series of Latin classics which when completed formed thirty volumes in octavo. He afterwards produced various editions of some of the best French authors, as Berquin (in 20 vols. 8vo.), Pascal, Massillon, de la Rouchefoucauld, &c. &c.

His bibliographical labours commenced as early as 1795, when he produced a "*Catalogue des livres imprimées par J. B. Bodoni*."

In 1803 appeared, in two volumes 8vo. the first edition of his "*Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aldes*," containing the history of the press of the three celebrated printers who successively bore the name of Manutius Aldus. To this work M. Rénouard added a Supplement in 1812; which was superseded by a second edition of the work, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1825; and by a third in 1834. Uniformly with the last he printed

some letters of Paulin Martin, from his autograph in the American Library, and also in *La Paroisse d'Alsé* (Lyon) of F. Henri Eschmann, in 4 pages.

In 1837 and 1838 M. Renouard printed a correspondent work in the press of the family of Etienne, of the *seigneurie*, and in the latter year he has published a "Note sur Laurent Coster," the last printer of the Low Countries, 1770, pp. 16.

In 1839 he issued in four volumes an annotated catalogue of the numerous books in his collection, under the title of "Catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'un amateur avec les notes bibliographiques, critiques, et littéraires."

M. Renouard's collection of the works of Auson was brought to England for sale in the year 1826, and was dispersed by the hammer of Mr Evans in Pall Mall. It consisted of 1,112 articles, and the gross produce was £7,400. Dr Dobson, in the second edition of his *Continental Tour*, terms it a surprisingly prosperous sale, adding "I would venture to stake a good round sum that no one individual was more surprised at this prosperous result than the owner of the library himself."

Dr. Dobson enumerates and describes some of the most remarkable books which he saw in M. Renouard's possession in 1816, particularly a copy of the *Œuvres of Cicero*, printed by Valart at Venice in 1471; the *Ausone Petronii* of 1511, two, which produced 200, 150, &c. at the sale above-mentioned, and was purchased by A. J. J. Thiers; and the first *Ausone Aristotele*, which was sold for 500, and having been purchased by the R. Hon. Thomas Grenville, is now in the British Museum.

Dr. Dobson, in his *Bibliographica*, took to France, Aug. in 1816, visited M. Renouard at his house of business, in the Rue St. Andre des Arts. He was then engaged in an edition of the works of Voltaire, which was afterwards completed in 40 volumes, 8vo., and was more complete than any previous edition of that author. (*See Dobson's Library Companion*, 1824, p. 771.)

M. Renouard is described by Dr. Dobson as "a man of quick movements, of acute perceptions, of unremitting activity and activity of mind and body—constantly engaged in his business, managing a very extensive correspondence, and personally up to the most distinguished collectors &c."

After the Revolution of 1830 he often, for some years, was Mayor of the 15th arrondissement of Paris. His eldest son, Louis Charles, an advocate, became a member of the Revolution of 1848, and a gold medal in 1851 for a work

entitled "Éléments de la Morale," and afterwards published various other works. Another son, Paul, a printer in Paris, was employed in producing his father's publications in 1831, 32, 33, and 34. Paul succeeded his father as a bookseller.

Simon Peillon.

Jan. 11. At the villa of the Marquis de Berton, Mougins, near Tourn, aged 67, the late celebrated Simon Peillon.

He was a native of France in Plaimont. His father, Honoré Peillon, was then a resident in the Piedmontese Post-office, and received the Muses with some success, and wrote a number. Louis Peillon rose to fame as a popular writer of comic dramas &c. &c. From his earliest boyhood, Louis showed a taste and talent for tragic composition, and he and his brother, when young, used to recite their addresses in a public stage when they had interrupted in their father's house. Honoré Peillon was removed to the post-office at Tourn, where his sons had, resided with him—the family bound together by the closest ties of sympathy and affection. After accompanying his mother in a visit to a cousin in France, where Peillon left his home to settle at Milan, where he was taken in the family of Count Porro, and his brilliant fame soon began shed its reputation. In 1813, he published his magnificent tragedy of "Francesca da Rimini," and in the same year he translated, in French, Lord Byron's "Manfred." He now spent time among the highest dramatic poets of his day, when unfortunately his interest with the dignity of a poet he engaged in public as well as verse—a dangerous feat, under the Austrian rule that weighed upon Italy. The Imperial Government forbade the representation of Peillon's tragedy of "Francesca da Rimini," and he moved to Paris. Peillon set up a Liberal journal, entitled *The Constitution*, in which, aided by other literary friends, he depicted the necessity to her regeneration. The Government soon suppressed the paper, and then Peillon, who, lately became a party to a conspiracy and for some time, was against the Emperor. In 1818 he was arrested, and sentenced to death at the same time as Count Guillemin and many others. From this moment the story of his life is recorded in "Le Miroir." The scene is the prison at Tourn, and the whole moment when he was brought into the streets, are not likely to be remembered by any reader. His sentence was ultimately commuted to fifteen years imprisonment, as excessive duration of captivity. A public order a terrible place, but in Alsace, and, of necessity, more than that a few years.

Austria has no penal settlements; its Government avoids, as much as possible, inflicting the punishment of death, and, consequently, with part of its population ever about to be insurgent, it is obliged to increase the pains and terrors of incarceration. Pellico was a lamentable victim of this system; his long seclusion and sufferings within the dread walls of Spielberg, away from his parents, and brothers and sisters, whom he loved so dearly, would, in any account, have excited feelings of the deepest commiseration; but his own narrative has proclaimed his protracted agony to the world with appalling and undying effect. "*Mie Prigioni*" has been translated into every language of Europe. The translation into English, by Roscoe, was published in London 1832.

Pellico regained his freedom in Aug. 1830, by the amnesty then extended to political offenders. On his release he settled in Turin, and had been almost ever since employed as librarian in the house of the Marchesa Barolo; to whom it was said a year or two since that he was married—a report which the poet indignantly denied as calumnious to the character of the lady. During his residence in Piedmont he had the satisfaction of receiving two tokens of homage—the first was the dedication to him by Gioberti of his great work on Italy, as "the first of Italian patriots," and the other, the decoration of St. Maurice.

Of genius the most highly gifted, of disposition gentle and benevolent in the extreme, affable, virtuous, and honourable, Silvio Pellico was the delight and charm of all who knew him. Sad it is to think that such a man should have been the subject of such sufferings and sorrow.

TOMMASO GROSSI.

Dec. 10. At Florence, aged 65, Tommaso Grossi, the poet.

Next to Manzoni, Grossi was ranked as the most distinguished author of modern Italy. His principal works are "*The Lombards at the First Crusade*," and "*Marco Visconti*," of which an English translation was published in London, in two vols. 12mo. 1845. He also wrote "*La Pioggia d'Oro et la Fuggitive*," poems in the Milanese dialect. 1822. 12mo.

After attaining great poetical distinction, he adopted the somewhat uncongenial calling of a notary, and in that capacity, in the year 1848, he had the satisfaction of drawing up the deed by which—though unfortunately only for a short time—a union was effected between Lombardy and Piedmont. He did not, however, take any very active interest in politics.

Grossi was the intimate friend of Manzoni and of Massimo d'Azeglio, and was as much beloved for the suavity of his disposition and agreeable manners as admired for his literary talents.

GIAMBATTISTA RUBINI.

March 2. At Romano, in the province of Bergamo, in his 59th year, Signor Giambattista Rubini, once the greatest of tenor singers.

Rubini was born on the 7th of April, 1795. His father was a professional musician and teacher of music. He commenced his musical career by playing the violin in the church of Romano, and was pronounced not to possess the qualities requisite for a singer, by a certain "*Don Santo*, priest and organist, of Adro, near Brescia," in whose hands he was placed for instruction. His father, however, did not accept this sentence; he contrived in some measure to teach the boy himself, and brought him out at the age of twelve, like the Kynastons of Shakspeare's stage, in a female part.

In 1815 he was engaged at Naples, at a modest salary, and his reputation continued to increase until he went to Paris in 1825. There he obtained triumphant success in the *Cenerentola*, *Donna del Lago*, *Gazza Ladra*, and *Otello*; and in a short time after he became the acknowledged "*King of Tenors*" not only in Paris, but at London, St. Petersburg, and in other parts of Europe. His brightest years were those divided between London and Paris, when he formed one of the quartett with Madame Grisi, Signori Lablache and Tamburini; his most lucrative professional days were possibly those last ones spent in St. Petersburg, where the Czar, to do him honour, made him Colonel of a regiment. For several years preceding 1831 he received only comparatively small portions of his earnings—the remainder going to an Italian speculator, who had, so to speak, leased him for a certain period at a fixed rate; but of late years his receipts averaged 8000*l.* per annum. Being of a very parsimonious habit, he has left behind him a fortune estimated at 90,000*l.*

How great an artist he was it is difficult to convey in a few words, and this not only because his greatness belonged to the operative style of a past generation, but because it was accompanied by certain qualities which the changed taste of our day protests against (and not unfairly) as so many defects. He was one of the most accomplished vocalists ever heard, the instinct for singing having been in his case perfected by consummate study and practice of the art. His production of tone, his management of breath, his unhesitating

certainly in the command of interval, his power of using *falssetto* and natural voice alternately, are things which in the present epoch of crude, bawling vehemence and inflexibility seem like so many lost arts. Further, when his voice began to give way, Rubini managed to produce his most exquisite effects; and to set forth his individuality by absolutely turning defect and decay to account. His striking contrasts of *piano* with *forte* are to be dated from the time when he could no longer command a steady *mezza voce*. But though boundless in accomplishment, Rubini was impeccable in point of taste. His love of ornament was frequently more remarkable than either his variety or his propriety in ornament. At times these displays were almost repulsive; but the artist could always fascinate his audience back into good humour.

Again, when undertaking an opera, Rubini seemed unable to study his part as a whole, but reserved himself for a few points, such as a *cavatina*, a burst in a *finale*, or the like; in this inferior to Duprez, who, though finishing highly also, was always *en scene*, in one act preparing for the next, and linking passage to passage with unparagoned dramatic vigour and fervour. Yet who ever got so much out of "that *cavatina*," "that burst," "those bars of *recitative*," as Rubini? He was homely in presence; as an actor, null; as a declaimer, capricious, negligent, and unsatisfying; and yet on the stage he was always acceptable, because of the passion, and warmth, and tenderness, and wondrous artistic finish of his singing, when he chose to put them forth. His unquestioned and universal popularity explains the well-known reply of Madame Mara, who, to some one reproaching her with her motionlessness, as Queen Rodelinda, replied, "Would you have me sing with my arms and legs? What I cannot do with my voice, I will not do at all."

As a man, Rubini was singularly insipid; a certain *bonhomme* of manner, with which his idolators were fain to content themselves, being accompanied by a quiet parsimonious love of money, such as is not the rule among the opera queens and kings of Italy.

He married, many years ago, Mdle. Chomel, a French lady, who sang in the Italian opera-houses as La Comelli. We believe that he has left no family, nor any pupils, on whom a small part even of his mantle can have fallen.—Chiefly from *The Athenæum*.

MADAME H. BERLIOZ.

*ately. At her residence at Montmartre Paris, Madame H. Berlioz, wife of

the eminent musical composer and critic of that name.

She was many years ago well known on the London stage as Miss Smithson. Having previously performed in the provinces and at Dublin, she came from the latter sphere to Drury lane, and made her debut as Letitia Hardy in *The Belle's Stratagem*, on the 20th Jan. 1818. Having been well received, she assumed on the 26th Feb. following the character of Lady Racket in *Three Weeks after Marriage*, and displayed great spirit in the part. In the height of her reputation she accompanied Kean and an English company to Paris. There she obtained immense success by her performance of Ophelia and Desdemona, and this success not a little aided in promoting the "romantic" movement which had then vigorously commenced in literature and art, in opposition to the stilted pragmatistical school called by the French "classic." It was her acting, in fact, which revealed to Frederick Lemaitre, Madame Dorval, and others, that new style in which they subsequently took the town by storm. In Paris she made the acquaintance of Berlioz, and, having married him, she abandoned the stage.

MR. G. P. HARDING.

Dec. 23. At Hercules Buildings, Lambeth, Mr. George Perfect Harding, artist.

From the line of art pursued by this gentleman it might be supposed that he was of the same family as Edward and Silvester Harding, formerly of Pall Mall, the publishers of the *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, and of the *Biographical Mirror*, a series of portraits, accompanied with memoirs, which appeared in the years 1795-1803. In the third volume of the latter work we find one plate etched by G. P. Harding—that of Esther Inglis, published in the year 1801; but, from inquiries made in various quarters, we are inclined to believe that he was no relation to the publishers.

During the greater part of his life Mr. George Perfect Harding was engaged in copying ancient portraits in water-colours, in which pursuit he visited many of the principal mansions of the nobility, as Woburn, Althorp, Castle Ashby, Gorbamby, Hatfield, Cashibury, Cobham, Knowle, Penshurst, Luton, Wrest, Hinchbrook, Wroxton, Strawberry-hill, and several others: besides the more public galleries, the royal palaces, the college halls at the universities, those of the City companies, &c. &c. His aim was always a minute and faithful transcript, not merely of the features, but of the costume and other accessories of the picture. Too many of our engraved portraits are

only partial copies of their originals, the minutie of costume or of the background being slighted, from an inclination to economise time, trouble, or expense; and very often a whole-length has been reduced to a half-length, or to a mere head. In this respect Harding directly differed from his namesake (but also no relation) Harding the bookseller, who published that great book, so magnificent in its original form, and so largely successful beyond its intrinsic merits—Lodge's *Illustrious Portraits*. At an early stage of this work there was a negotiation between the two Hardings for the supply of subjects, but it came to no effect, partly, in all probability, because the publisher, who was not liberal, would not accede to the artists' terms, but partly also, as Mr. G. P. Harding assured us, because the artist would not submit to the mutilation of the pictures required by the publisher, who chose that all the subjects should be brought to a nearly uniform scale, and consequently, if whole-lengths, be shorn of some of their most interesting features.

In the year 1840 the success of the Camden Society and of others for the production of curious books upon the principle of joint-stock subscription, suggested the formation of a similar association for the multiplication of English Historical Portraits; and it was established under the name of the Granger Society, in allusion to the author of the *Biographical History of England*. The substance of its first prospectus will be found in our *Magazine* for Nov. 1840. The collection of copies already made by Mr. Harding offered materials for some years to come. There was, however, some mismanagement in the conduct of this scheme. Some difficulties, we imagine, arose from Harding himself, who was inclined to assume that the society was to deal with himself alone. But the great error, we think, was that the Council submitted to his suggestion of engraving all their productions "in the best style of art," and consequently at a high rate of cost, instead of at the same time commencing a secondary series of prints of an inferior class, but in the collector's phrase "useful" for historical illustration, which would have gratified the members with a return proportioned to their subscriptions. The Granger Society subsisted for little more than two years, and produced some very interesting prints, which were excellently engraved by Messrs. W. Greatbach and Joseph Brown.

Upon its cessation Mr. Harding pursued the same plan by private subscription, which he continued for about five years, at one pound per annum. In this way he produced fifteen more portraits,

which are also engraved by Messrs. Greatbach and Brown, and the plates of which are now the property of Mr. Hollo-way, of Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

Besides these publications, Mr. Harding furnished the portraits to some of the most important works of historical biography, such as those by Mr. Jesse, &c.

One of his series (at an earlier period) was that of the Deans of Westminster, collected to accompany their memoirs in Neale and Brayley's *History of Westminster Abbey, 1822-3*: and consisting of eighteen plates. The portrait of the actual dean, Dr. Ireland, was drawn from the life by Mr. Harding: and he engraved that derived from the monumental brass of Dean Bill. The remainder were executed by other artists.

Shortly after, he delineated the ancient oil-paintings and all the sepulchral brasses remaining in Westminster Abbey, and published them in 1825, as a sequel to the work just mentioned, with descriptions written by the late Mr. Thomas Moule, F.S.A.

To that gentleman he was again indebted for the memoirs which accompany his series of historical portraits; and also for the heraldic embellishments which adorn a manuscript book on the Princes of Wales, of which he printed a description in 1828, 8vo. (and twelve copies in quarto), and which was subsequently purchased by her Majesty.

For some years Mr. Harding was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, but he retired in consequence of reduced means. At an advanced period of life he married a young woman, and had a numerous family. From his prices being high, and his patrons in a great degree supplied with his productions, his drawings had accumulated upon his hands, and his chief resource in his latter years was the forced sale of a portion of his stock by auction. We remember one if not more of these sales at Christie's, and two by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The last was only a few months before his death, and we believe it made a final clearance of the artist's productions. One of his most highly finished works, a copy of the great picture of the Clifford family at Skipton Castle (which is very indifferently engraved in Whitaker's *History of Craven*) was sold to W. D. Christie, esq. (formerly M.P. for Weymouth), for 21l.

There is a small portrait of Mr. Harding, engraved by Mr. Joseph Brown, from a likeness painted by himself in 1826.

CAPTAIN WARNER.

Dec. 5. At Bloomfield Terrace, Pimlico, Mr. Samuel Alfred Warner, Master

R.N., commonly called "Captain Warner," well-known for his boasted inventions of certain warlike projectiles, and of "the long range."

Mr. Warner was, we believe, a native of Kent, the son of William Warner, master mariner. According to his own story, his father was master of the *Nautilus*, a vessel which for about four years was hired by the Secretary of State, and employed under Lord Castle-reagh in landing spies: and when so engaged, towards the end of the war, Captain Warner (as he asserted) sank two privateers by his "invisible shells," one off Folkestone, and the other in St. Valery Bay. This story has been regarded as bearing very much of a Munchausen complexion, inasmuch as these achievements, if they took place, were kept perfectly secret at the time. Besides, no trace could be found of the government having hired any such vessel. Moreover, in the very same breath, when examined by a commission in 1847, Captain Warner stated that he had satisfied himself of the powers of his invisible shells for about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years, which would go back only to the year 1819 at furthest.

His invention of the Long Range he placed about twelve years before the time of his examination,—that is, in 1835.

On the 19th February, 1841, an experiment of his shell was made in the grounds of Mr. Boyd, in Essex, in the presence of Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Francis Burdett, Viscount Ingestre, Colonel Gurwood, and others. A large boat twenty-three feet long, which had been filled in with solid timber, was suddenly struck as with lightning, and scattered into a thousand fragments.

On the 24th July, 1844, a more public exhibition of this wonderful invention came off before Brighton. On this occasion the whole population of that large town was gathered along the beach. The ship destined for destruction was the *John o' Gaunt*, of 300 tons measurement, given for the purpose by Messrs. Soames. She was towed from Shoreham to a point nearly opposite the Port, from whence a signal was given, and immediately the vessel was seen to turn on its side, a stream of water and smoke to issue from its hold, and its masts to fall off, when it instantly went down. Its parts were subsequently washed on shore, and it was found to have been nearly cut in two. Mr. Warner professed to have discharged his missile from the steamer which towed the ship. The experiment, however, was considered satisfactory, inasmuch as

the intended victim had been in the hands of his own men, and nobody could be sure how far it had not been prepared for the catastrophe.

Some three years before this second experiment took place the invention had been investigated by a commission appointed by Government, and consisting of Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Byam Martin, Colonel Chaloner, and Captain Chads, who had pronounced decidedly against it; and when Captain Warner claimed the good opinion of Admiral Sir Edward Owen, then absent in the Mediterranean, the latter, on hearing of his assertion, wrote to say that there was no difference of opinion between himself and Sir Howard Douglas, but that the proposition of Mr. Warner "appeared to him to contain nothing more than an unusual share of the most barefaced charlatanerie." In a speech made in the House of Commons on the 25th June, 1847, Sir Howard Douglas described the destruction of the *John o' Gaunt* as "a trick of the same class as the blowing-up of the punt on the fishpond, which consisted merely of shells sunk and anchored under the water, and a long rope attached to the punt, which at a signal given was drawn by a team of horses, and which on striking the composition blew up the vessel. The destruction of the *John o' Gaunt* was just the same, except that a steamer was employed instead of the team of horses."

Sir Howard Douglas took the opportunity to make this statement in the course of an explanation which he gave of Mr. Warner's "long range." This, in fact, was no range at all, but an operation to be conducted by monster balloons. We have not space here to enter into the details; but they will be found in an article on "Captain Warner's Inventions," by the Editor of the *United Service Magazine*, published in that periodical for June 1852. At the latter period Captain Warner's patron, Earl Talbot, who had twice when Lord Ingestre brought his claims before the House of Commons, had recently moved in the House of Lords for a committee of inquiry into the efficacy of the alleged new projectile. It is scarcely necessary to add that this effort proved as abortive as the former. Lord Monteagle brought forward a letter from Sir Robert Peel, written on reading Sir Howard Douglas's speech, in which he remarked, "I did not require such a demonstration of the charlatanerie of Mr. Warner. I deeply regret that so much valuable time has been thrown away on this man and his projects." The Duke of Wellington spoke with warmth against the proposed committee, the Earl of Rosse recommended its postponement, and the

Earl of Winchelsea pronounced the alleged inventions to be "perfect humbug from beginning to end."

The projector, however,—being, it is charitable to suppose, one of those monomaniacs who, after repeated attempts to deceive others, are at length supremely successful in deceiving themselves,—maintained to the last that he was possessed of the secret of an explosive compound much more powerful than any in known use; and recently he had been very sanguine of coming to some advantageous arrangement with the Turkish government.

Captain Warner died very suddenly of apoplexy. After expending all his means in the prosecution of his discoveries, he left a family of seven children, with their mother,* in utter destitution: the eldest, a girl, being 15, and the youngest only a year old. Two boys are of the ages of 13 and 11. One child has died since its father. The Rev. Robert Liddell, Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, volunteered to be the almoner of the public towards the family, which is resident in his parish, and for some weeks after their sudden bereavement he made various communications to the Times newspaper upon the progress of his exertions.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 19, 1852. At the Oaks, North Walsham, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. William Tiney Spurdens, formerly Head Master of the Grammar School at that place, to which office he was elected in 1807. He was the author of a translation of Longinus on the Sublime in Writing, with Notes Original and Selected, and three Dissertations, printed at Norwich in 1836, and dedicated to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. In 1816 he was instituted on his own presentation to the rectory of Brobury in Herefordshire.

Dec. 21, 1852. At the residence of his grandson William C. F. Sparrow, esq. Ratelagh terrace, Pimlico, in his 92d year, the Rev. Thomas Pennington, M.A. of Deal, Kent, and of Bledlow, Bucks, for 54 years Rector of Thorley, Herts. He was the elder son of Thomas Pennington, D.D. Rector of Tunstall in Kent, and one of the six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, by Margaret dau. of Nicholas Carter, D.D., Rector of Woodchurch and Ham in Kent. His younger brother, the Rev. Montagu Pennington, M.A. Vicar of Northbourne and Shoulden, in the same county, and Perpetual Curate of Deal, wrote the Life of his aunt the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, and edited the Works of Mrs. Catharine Talbot and the Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu. He died in 1849, aged 86; and is noticed in our Obituary, vol. xxxii. p. 323. His elder brother, now deceased, was first scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, and having been elected Fellow of Clare hall, he proceeded M.A. 1788. He was instituted to the rectory of Kingdown, in Kent, which was in his own patronage, in 1786; and collated to the rectory of Thorley, in Hertfordshire, in 1798, by

Bishop Porteus. In early life he was Chaplain to Henrietta Laura Pulteney, Countess of Bath, who died in 1808; and afterwards held the same appointment to Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough. He was the author of two volumes of travels, published at distant periods of time; the one entitled "Continental Excursions; or, Tours in France, Switzerland, and Germany, in 1782, 1787, and 1789; with a Description of Paris, and the Glaciers of Savoy. 1809." 2 vols. 8vo.; and the other, "A Journey into various parts of Europe, and a Residence in them, during the years 1818, 1819, 1828, and 1841; with Notes Historical and Classical, and Memoirs of the Grand Dukes of the House of Medici, of the Dynasties of the Kings of Naples, and of the Dukes of Milan." (Dedicated to the Queen Dowager of Württemberg, and inscribed to William Lord Bishop of London.) 2 vols. 8vo.

Aug. 12, 1853. At Gumley, Leic. aged 75, the Rev. Frederick Apthorp, Rector of that parish, Vicar of Bicker, co. Linc., and a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was the son of the Rev. East Apthorp, D.D. Vicar of Croxford, and Prebendary of Finsbury in St. Paul's Cathedral; of whom a memoir is given in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iii. pp. 94—97, 743, 745. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Eliakim Hutchinson, esq. Judge of the Common Pleas at Massachusetts Bay. His grandfather was Charles Apthorp, esq. of Boston, America, who died in 1758. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802. Having married a niece of Dr. Pretyman, Bishop of Lincoln, he was collated in 1802 to a prebendal stall in that cathedral; and in 1803 to the vicarage of Bicker. In 1808 he took the vicarage of Farnham, co. Notts, in right of his prebend; and in 1809 the Bishop promoted him to the rectory of Gumley. He was a magistrate of the county, and a regular attendant at the meeting of the bench at Market Harborough. His eldest son Major Apthorp was slain in Afghanistan, March 29, 1842, after having previously served as a Lieut.-Colonel in the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, when he was made a Knight of the Order of Isabella the Catholic (see a memoir of him in our vol. xviii. p. 96).

Dec. ... At St. Hilary, co. Glamorgan, aged 65, the Rev. George Traherne, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of St. George's-super-Ely. He was half-brother to the Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, M.A. of Coedriglan, F.R.S. and S.A., being the only son of the second marriage of the late Llewelyn Traherne, esq. He was educated at Harrow, and at University college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823. He was collated to the vicarage of St. Hilary in 1832 by Bishop Copleston, and presented to St. George's in 1836 by his father. He married in 1824 Ellen, dau. of John Gilbert Royd, esq. and has left issue two sons and two daughters.

Feb. 9. At Old Aberdeen, aged 83, the Very Rev. William Jack, Principal of King's college, there.

Feb. 14. At Burwell, near Newmarket, the Rev. James Johnson Baines, Vicar of that parish. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804; and was presented to Burwell by the University of Cambridge in 1803.

At Bath, aged 51, the Rev. John Peacock Hyde, formerly Vicar of Bengoe, Herts, to which he was presented in 1829 by the late Thomas Hope Hyde, esq. of Ware Park. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828.

The Rev. James Jones, late Curate of Llanfair-caer-einion, co. Montgomery.

Feb. 15. At Elmswell, Suffolk, the Rev. Edward Clayton Lawton, M.A. eldest son of the Rev. J. Thomas Lawton, Rector of Elmswell. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1827.

Accidentally killed, the Rev. Joseph Twentyman, of Crookadyke, Carlisle.

Feb. 16. At Princethorpe, Warwickshire, at an advanced age, the Rev. George Turner, late of Beltingham, Northumberland.

* This was at first supposed to be Capt. Warner's widow. It is since stated that his wife, who survives him, was living separate from him at Ashford in Kent, in the receipt of parochial relief.

Feb. 17. At Kinton, Suffolk, aged 85, the Rev. *Nicholas Wood*, Vicar of that parish (1819).

Feb. 20. In Southampton-buildings, Holborn, the Rev. Dr. *James Thomson*, for many years one of the foreign agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

At Royton, Prestwich, Lanc. aged 62, the Rev. *Henry T. Turner*, Assistant Minister of St. Paul's church, Royton.

Feb. 22. At Braintree, aged 40, the Rev. *Robert Graham Bromhead*, late Curate of Panfield, Essex. He was the only son of Thomas Bromhead, esq. of Duddington, co. Lincoln; and a member of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1835.

At Norwich, aged 36, the Rev. *John Chevallier*, M.A. eldest son of the late Dr. Chevallier, of Aspal hall, Suffolk. He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842.

Feb. 23. In London, aged 72, the Rev. *William Mansfield*, Rector of Milton Bryant, Beds (1811), and of Collyweston, co. Northampton (1812). He was a son of the Right Hon. Sir James Mansfield, sometime Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807.

Feb. 25. At Wootton Waven, co. Warwick, aged 88, the Rev. *John Ellis*, Vicar of that parish, and a magistrate for the county. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1796, and was presented to his living by the college in 1809.

At Barbados, the Rev. *Henry George Southwell*, B.A. Trin. coll. Dublin.

Feb. 26. At Bromsgrove, the Rev. *John Wills*, Rector of South Perrott, Dorsetshire (1848).

Feb. 27. The Rev. *William Dixon*, Perp. Curate of Tong, Yorkshire (1835).

At Villa Colombaja, near Florence, the Rev. *George Brickdale Crossman*, late of St. John's, Withycombe, Som. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, created M.A. in 1814.

Latly. The Rev. *Anthony Thomas Carr*, Perp. Curate of St. John's, Beverley (1844). He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832.

The Rev. *John Horatio Dickenson*, Rector of Blymhill, Salop (1840). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1797.

At St. John's, New Brunswick, the Rev. *Benjamin G. Gray*, D.D. Chaplain to the Garrison. He was the oldest Missionary connected with the Church of England in the British Colonies. His first mission was at Preston, near Halifax, where, prior to the commencement of the present century, he had charge of the Maroons, about 440 of whom were settled in that vicinity. He was afterwards appointed to the parish of Sackville, and subsequently to that of St. George's, Halifax, whence, in 1826, he was removed to the rectory of the city of St. John, New Brunswick, which he held for fifteen years.

The Rev. *James Smith*, Incumbent of Minchall's episcopal church, dioc. Brechin.

March 1. At Bulkington, Warwickshire, aged 43, the Rev. *William George Parker*, Vicar of that parish (1840). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1838.

March 3. At East Harisey, aged 50, the Rev. *Jonathan Walkden Steele*, Perp. Curate of Ingleby Arncliffe and East Harisey, Yorkshire (1818).

March 4. At Goodshaw, Lanc. the Rev. *James Bell*, Perp. Curate of that place (1848).

March 6. At Swindon, aged 77, the Rev. *James Grooby*, of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1808.

At Rathsaran, aged 86, the Rev. *Francis Lodge*, for many years Rector of Rathsaran and Vicar of Kilmocarr, dioc. Ossory.

At Worcester, aged 32, the Rev. *Edward William Scott*, M.A. fourth son of the late Edward William Scott, esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel in Ireland.

March 7. At Fulford, aged 39, the Rev. *Joseph Henry Sutton*, M.A. Rector of St. Mary Bishophill

Senior, York (1844), and Chaplain to the Yorkshire Lunatic Asylum.

March 8. At Newtown, Waterford, the Rev. *Arthur Wynne*, Precentor of the cathedrals of Waterford and Lismore, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Cashel.

March 9. At Hammersmith, Middlesex, aged 58, the Rev. *George Chisholm*, D.D. Perp. Curate of St. Peter's, Hammersmith (1831) and Rector of Ashmore, Dorset (1826). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1818, B. and D.D. 1827.

At St. Mary's college, St. Andrew's, the Very Rev. *Robert Haldane*, D.D. Principal of that college, Primarius Professor of Divinity in the University, first minister of the parish of St. Andrew's, and F.R.S.E.

At Kentsbeare, Devon, aged 55, the Rev. *Richard Arthur Roberts*, Rector of that parish (1839). He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822.

March 10. In Sackville-street, aged 79, the Rev. *Deacon Morrell*, of Moulsoford, Berks. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799.

At Martin, Linc. aged 63, the Rev. *John Bainbridge Smith*, D.D. Rector of Sorby (1827), and Martin (1841), Perp. Curate of Baumer (1824), and Head Master of Horncastle Grammar School. He was in early life a compositor on the York Chronicle; and often referred with pleasure to his connection with the press. By great application he qualified himself for holy orders, and graduated at Christ college, Cambridge, B.D. 1822, D.D. 1837. His death resulted from injuries received in a railroad accident.

March 11. At Hastings, aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Bourdillon*, for fifty years Vicar of Fentanston with Hilton, Hunts. He was originally a member of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, and afterwards Fellow and Tutor of Trinity hall, M.A. 1797; by the latter society he was presented to his living in 1802.

March 13. At Nice, aged 58, the Rev. *Ellis Burroughes*, of the Manor-house, Long Stratton, Norfolk, a magistrate and deputy-leutenant of the county. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Ellis Burroughes, of Long Stratton, who died in 1831, by Sarah-Nasmyth, only dau. of Robert Marsh, esq. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818. He married in 1823 Elizabeth-Phillips, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Wilder, sometime M.P. for Arundel, and had issue two sons and one daughter.

March 14. At Llyswen, co. Brecknock, accidentally drowned, the Rev. *W. M. Williams*, Rector of that parish (1847).

March 18. Aged 46, the Rev. *Smith Child*, only son of the late Baddeley Child, esq. of Barlaston, Staffordshire; and grandson of Admiral Smith Child, who died in 1813.

March 21. At Apsley, co. Bedford, aged 79, the Rev. *Richard Pain*, Rector of Little Wigborough, Essex (1820).

March 22. At Heale House, near Langport, Somerset, aged 77, the Rev. *Samuel Alford*. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800.

March 23. At New York, U.S., the Rev. *John Robert Williams*, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Williams, Rector of Llanedi, co. Carmarthen.

March 24. At Hoole Lodge, near Chester, aged 73, the Rev. *Peplow William Hamilton*, Perp. Curate of Guilden Strotton, Cheshire.

March 25. At Maesteg, the Rev. *T. J. Williams*, (Myddar,) Welsh Curate of the new church.

March 26. In the College, Ely, aged 59, the Rev. *Henry Fardell*, M.A. Canon of Ely and Vicar of Wisbech; chairman of the quarter sessions at Ely, and a magistrate for the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Lincoln. He was the third son of John Fardell, esq. of Lincoln, by Eleanor Penelope, dau. of John Hayward, esq. of the same city; and brother to the late John Fardell, esq. of whom a brief memoir was given in our last Magazine, p.

430. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820. He married in 1820, Eliza, eldest dau. of the Right Rev. Bowyer Edward Sparke, Lord Bishop of Ely; and by that prelate was collated to a prebend of Ely in 1819, the vicarage of Waterbeach in 1822, and that of Wisbech in 1831. Mr. Fardell has left two sons and two daughters. His elder daughter, Hester-Eliza, married in 1847 the Hon. and Rev. Charles Frederic Octavius Spencer, M.A. Vicar of Cumnor, youngest brother of Lord Churchill. His body was interred in Ely cathedral.

March 27. At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Willson Ferguson, M.A. Minister of St. James's Episcopal Chapel (1833) and Synod Clerk of the diocese of Edinburgh. His death is attributed to the strain of mind and anxiety incurred on behalf of William Cumming, lately executed at Edinburgh, a commutation of whose sentence he exerted himself to procure; aggravated by exposure to intense cold in the lock-up on the night preceding the execution. He has left a widow and infant family.

March 28. Of apoplexy, when on horseback, aged 67, the Rev. Thomas Belgrave, Rector of North Kilworth, Leic. and a magistrate for the county. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1810, M.A. 1817; and was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1812. His son, the Rev. C. W. Belgrave, is Chaplain of H.M.S. Leander, one of the Baltic fleet.

At Funchal, Madeira, in his 24th year, the Rev. Francis Paterson, of Trinity college, Oxford, youngest son of James Paterson, esq. of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park.

March 31. At Dublin, aged 70, the Rev. James Carlile, D.D. for upwards of forty years Minister of St. Mary's Abbey Scotch Church, Dublin, and for some years Government Commissioner, and member of the National Board of Education for Ireland.

Aged 54, the Rev. Richard Walker, Perp. Curate of Great Crosby, near Liverpool.

April 2. At Great Malvern, Worc. aged 37, the Rev. Edward Morris, youngest son of the late Thomas Morris, esq. of Llanstephan, co. Carmarthen.

April 3. At Newark-upon-Trent, aged 73, the Rev. Joseph Cooke, D.D. He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1822, B. and D.D. 1836.

At the house of his son-in-law Mr. Porter, Rochford Town, near Boston, aged 66, the Rev. Robert Jarrold King, Rector of Wymondham, Norfolk (1852). He was of Catharine hall, Camb. B.A. 1814. He was for thirty-six years the laborious curate of Wisbech; and, in regard to the sudden bereavement which has befallen his widow and numerous family so soon after his recent preferment, a public subscription for their benefit has been opened in that town. His funeral in the cemetery at Wisbech was attended by about sixty or seventy gentlemen, the pall being held by the mayor and seven clergymen.

April 5. At Southampton, the Rev. William Austen, formerly Rector of Horsted Keynes, Sussex. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1810, M.A. 1814; and was presented to Horsted Keynes in 1812 by F. M. Austen, esq.

At Talland vicarage, Cornwall, in his 84th year, the Rev. Daniel Eeant, Vicar of Keverne, in that county (1839), and formerly Curate of Sherborne.

At Dover, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Morris, Rector of St. James's in that town, and Vicar of Hougham, Kent. He was the second son of Sir John Morris, the first Baronet of Clasmont, co. Glamorgan, by Henrietta, dau. of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807; and was presented to both his livings in 1818.

April 7. At St. Helier, Jersey, aged 58, the Rev. George Marshall Holwell, Rector of Swallow, co. Lincoln (1822).

April 10. On his voyage from Madeira to Eng-

land, in his 30th year, the Rev. Mark Haggard, M.A. Student of Christ church, Oxford; second surviving son of John Haggard, LL.D. of Doctors' Commons. He graduated B.A. 1847, M.A. 1850.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nov. 24, 1853. In the island of Tristan D'Acunha, in the South Atlantic Ocean, aged 63, Wm. Glass, esq. known by the title of "Governor Glass."

Dec. 8. At West Maitland, N. S. Wales, aged 39, Frederick Joshua Beardmore, esq. surgeon, eldest son of Joshua B. esq. of Boxmore, Herts.

Dec. 23. At Port Callio, Peru, aged 36, William second son of the late John Coates, esq. Brook House, Buckfastleigh.

Dec. 24. Off Sydney, Australia, aged 20, Wm. Ward Harvey, esq. R.N. of H.M.S.V. Torch, son of the Rev. H. Harvey, M.A. Canon of Bristol, and Vicar of Olveston, Glouc. He was in charge of the Torch at the time, and, upon the upsetting of one of the boats of that vessel in a sudden squall, was drowned in the brave but fruitless attempt to save the lives of two young friends.

Jan. 5. In Montague-square, aged 87, Edward Williams, esq. of Herringstone, Dorsetshire. He was the only son of Thomas Williams, esq. of Herringstone, by Jane, dau. of Sir Edward Wilmot, Bart. He married in 1796 Anne, only daughter and heir of James Flynn, esq. of Swainswick, Som. and had issue one son and four daughters. His son, James Wilmot Williams, esq. married in 1824 Elizabeth-Anne, second dau. of R. Magenis, esq. formerly M.P. for Enniskillen, and has issue.

Jan. 14. On his passage from Calcutta, aged 15, Harry-Lewis, third son of James Cosserat, esq.

Jan. 20. At Port Natal, James-Tyssen, eldest son of the late James Eyre Watson, esq. of Fil-longley, Warw.

Jan. 21. At Calcutta, Caroline-Bevan, relict of Lieut. W. Haig, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Wilcox, M.A.

Jan. 24. At Allahabad, East Indies, Lieut.-Col. Henry Farrant, commanding H.M. 81st Regt. youngest son of the late Thomas Farrant, esq. of Montagu-st. Portman-sq. and Northstead House, Cheshfield, Kent.

Jan. 25. At Allahabad, on the Ganges, aged 54, Lieut.-Col. William Taylor Shortt, late 87th Regt. He commanded the 62nd Regt. at the actions of Ferozeshah and Sobroon, and was wounded in the side in the former action, and had his horse shot under him, a ball grazing his head at the same instant. His majority in the 62nd was dated 16th April, 1841, and his Bt. Lieut.-Colonelcy was granted for the Punjab with a medal and claps. He was grand-nephew to Major-Gen. W. Taylor, Col. of the 24th Regt. Equerry and A.D.C. to King George III. and Col.-Commandant 60th.

Jan. 28. At Bombay, on his way to England, Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th Bombay Rifles.

Feb. 1. At Tonley, aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. Patrick Byers, of Tonley, Colonel of the 33d Bengal Native Infantry.

At Bombay, Ann, wife of Lieut.-Col. G. D. Duff, only surviving sister of Sir George Hayter.

Feb. 2. On board one of the river Nile steam-boats, Henry, second son of Lieut. Broome, Madras Army.

At Croydon, Walter Evans, esq.

At Tangier, while on leave from Gibraltar, Charles Dudley Oliver, Capt. 30th Regt. son of the late Adm. Robert Dudley Oliver.

Feb. 3. At Carrigles, near Dublin, aged 24, Theodosia, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Goff. At Hyde-side, Lower Edmonton, aged 74, George Sadler, esq. late of Southwark.

At Gibraltar, aged 75, William Sherwill, esq. for many years a merchant at that place, son of the late William Sherwill, esq. of Topsham.

Feb. 5. At Bungay, Lucy, relict of Samuel Clarke, esq. of Bergh Apton, Suffolk.

Robert, eldest son of the late Robert Boyden, gent. of North Cove, Suffolk.

Aged 55, Robert Chambers, esq. of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law.

At Malta, aged 34, Charles-William, younger son of the late Rev. William Amboor Keating, Chaplain Madras Presidency.

At King's College, Aberdeen, aged 86, Dr. Hugh Macpherson, Sub-principal, and for 61 years Professor in that university.

At Bucton-park, Heref. aged 33, Frederick Jas. Vaughan Galliers, esq.

At Coblenz, Andrew Hay, esq. son of late Major-Gen. Hay, of Mountblairy, Banffshire.

At Buckingham, aged 78, Michael Macnamara, esq. Lieut. on the retired list of the Royal Bucks Militia, and half-pay of the late First Provisional Battalion.

Mr. James W. Melvin, solicitor, of Swansea.

In London, aged 37, Ann-Wood, wife of Mr. T. H. Thorp, of Ringmer, Sussex, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thorpe Wm. Fowke, of Sudbury.

March 14. At Edinburgh, James Bruce, esq. of Powfoullis.

Aged 46, Mary-Hanson, wife of the Rev. J. W. Cobb, Rector of St. Margaret's, Norwich.

At Gloucester-terr. Hyde-park, aged 91, John Crosby, esq. formerly of H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

At Halifax, aged 63, William Edwards, esq. of Highbury-place, London.

At Southsea, aged 77, Sarah, relict of Lieut. Daniel Green.

At Brighton, Eliza-Constantia, relict of William Hawkins, esq. Madras Civil Service.

At Upper Clapton, aged 43, Capt. Charles Lancaster, Madras Horse Art.

At Cold Ashby, aged 19, Henry-Thos. Mousley, of St. Catharine Hall, Camb. younger son of the Rev. William Mousley, Vicar of Cold Ashby.

In York-pl. Portman-sq. aged 79, Miss Sarah Robinson.

At Dalston, aged 65, Sarah, relict of Edward Seaton, esq. Surgeon R.N.

Suddenly, at Calais, aged 27, Edward Serres, esq. fourth son of the Rev. J. S. D. Serres, of Easebourne, near Midhurst.

At Newport, near Stockton-on-Tees, aged 30, R. H. Simpson, esq.

In the Dominican Convent, Stone, Staffordsh. the Hon. Apollonia Stourton, sixth dau. of the late Lord Stourton.

In Endsleigh-st. Tavistock-sq. Janet, wife of Thomas Sutherland, esq.

At Rye-lane, Peckham, aged 69, Harriet, widow of Wm. Woolley, esq.

March 15. At Wanstead, Essex, aged 56, Henry Chapman, esq. He was the sixth son of the late Abel Chapman, esq. of Woodford, by Rebecca, dau. of Daniel Bell, esq. He married at Calcutta, in 1836, Priscilla-Susan, dau. of Edw. Wakefield, esq. and has left issue.

At Heavitree, Devon, aged 65, Juliana-Susanna, widow of Prebendary Dennis, of Exeter; and March 21, Maria, her second daughter.

In Westbourne-pl. Hyde-park, aged 83, Laura-Honor, relict of Matthew Gosset, esq. formerly Viscount of the island of Jersey.

At Aigburth, near Liverpool, Caroline-Mary, youngest dau. of Charles S. Parker, esq.

Aged 63, Eliza-Willis, wife of James Webb Willis, esq. of Grove House, Enfield.

At Edinburgh, Wilhelmina, dau. of the late Dr. Alexander Wylie.

March 16. At Draycott, Shepton Mallet, aged 73, the Rev. J. B. Bristow, Baptist Minister.

At Stoke, near Devonport, aged 78, Dorothea-Anne, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Browne, Lieut.-Governor of Kinsale and Charles Fort.

At North-crescent, Bedford-sq. aged 75, Miss Le Coq.

In Torrington-sq. aged 71, Frederick Crofton, esq. late Major 22nd Regt.

At Stebbing, Essex, in his 2nd year, Roger

Dawson de Coverdale Dawson Duffield, only son of the Rev. R. D. Duffield, Rector of Calcehorpe, Lincolnshire.

At her son-in-law's, St. John's-wood, aged 85, Susannah, relict of the Rev. George Edwards.

At Lyndhurst, aged 63, Henry Hodges, esq.

At Berkeley, Glouc. aged 56, Robert Fitzhardinge Jenner, esq. He was Lieut.-Col. of the Royal South Gloucester Militia, a Deputy-Lieut. of the county, and an active magistrate for upwards of 30 years. He was the only son of the celebrated Dr. Jenner, the introducer of vaccination. He was of Exeter college, Oxford; B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822.

In Moorgate-st. aged 29, George Milner, esq.

At Thornbridge, near Bakewell, aged 90, George Morewood, esq.

Susan-Barbara, wife of Sir George B. Pocock, of York-st. Portman-sq. She was the dau. of the late Col. Kelly, of Dean's-yard, Westminster, and was married in 1820.

Ann, wife of R. Reynolds, esq. of Romford.

At Southampton, aged 81, Mrs. Amy Russell.

At Didmarton rectory, Glouc. aged 16, Thomas, only son of T. W. Scutt, esq. and grandson of the late Rev. Thomas Scutt, of Brighton.

Aged 34, Lelitia-Joanna, wife of the Rev. J. P. Sill, of Westhorpe.

In Wimpole-st. Joseph Albin Slack, esq. late of Redbourne House, Hertis.

At Greenwich, aged 65, Maria, dau. of John Westly, esq. late of Chesham, Hertis, and formerly of St. Petersburg.

March 17. In London, aged 33, Edward W. H. Bell, esq. Deputy-Assistant-Comm.-General, youngest son of William Bell, esq. late of H.M. Paymaster-General's Department, Whitehall.

At Brixton, aged 58, Thomas Mitchell Hammond, esq. surgeon.

At Weymouth, aged 75, Louisa-Hyde, wife of the Rev. J. L. Jackson.

At Tilgate-forest, aged 82, Julia, relict of the Rev. William John Jolliffe, and mother of Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart. M.P. She was the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Abraham Fytches of Streatham, Knt. and sister to Peggy Countess of Coventry, great-grandmother of the present Earl. She was left a widow in 1835, having issue the present Baronet and another son, Lieut. Gilbert East Jolliffe, who died in 1833.

Aged 23, Isabella-Elizabeth-Chanter, wife of John Maxwell, esq. solicitor, of Plymouth.

At Bridgend, Anne, wife of Thomas Popkin, esq. solicitor.

In Newgate prison, Frederick William Beauffort de Moleyns, esq. He was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Ferriter de Moleyns, an uncle of the present Lord Vintry, by Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of Wm. Croker, esq. of Johnstown, co. Cork. He married in 1826 Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Wm. R. Broughton, R.N. C.B. In 1832 he was returned to parliament for the county Kerry, together with Mr. Charles O'Connell; and in 1835 with Mr. Morgan John O'Connell; but at the election of 1837 he was defeated by Mr. Blennerhassett, the Conservative candidate. On the 8th March last he was charged at the Mansion House with having forged a power of attorney for the sale of 1520l. stock, standing in the name of Mr. R. Annesley Simpson, and having failed to procure bail to the stipulated amount (3000l.) he was committed to Newgate, where he died (according to the verdict of the coroner's jury,) a "Natural Death."

At Whitby, aged 81, John Robinson, esq. surgeon.

At Bath, where she had resided for many years, Miss Roe, a native of Warwick.

At Glanydon, Anglesey, aged 55, Stephen Roese, esq. a Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for that county.

Aged 90, Miss Jane B. Stogdon, of Lymington.

At Islington, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Sutcliffe.

March 18. At Ponsbury-house, near Shaftes-

bury, aged 72, Swannish, relict of Mr. Charles A. Court, and second dau. of the late Mr. John Court, of Colward-shale Farm, M.combe.

At Brighton, aged 18, Margaret, fourth dau. of Robert Hedley, esq. of Long Bottom, Northumb.

At the residence of Major Travers, Purbeck, aged 61, Mrs. Eleanor Hoar.

At West Bromwich, Henry H. Hall, esq. 60-
Wolver.

At Exmouth, aged 43, Ellen-Turner, wife of James L. Kingdon, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

In Calcutta, aged 48, Frances, relict of Patrick Townsend Lightfoot, esq.

At Bruges, aged 44, Charles Le Poir Trench, esq. He was the second son of the Hon. and Ven. Charles Le Poir Trench, Archdeacon of Armagh, by Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Elwood, esq., and married in 1840 his cousin Frances-Anne 4th dau. of the late Hon. and Most Rev. Peter Trench, Lord Archbishop of Tuam; by whom he had issue a son, who died in 1847.

At Sandgate, Kent, aged 49, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. John S. H. Welch.

At Northsea, John Worthington, esq. late of Bath.

At Hereford, aged 72, Elizabeth-Mary, widow of the Rev. Thomas Underwood, late Rector of Rose, and Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral.

March 19. In Queen's-road, Baywater, aged 80, Miss Harriet Boston.

In Mimble, aged 35, James Chalk, esq. formerly of Queenborough, Kent.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Anna, wife of Mr. Frederick Caldwell, of Needham Market, and fourth dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Fisk, of Shimpling Thorn, Suffolk.

In Upper Stamford-st. Lambeth, aged 30, Elizabeth-Crossdale, wife of Henry Collick, esq.

At Buckley, Flintshire, aged 74, Caroline-Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. Foulkes, of Erivatt, Denb.

dau. of the late Robert Jocelyn, esq. Capt. R.N.

At Ashford, Kent, aged 50, George Hule, esq. formerly of Guildford-st. Russell-sq.

Aged 54, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late George Benson Strutt, esq. of Bridge-hill, Derbyshire.

Aged 54, William Townley, esq. of Townhead, Lancashire.

At Brighton, aged 67, Phyllis, wife of Hampton Weekes, M.D.

March 20. At Epsom, aged 46, the relict of J. W. Bovill, esq. of Southampton.

At Camberwell, aged 84, Mr. Thos. Benjamin Chambers, late of Queenborough, Kent.

At Lucker rectory, Northumberland, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. G. P. Hall, aged 59, Mrs. Chinn, of Merthyr, widow of Mr. Thomas Chinn.

At Bath, Ellen-Maria, eldest dau. of the late William Cobbold, esq. of Colchester.

In Eaton-pl. Mary-Hamilton, infant dau. of James Duff, esq. M.P.

At Trowbridge, Wilts, aged 61, Mary, relict of Henry Eggar, esq.

Suddenly, on board H.M.S. Boscawen, as she was leaving Spithead for the Baltic, aged 21, Lieut. the Lord Gilbert Norman Grosvenor, second son of the Marquess of Westminster, and brother to the Duchess of Northumberland. He had served as Lieutenant on board Her Majesty's yacht.

At Chelsea, aged 52, Frederick Blissett Hooper, esq. late of Reading.

At Newton, Camb. aged 84, W. Hurrell, esq.

In Whitpole-st. Charlotte-Rochford, widow of Richard M. Jephson, Bart. who died in 1825.

—his second wife, and eldest dau. of Lieut.-John Smith, R. Art.

At Bristol, aged 65, Col. Rice Jones, K.J.L., 1st Regt. Royal Engineers in that garrison.

—in South America and in the Peninsula, —went at the passage of the Douro and Oporto, in May, 1809; battles of Talamanca, siege of Badajoz, battle of

Albuera, and siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. He received the silver war-medal with four clasps.

At Bournemouth, aged 84, retired Comm. Joseph Salvador Mordenbrown, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1767 as midshipman in the Adventure 44, and served for thirteen years on full pay; was made Lieut. 1783, was engaged in the siege of Toulon, and became a retired officer in 1807.

At Atherington, near Sevenoaks, aged 16, Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Salway, Rector of that parish.

March 21. At Felsham rectory, Suffolk, aged 56, Lydia, wife of the Rev. Thomas Anderson.

At Elm-park, Armagh, James-Henry, youngest son of the late W. Barth, esq. of Falkland, Argy.

At Litchfield, aged 70, Sophia, relict of Capt. William Clavery.

At Springfield House, aged 50, George-Augustus, youngest son of Sir W. F. Elliot, Bart. of Sticks and Wells.

At the residence of his step-father T. T. D. Bayly, esq. of Herringbone House, Dorset, George, second surviving son of the late Henry Edward Elliot, esq. of Windmill Court, Somerset.

In Chesham-sq. at the house of her sister Mrs. Winthrop Mackworth Praeger, aged 55, Eliza W. widow of Sir John Hawker English, K.B., of Warley House, Essex.

At Burnville, Lamerston, aged 52, John James, esq. Deputy-Lieut. for Devon.

At Lancaster, John Lodge, esq. solicitor.

At Clifton, Anne, widow of John Hugh Smyth Pickett, esq. of Brockley Hall and the Grove, Weston-super-Mare, of whom a memoir was given in our September Magazine, p. 315.

At Brompton, aged 64, Robert Probert, esq.

At the Mount, York, aged 84, Mrs. Stainforth.

At Marton House, York-sh. aged 70, Isabella, relict of John Thomson, esq.

March 22. At Richmond, aged 44, Capt. Francis Price Blackwood, R.N. youngest son of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B. by his third wife Harriet, dau. of Francis Gore, esq. He entered the navy in 1821, and served for eighteen years on full pay; was made Lieut. 1828, Commander 1830, Post-Captain 1836. From 1833 to 1836 he commanded the Hyacinth 18, on the East India Station, and from 1841 to 1846 the Fly surveying vessel, for part of the time as Comadore, on the same station. He married in 1845 Louisa-Sarah, 2d dau. of the late James Cranbourne Stroude, esq. and has left issue one son and one daughter.

At Lestwithiel, Cornwall, aged 19, Louisa-Francis, only child of John Collins Blissett, esq.

At the house of her brother-in-law Thomas Puckle, esq. Clapham Common, Miss Emily Broadhurst.

At Aberystwith, aged 86, William Cobb Gilbertson, esq. of Cefnigwyn.

At Reading, aged 60, J. D. Gaskell, esq.

At Argannan House, Kirkcudbright-sh. Robert Ker, esq.

At Holywell Hall, near Stamford, aged 75, Mrs. Ethelred Anne Birch Reynardson. She was the eldest dau. of Jacob Reynardson, of Holywell Hall, (great-grandson of Abraham Reynardson, esq. Lord Mayor of London in 1649) by Anne, eldest dau. of Sir John Cust, Bart. and sister to the first Lord Brownlow. She was married in 1806 to General Thomas Birch, who assumed, on the death of his father-in-law in 1811, the additional name and arms of Reynardson, and died in 1847, leaving issue four sons and two daughters.

At Torquay, aged 53, John Sadler, esq. of Gloucester-terr. Regent's-park, and formerly of Oajaca, Mexico.

March 23. At Woburn, Beds, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Daniel Skinner, esq.

Aged 84, John Sterland, esq. many years a resident of Margate.

At Alnwick, aged 48, Thomas Thorp, esq. solr. In Osunburgh-street, Regent's-park, aged 70,

Margaret-Ansdall, wife of Robert Watkins, esq. late of Arundel.

Ann, relict of Joseph Ablett, esq. of Llandbedr Hall, Denbighshire. She was the eldest dau. of William Bury, esq. of Swinton, co. Lanc.

In the Belgrave-road, J. H. Brydon, esq. late of Southampton.

James Clayton, esq. of Percy-st. Bedford-square, surgeon.

At Deptford, aged 38, Edward Cowcher, esq.

At Hamburg, aged 34, Samuel Edmonds, esq. of Bradford, Wilts.

At Lee, Kent, Charles Godwin, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

Aged 67, Wm. Little, esq. of Upper Sydenham.

At Whiston Priory, Shr. aged 36, the Hon. Georgiana-Louisa-Mary, wife of Capt. F. Mostyn Owen, 44th Foot. She was the youngest dau. of Richard 4th Lord Berwick, by Frances-Maria, second dau. of Wm. Mostyn Owen, esq.; and was married 1845.

At Stockwell-green, aged 64, Charles Bailey Pepper, esq. formerly of Great Queen-street, Westminster. He was the father of John Henry Pepper, esq. the well-known Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

Aged 61, Samuel Spurrett, esq. of Leicester.

At St. Alban's Villas, Highgate-rise, aged 67, John Stride, esq.

At Kensington-cresc. aged 68, Mary, relict of Daniel Toohey, esq.

At Sandgate, Kent, William-George-Wyndham, only surviving son of Francis Tysen, esq.

At Lasswade, near Edinburgh, aged 75, J. T. Walker, esq. formerly of South-st. Finsbury, and Dorking, Surrey.

At Kentish-town, aged 83, J. Willing Warren, esq.

March 24. At the Grove, Haverfordwest, Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. James Bowen, Rector of Roscrowther, Pembrokeshire.

At Richmond, aged 81, Capt. Carter, late Adjutant in the North Riding Militia.

At Bonchurch, I. W., Louisa-Elizabeth, wife of Charles Castleman, esq. of St. Ives House, Hants, and youngest child of the late John Hussey, esq. of Lyme, Dorset.

At Hackney, aged 38, Thomas-Aquila, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Aquila Dale, Louth, Linc.

At North-bank, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. Edward Darley, formerly of the 61st Regt.

At Stogumber, Somerset, Emma, eldest dau. of George Elers, esq.

At Seaford, near Liverpool, Emma, wife of Richard Fry, esq.

At Torquay, Pulteney Mein, esq. eldest son of the late Pulteney Mein, esq. formerly of 74th Regt.

At Croydon, aged 76, Miss Sarah Bethia Rice.

At Deptford, aged 85, John David Rolt, esq. late of the Navy Office, chief clerk and accountant for stores.

March 25. In Welbeck-street, aged 72, Anne-Caroline, eldest dau. of the late John Blagrove, esq. of Abshot-house, Hants, and Cardiff-hall, Jamaica.

At Edmonton, aged 70, Anna-Maria, wife of Eleazer Booker, esq.

At Windlesham, Surrey, Elizabeth, widow of Eliab Breton, esq.

At Kensington, aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Broadbridge, esq.

Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. Robert Etheredge, of Pullham, Norfolk.

At Norwich, aged 79, James Goodwin, esq. solicitor.

At Forest Rise, Walthamstow, aged 71, Joseph Owen Harris, esq.

At Norton, aged 86, Thomas Howes, esq.

At Uffculme, aged 83, Miss Jennefee Jones, only sister of the late John Jones, esq. of Franklyn.

In Victoria-road, Kensington, Adelaide, wife of George Mackeson, esq.

In her fourth year, Ada-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of John Salt, esq. of Gordon-sq.

At Cheltenham, aged 81, Sarah, widow of Elias Taylor, esq. of Shapwick House, Som.

At Bengeo Lodge, near Hertford, aged 83, Benedicta, widow of Thomas Wedgwood, esq. of Over House, Burslem.

Aged 20, Alfred, eldest son of John James Wilkinson, esq. of Camberwell.

March 26. At Erdington, Warw. aged 79, Anne, relict of Thos. Bentley Buxton, esq. of Leicester.

At her residence, Dublin, aged 90, the Rt. Hon. Eliza dowager Countess of Clanricarde. She was dau. of the late Sir Thomas Burke, Bart. of Marble-hill, co. Galway, and was married in 1799 to John-Thomas thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde, who died 27th July, 1808, leaving issue the present Marquess of Clanricarde, Hester-Catharine now Marchioness dowager of Sligo, and Emily late Countess of Howth.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Glouc. aged 49, George Clode, esq. formerly of Mark-lane.

In Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood, aged 57, Henry Charles Dakeyne, esq. He was the eldest son of John Deakin, or Dakeyne, of Bagthorpe House, Barford, Notts, by Anna-Maria, widow of Osmond Beauvoir, esq. of Downhall hall, Essex, and dau. and coheir of Henry Whirlidge, or Wolrich, gent. of Coleorton, co. Leic. (See the genealogy contributed by Mr. Dakeyne to Burke's Landed Gentry, and Nichols's Topographer and Genealogist.) He married Mary, only dau. of the late John Gaunt, esq. of Leek, co. Stafford, and had issue two sons and two daughters.

Aged 82, William Davey, esq. of Barnham cottage, near Thetford, Norfolk.

Aged 60, Mrs. Hannah Falcke, of Oxford-st. relict of Jacob Falcke, esq. of Great Yarmouth.

In Great Ormond-st. aged 51, Mary, relict of George Holmes, esq.

At Bath, Mary, relict of Lt.-Col. Marshall, R.M.

In Bruton-st. aged 78, Joanna, relict of D. B. Murphy, esq. of Ealing.

At Brighton, Catharine, wife of James Fleming Ward, esq.

At Mucking Hall, Essex, aged 40, Eliza, wife of John Sawell, esq.

At Southmolton, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Sibbett.

March 27. At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Narcissus Batt, esq. Purdysburn, Belfast.

In Pimlico, aged 60, Lucy, second dau. of the late William Capon, esq. the well-known architectural draughtsman and scene-painter of Westminster.

At Dresden, aged 22, Anna-Sidonía, wife of James Gay Child, esq.

At Fermoy, Ireland, aged 24, William Henry Hopkinson, Capt. 62nd Regt. only son of W. L. Hopkinson, esq. St. Martin's, Stamford.

At Ely, aged 64, Mary, wife of Henry Pigott, esq. solicitor.

At Islington, aged 81, Mary-Ann, widow of Major Saffery, formerly of Downham, Norfolk, and second dau. of the late Charles Morris, esq. of Loddington Hall, Leicestershire.

Aged 65, John, eldest son of the late Benjamin Waterhouse, esq. of Jamaica, and Russell-sq.

March 28. Aged 68, Henry Blanshard, esq. of Great Ormond-st.

Aged 68, Sarah-Anne, wife of G. Dyer, esq. of Princess's-terr. Albert-road, Regent's-park.

At the rectory, Long Melford, aged 19, Matilda, dau. of the late Rev. Sir Augustus Brydges Henulker, Bart.

At Alton, Hants, aged 72, Deborah, widow of John Hooper, esq. of Kennington, surgeon.

In Upper Seymour-st. West, Augusta, wife of Ralph Howitt, esq.

In Dorset-pl. aged 72, Susannah, relict of Alexander Copland Hutchison, surgeon R.N.

In the Old Kent-road, aged 49, William Hopkins Kilpin, esq. formerly of Kingsclere, Hants.

Aged 75, Mr. Nathaniel Palmer, solicitor, Great Yarmouth.

At Upper Walmer, aged 62, Miss Elizabeth Pilcher.

At Bath, aged 80, Robert Eadcliffe, esq. of Fox-denton Hall, Lancash.

At the Hall, Beverley, aged 92, Mrs. Walker.
March 29. At Kildare-terr. Westbourn-park-road, aged 71, Mary-Ann, widow of Thomas Arnott, esq.

At Eastry House, Kent, Comm. Chas. Hougham Baker, R.N. He was a son of the late Rev. Charles Baker, Vicar of Tilmerstone, Kent, and nephew to Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B. He entered the navy in 1846, was for thirteen years on full-pay, was made Lieut. in 1833, and Commander 1846. He served during the Chinese campaigns in 1840 and 1841.

At Bridgwater, aged 69, John Bowen, esq.
 At Speen-hill, near Newbury, aged 66, Jere Banny, esq.

At Hurst, Berks, aged 84, Dorothy, widow of Leonard Currie, esq.

At the Retreat, Lewisham, aged 69, Mary, wife of Alexander Gallaway, retired Comm. R.N.

At Leicester, aged 83, Mrs. Sophia Cam Nicholson, relict of the Rev. J. Nicholson, Rector of Widdial, Herts.

At Bow, Middlesex, aged 81, John Parker, esq. late of the ward of Portsoken, eldest son of the late Rev. John Parker, of Castle Carrock and Cumrew, Cumberland.

At Stamford-hill, aged 38, Webster Simpson, esq. of Stamford-hill and Great Tower-st. son of the late Geddes M. Simpson, esq.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 79, Miss Ann Tomlin, late of the Dane, Margate.

At Staindrop, aged 89, John Trotter, esq. formerly Colonel of the Durham Local Militia, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of that county for sixty years.

At Brussels, aged 28, Charles, sixth son of the late Francis Watkins, esq. of Whitby, Yorks.

At Scarborough, aged 68, Harriet, dau. of the late Sam. Wormald, esq. of York.

March 30. At the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, aged 24, Henry James Franks, esq. M.D. resident surgeon of the establishment, and second son of the Rev. J. Franks, M.A. of Whittlesey, near Peterborough.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 15, Eliza-Maria-Georgiana, only dau. of Capt. Marryat Gumm, Madras Nat. Art.

At Edinburgh, aged 63, William Jackson, esq. late superintending surgeon H.E.I.C.S.

Aged 64, Samuel Rutherford, esq. surgeon, of St. George's-in-the-East.

At Warrminster, aged 73, Mr. T. P. Ubbell, of the late firm of Ubbell and Price, timber dealers, &c.

At Glastonbury, aged 78, Moses Underwood, esq.
March 31. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Richard Boulton, esq. of Harrock Hall, near Standish, Lanc.

At Hadley-green, Middlesex, aged 75, Commissary-Gen. J. Dickens, special commissioner of property and income tax, &c.

At Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, aged 10, William-Augustus, second son of Major W. T. Layard, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

At Fair Oak, aged 15, Mary-Georgina, only child of the Hon. John Carnegie.

At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 54, John Getley, esq.
 Aged 38, Margaret, wife of J. A. Groome, esq. of King's Langley.

At Tilgate Forest, aged 8, Montague-Henry-Hylton, fifth son of Sir W. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart.

At Oswestry, Salop, aged 63, Thomas Potter Macquene, esq. late of Ridgemoor, Beds.

In Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, Augustus Henry Moore, of South-sq. Gray's-inn, solicitor.

Aged 48, Richard Radford Robinson, esq. of Cumberwell.

At Blandford, aged 84, Mrs. Eliza Ann Rogers.

At Leicester, aged 75, Sarah, wife of Mr. Alderman Rowlett.

Lately. Miss Chambers, of Rugby, sister of Mrs. Belgrave, of North Kilworth.

At Feckenham, aged 78, the last of the Clarksons, who have officiated as clerks of that parish

for upwards of two hundred years. The younger part of his life was spent in the army as drum-major in the Artillery. When he succeeded his father he became the tutor of choir after choir, and the Feckenham singers are the best rural choir in the county.

At Greenwich, aged 67, Edward Riddle, esq. F.R.A.S. for upwards of thirty years Head Master of the Greenwich Hospital Schools.

April 1. At Upton Park, Slough, aged 48, Anna-Maria, third dau. of the Rev. Charles Champneys, Rector of St. George with St. Botolph, London, and Vicar of Wyrardishury, Bucks.

At Dorchester, aged 22, Ada, the only child of the Rev. Dacre Clementson.

At South Bank, Regent's Park, aged 34, James Green, esq.

In Hyde Park-sq. aged 88, Letitia-Hamilton, relict of Robert Hibbert, esq. of Chalfont Park, Bucks. She was the dau. of Fred. Nembhard, esq. of Jamaica; and was married in 1789.

Margaret, wife of Thomas Hughes, esq. of Ystrad, Denbighshire.

At Hartwell, near Aylesbury, Bucks, Cecilia, wife of John Lee, esq. LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

Aged 79, Miss Lost, of Clapham-comm. Surrey.

At Lenden Manor, near Colchester, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Papillon.

At Swansea, aged 87, Hannah, widow of J. Stroud, esq. of the firm of Sir James Jeffe and Co. bankers; mother of W. Stroud, esq. and Capt. James Stroud, R.N. all of Swansea; and aunt to Mr. A. F. Holland, Wilts County Assylum, Devizes; and at Bradford, Yorkshire, aged 16, Richard, only surviving son of Mr. G. Carveth, grandson of the late Rev. R. Carveth, of Elmore Court, Glouc. incumbent of Elmore and Longney, and nephew to the above Mrs. Stroud.

At Cambridge, aged 27, Edward Brenton Vance, esq. Fellow of King's college, and third surviving son of the late George Vance, M.D.

April 2. At Tiverton, aged 85, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late John Govett, sen. esq. surgeon.

At Colerne, Wilts, Mary, wife of the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote.

Aged 77, S. MacQuoid, esq. Stanley-pl. Chelsea.

At Plymouth, aged 74, Ann, widow of N. Nether-ton, esq.

At Amwell-grove, Herts. and late of Watling-st. London, aged 71, Stafford Northcote, esq.

Aged 27, Revel-Grime, eldest son of Revel Phillips, esq. of Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Florence, Georgiana-Clementina, wife of the Rev. John Stoper, of West Woodhay, Berks.

At Doncaster, aged 90, Matilda, widow of John White, esq. dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Denton, Rector of Ashted, Surrey.

At the Abbey, Holme Cultram, Cumberland, Mary, wife of Ashley H. Wilson, esq.

April 3. At Brampton Bryan, Heref., Marlon-Stuart-Cave, wife of the Rev. N. E. Baldwin, Curate of that place.

At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 77, Ellen-Greene, relict of Peter Berthon, esq.

At Perth, Sir John Bisset, K.C.H. and K.C.B. He held the office of Commissary of the Forces under the Duke of Wellington during the whole of the Peninsular war, and was appointed a Commissary-General in 1811. He was knighted in 1832, and nominated K.C.B. in 1850. By his death a pension of 5500. has reverted to the Crown. Sir John was a native of Perth, and he resided there for many years past.

In Bloomfield-road, Malda-hill, aged 59, Eliza-beth, wife of William Cotton, esq. of the Audit Office, Somerset House, and dau. of the late Joseph Whitfield, esq. of Faringdon.

At Cranbrook, Kent, aged 37, William-Henry, second son of Charles R. Harford, esq. of Rutland-gate, Hyde-park.

Anne, wife of J. T. Hoskins, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

Aged 31, Mr. James Hereford Jerwood, surgeon, of River-terrace North, Islington.

At Drogheda, aged 71, Mary-Anne, wife of Frederick Lacy, esq.

At Cambridge, aged 77, Mary-Ann, widow of the Rev. Geo. Leapingwell, Vicar of High Easter, Essex.

Aged 64, Susanna, wife of the Rev. John Lowe, Rector of Ardley, Oxfordsh.

In Montague-pl. Russell-sq. aged 15, Juliana, youngest child of the late C. L. Phillips, esq.

At Guildford, aged 63, John Rand, esq.

At Kensington, aged 68, James Winn, esq.

April 4. Jane, wife of John Allen, esq. M.D. of Comber.

At Bentry, Glouc. aged 48, William Cave, esq. Aged 68, Mary-Ann, relict of Thomas Clay, esq. late of Brighton.

At Bishop's Wilton, at an advanced age, J. Clements, esq. surgeon, formerly of Driffield.

At Stamford-hill, aged 47, Arthur Craven, esq.

At Ballbrook, near Bath, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Daniel Deale, esq. of Faversham.

At Limerick, aged 10, Howard, eldest son of Lient.-Col. Douglas, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

The Right Hon. Maria Viscountess Gort. She was the eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, first Viscount Guiltmore, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, by Katharine, 2nd dau. of John Thomas Waller, esq. of Castle-town, co. Limerick; was married in 1814, and has left a very numerous family.

At Lower Clapton, aged 68, Miss Sophia Hooffstetter.

At Montpellier, in France, Georgina-Henrietta, second dau. of the late Admiral Sir Charles Henry Knowles, Bart.

At Holywood, Belfast, Jane, wife of James D. Marshall, M.D. and eldest dau. of Sheridan Knowles, esq.

In Jersey, Capt. John Morris, H.C.S. late of Manantoddy, East Indies.

At Stetchworth, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Thorpe, Vicar, and youngest dau. of the late Thomas Smyth, esq. of East Dereham.

In Suffolk-pl. Anne, wife of John Wray, esq. and youngest dau. of the late John Cox, esq. of Peterborough.

April 5. In Clarges-st. aged 80, the Hon. Edmund Byng, uncle to Viscount Torrington.

In Queen-sq. Westminster, aged 46, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Francis Fladgate, esq.

At Ditchley, Brentwood, Percy-Philip, youngest son of the Rev. R. Fraser, Rector of Cheriton, Kent.

At Northiam, aged 94, Elizabeth, widow of John Gladwish, esq. of Cripps, Ewhurst.

At Epsom, aged 77, Alice, eldest sister of the late Richard Harvey, esq.

At Acton, aged 63, James Howell, esq. of Southampton-st. Fitzroy-sq. Churchwarden of St. Ann's, Solo.

In Argyll-st. George Smith, esq. solicitor.

At Hastings, aged 64. Capt. John Trotter, R.A.

At Great Easton, Essex, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. T. R. Warne, and eldest dau. of the late John Gunningham, esq. of Walworth, Surrey.

At Weymouth, aged 67, Louisa, youngest dau. of the late William Willmott, esq. of Sherborne.

Sophia-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late John Worrall, esq. Comm. R.N.

April 6. At Clifton, Mary-Ann, wife of Joseph Allen, esq. late of Upper Gloucester-pl. Dorset-square, and Weymouth.

Aged 31, T. H. Ambrose, esq. of Manchester-sq. At Bristol, aged 91, Thomas Daniel, esq.

April 15. After a short illness, Sophia, the beloved wife of Philip Parker, esq. of Chew Magna, Somerset, and youngest daughter of the late James Harford, esq. of the same place.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Mar. 25 .	614	351	235	—	1200	622	578	1805
Apr. 1 .	702	500	282	5	1489	829	660	1948
" 8 .	556	353	228	5	1142	589	553	1742
" 15 .	521	365	196	4	1086	535	551	1573

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, APRIL 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
78 3	36 10	27 6	44 0	45 7	42 8

PRICE OF HOPS, APRIL 24.

Sussex Pockets, 9l. 9s. to 11l. 8s.—Kent Pockets, 11l. 0s. to 17l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 24.

Hay, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.—Straw, 1l. 12s. to 2l. 2s.—Clover, 4l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.

SMITHFIELD, APRIL 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef 3s.	0d. to 4s.	4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 24.	
Mutton 3s.	6d. to 5s.	0d.	Beasts	4,445 Calves 167
Veal 4s.	6d. to 5s.	8d.	Sheep and Lambs	21,470 Pigs 380
Pork 3s.	0d. to 4s.	8d.		

COAL MARKET, APRIL 21.

Walls Ends, &c. 16s. 0d. to 26s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts, 16s. 3d. to 18s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 64s. 9d. Yellow Russia, 65s. 9d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, to April 25, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	45	55	42	29, 87	rain, cldy. fair	11	44	61	44	30, 11	cldy. hvy. rain
27	46	53	44	30, 17	cloudy, fair	12	43	58	45	, 31	do.
28	48	59	46	, 30	do. do.	13	45	63	46	, 12	do.
29	52	60	44	, 33	do. do.	14	48	61	46	, 11	do.
30	50	57	44	, 23	do. do.	15	50	63	46	, 10	fair, cloudy
31	48	58	44	, 37	fair	16	51	51	44	, 12	do. do.
A. 1	53	66	51	, 25	do.	17	41	52	42	, 23	do. do.
2	50	61	51	, 41	do. cloudy	18	55	63	50	, 09	do. do.
3	50	57	44	, 48	do.	19	56	72	44	29, 94	do. do.
4	48	58	46	, 46	do.	20	56	72	56	, 67	do. do. rain
5	49	6	50	, 38	do.	21	60	67	52	, 45	do. rain
6	51	62	49	, 36	do.	22	50	69	42	, 44	rain, cloudy
7	51	63	52	, 35	do.	23	38	45	38	, 93	fair, cloudy
8	51	65	52	, 12	do.	24	40	48	36	30, 29	cly. snw. rn. hl.
9	51	62	45	, 14	do.	25	38	47	43	, 39	do. fair
10	5	51	40	, 19	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. & April.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28			86½					225		2 dis. 2 pm.
29			86½					220	7 18 dis. 2 pm.	par.
30			85½				114	224	10 25 dis. 2 dis.	2 pm.
31			85½						5 dis. 2 dis.	2 pm.
1			86½					222	5 dis. par.	2 pm.
3			86½						15 5 dis. 1 dis.	2 pm.
4			86½						12 7 dis.	2 pm.
5			87						12 6 dis.	2 3 pm.
6	212½	86½	87½	87½	4½				par. 5 dis. par.	3 pm.
7	212½	86½	87½	87½	4½		115		par. 4 dis. par.	4 pm.
8	214½	86½	88	87½	4½				2 pm. 5 pm.	par.
10	215	88½	89½	89			115		3 dis. 2 pm.	2 6 pm.
11	214	87	88	87½	4½				4 dis. 2 pm.	2 6 pm.
12	216	87½	88½	88½	4½				2 dis.	1 5 pm.
13	216½	87½	88	88			224		4 dis. 2 pm.	1 4 pm.
15	214½	86½	87½	87½			230		2 pm. par.	4 pm.
17	214	86½	87½	87½			225		2 pm. par.	4 pm.
18	214	86½	88	87½	4½				3 dis. 2 pm. par.	4 pm.
19	212	87	88½	88½	4½				3 dis. par. par.	4 pm.
20	212½	87½	88½	88½	4½				4 dis. par. par.	4 pm.
21	211	86½	88	88	4½		235		5 dis. par.	4 pm.
22	210½	86½	87½	87½	4½				par.	4 pm.
24	211½	86½	87½	87½	4½				5 dis. par.	4 pm.
25		86½	87½	87½	4½		233		par.	4 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1854.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rev. G. C. Gorham will be obliged to any one who can inform him whether there are existing any descendants of Dr. JOSEPH HALL, Bishop of Exeter, and afterwards of Norwich. He would also be glad of any genealogical notices of the Bishop's family; or references to them if any such have been published.

In the genealogical publications of Mr. Burke, now Ulster King of Arms, there are doubtless many foolish things, which have been supplied by vain and credulous correspondents, whose contributions the Editor did not care, or did not venture, to prune: but we think few will be found which can equal in absurdity one that has been pointed out to us by WILTONIENSIS. In Burke's Heraldic Illustrations, Supplement, Plate IX. is a print professing to represent the coat of Charles John Longcroft, esq. of Havant: and it is, in fact, the coat of Long, of Wiltshire! To justify this it is pretended that the family of Longcroft is descended from "a younger son" of Sir Robert Long, M.P. for Wilts in 12 Hen. VI. and that, *having married an heiress of Croft, they changed their name to Longcroft!* It is next stated that these Longcrofts were seated at Long Croft, co. Stafford, until the 5 Eliz. and finally that they reverted to Wiltshire, and were fixed at "Willeford," meaning we presume Wilsford, in that county. The facts are: 1. That Sir Robert Long, M.P. for Wilts, was simply Robert Long, esquire, as appears in Burke's Commons, iii. 212; 2. His only younger son was the eventual continuator of the line of Wraxhall—that is, his son Thomas, through him, became the heir to his uncle Henry, and grandfather Robert; 3. No such marriage of Croft was ever heard of before; 4. On referring to Shaw's Staffordshire, i. 102, under Longcroft, not a syllable appears of any such family; 5. In Sir Bernard Burke's own Armory the only Longcrofts noticed are a Worcestershire family, with an entirely different coat!

The ring given by King Charles the First to Sir Philip Warwick (noticed in p. 450) was in the possession of Sir Stephen Fox's descendant, the late Earl of Ilchester, but was stolen from his Lordship's house in Old Burlington Street about 70 years ago, together with some other articles of interest. A golden knee-buckle worn by the king on the scaffold, and also given to Sir Philip Warwick, and by him to Sir Stephen Fox, is still preserved at Melbury.

T.
The portrait of John Hales, Founder of Free School at Coventry, sold among pictures at Ashby Lodge (as noticed

in our last number, p. 493), was purchased by Henry Butterworth, Esq. F.S.A., of Fleet Street, who is a native of Coventry, and, "some sixty years since," was a scholar on John Hales's foundation. The picture is on panel, and bears the date 1554, the very year in which Holbein died in London; it must be regarded, therefore, as one of his latest works. We much rejoice in learning its present custody; and the more so, because we have reason to suppose that it is Mr. Butterworth's intention eventually to restore it to his Alma Mater, on whose walls, it would appear from Carlisle's Grammar Schools, it formerly hung. There is an indifferent copy of it now suspended in St. Mary's hall in Coventry; and an etching has been made from it by Mrs. Dawson Turner. We may add, that some interesting memorials of John Hales and his foundations have been published in vol. II. of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* and vol. I. of the *Topographer and Genealogist*.

In p. 488, for ΑΠΟΚΡΥΦΤΑΙ read ΑΠΟΚΡΥΦΤΟΙ. (This error crept in after the proof had passed the writer's eye.) We are happy to learn that the object of our zealous Correspondent has been so far attained that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is now earnestly engaged in a new edition of the Septuagint, from the Alexandrian text. It will be executed at Cambridge, under the care of Mr. Field, who edited some part of Chrysostom. Of the intentions of Oxford we are not yet informed; but she will probably do something to repair her past neglect, and vindicate her regard for Biblical Literature.

P. 423. Sir John Conroy died on the 2d of March.

H. O. complains of the inaccuracy of the engraving of the Launch of the Royal Albert, in the *Illustrated News*, which represents Her Majesty as accompanied by two Princes and one Princess, instead of by the Prince of Wales and two of the Princesses. We apprehend that such discrepancies from the fact must be matters of very common occurrence, as in most cases it is probable that a sketch of the scene is taken *before* any ceremonial takes place. They will have the advantage hereafter of being correct in point of costume at least, which few historical pictures are; but, as to perfect authenticity, they certainly must not be relied upon with much greater confidence than if they had been designed at a greater distance from the scenes they undertake to commemorate.

P. 505, col. i. l. 17, for Hensius read Heiniaus.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
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LEAVES FROM A RUSSIAN PARTERRE.

AMONG the books which recent circumstances have called forth, or which have derived from these latter much incidental importance, we are disposed to give a prominent place to the "Secret History of the Court and Government of Russia under Alexander the First and the Emperor Nicholas," by J. H. Schnitzler. This work has appeared in two good portly octavo volumes. We cannot indeed say that the history it details is in the proper sense of the word "secret." Secret history is like that which came to light when the narrative of the sayings and doings of the Czar, as detailed by Sir G. Seymour to the home Government, was delivered by the latter to the public for its peculiar edification. Such a chapter of the private annals of the world has seldom been opened to the wonder and indignation of mankind,—a chapter which showed an Emperor acting the part of "Sharp" in "The Lying Valet," and which has won for its hero the title assumed by Molière's valet, in Latin as rickety as his principles, "Imperator maximus furborum!"

The secret history of Mr. Schnitzler is perhaps in this much "secret," that a great portion of it has not hitherto been known to English readers. The author does not reveal profound mysteries of which he has been made the sole confidant, but he has industriously gathered from patent sources a variety of incidents, attractive in their nature, agreeably told, and for the most part new, at least to those who have not made Russia, its men, its manners, and its morals, their particular study.

The author, a Russian *employé*, boasts of his "vigilant and long-con-

tinued observation," and we are by no means disposed to deny that he possesses the faculty, or that he has vigorously exercised it. He writes impartially, or nearly so; for the bias towards Russian Czars and systems is occasionally perceptible; and where partiality is perceptible, he gives his reasons for all he advances. In short, his volumes form two pleasant parterres, and from it we cull a few leaves, adding one or two from other sources to make up our literary bouquet for June.

The law of Russia must be a sublime puzzle and perplexity to all Muscovite plaintiffs and defendants. As a general rule, it may be averred that the richest man has always the greatest right on his side, provided only that he be liberal in the employment of his riches. When the present Czar ascended the throne, he published a very melodramatic sort of manifesto, in which it was said that the law was the great ark in which alone there was safety for all. Those were not the precise words, but they are substantially correct. Nicholas, however, soon after added an explanatory rider to the manifesto, in which he laid down the very intelligible rule that "The Autocrat, from whom emanates every kind of justice, is the only irrevocable judge: his decisions alone are definitive." This rule, of course, destroys the effective working of *any* law, and the Czar's justice, however unobjectionable it may be when caprice or impulse help him in a proper direction, must often be even worse than the well-known "Justices' justice" which, in a more civilized country than Muscovy, occasionally scandalizes Astræa and her friends.

There is no division of judicial and administrative power. When the Czar finds his interest in so doing, he casts in his entire personal weight to bring down the beam of Themis as his pleasure would have it bend. Sometimes this personal interference is droll enough in its method of illustration. Thus, we are told that a law-suit was pending before the senate, and the litigants were kept in a state of similar suspense. The judges would not help the matter on, the lawyers would not help the judges, and the litigants would not help themselves by giving the oyster to their arbitrators, and resting content with an award of shells. The affair became so notorious, that the Czar at length took interest in the matter. He might at once have quickened the judges, who were waiting to be bribed, by commanding them to pronounce judgment. He chose, however, an equally effectual autocratic method. He did not, indeed, dismiss and disgrace the leading interpreters of the law, as he might have done—for what can he *not* do?—He satisfied his sense of justice and law by seizing on the persons of the chancellor and the attorney-general of the department of the court to which the law-suit belonged, and kept them in close confinement for twenty-four hours in the guard-room of the senate.

It may, however, be observed that, confused as the law and its administration may be, there is a minister of justice to watch over all, and the only requisite for the execution of the office that solemn official seldom or never possesses—we mean, a knowledge of the law. The high trust has been held by poets, diplomatists, and old soldiers; in short, nothing could possibly be more absurd, except, perhaps, entrusting the management of the navy to a civilian lord, who is profoundly unconscious of the difference between “port” and “starboard.”

But, if Russia has little regard for fitness when making appointments to high offices, she is not always indifferent upon the point of qualification. The senate is a judicial body composed chiefly of soldiers who have attained the grade of lieutenant-general, and of civil functionaries who have reached the rank of privy counsellors. These are never promoted to be senators

until they are too old to learn the duties of the office. If they be only old and stupid enough, that is all that is required of them. In each department of this august body, all the real work is done by the president while the other members are asleep in their chairs. This is really no exaggeration. We are told by Mr. Schnitzler that a manuscript has been found in the handwriting of the Empress Elizabeth Petrowna, in which she had taken notes of the names of the officers of the guards, their term of service, their conduct, the distinctions or the punishments awarded to them, &c. and in which this singular note was found under one of the names:—“Dismissed from the guard, and sent to be a senator, on account of shallow intellect and improper behaviour.” This is authentic, and the following anecdote has the same quality to recommend it. In 1827, Cancrine, the minister of finance, presided in the senate at the adjudication of the farming of spirituous liquors. One of his friends seeing him there, asked him with a smile whether he had ever encouraged the idea of his being a senator? “Why not?” replied that very sensible man, “when we become old, must we not expect to be again in the company of children?” These are characteristic incidents; at the same time we must not omit to add an assertion of the author’s, namely, that “Nicholas has appointed as senators a great many men still vigorous, and of whom great expectations may be formed, such as the privy counsellors Ouveroff and Baron Paul de Hahn, Generals Kaïssaroff, Gorgoli, Mordoinoff,” &c. What may be the nature of the expectations thus formed we do not know, but we believe that these gentlemen will perfectly satisfy the views of the Czar, if they confine themselves to being as little useful, and as largely acquiescent, as their older fellow-peers.

The will of the Czar is in fact the law of the land, and the senate enforces the same, where so much is permitted to it, irrespective of all claims of legality and justice: hence arose much of the hatred which the old Russian peasantry felt against the nobility. Many of the wrongs of the former have, to the disgust of the latter, been redressed by Nicholas, in

whom the lower orders affect to discern a protector against the oppressions of the aristocracy. Few Czars have sent so many members of that aristocracy to Siberia as the Czar "Nicholai." He has tempered some mercy with his severity, by permitting, on many occasions, the wives of the offending nobles to accompany their husbands into their distant exile. A more recent writer than Mr. Schnitzler avers that the political exiles in Siberia are by no means rigorously treated; that it is not unusual to meet them at the balls and other social festivals held by the governors of the locality, and that all that is expected of them is perfect silence on all political questions. With respect to the ladies who share in the penalties inflicted on their lords, Mr. Schnitzler mentions a bevy of these heroines joyously embracing the destiny which had descended on their husbands. Thus, after naming several heroines who sat side by side with their lords, "stowed four together in *teléghes*, or two-wheeled carts, without any other seat than bundles of straw," and who, in this fashion, traversed the seven hundred and fifty leagues that lie between St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, he adds—"and it is well-known that Prince Sergius Volkonski's charming wife (whose maiden name was Raïefoki) deceived her parents, whom she adored, to perform her duty likewise. So joyfully did these noble women sacrifice themselves, that a foreigner, a travelling companion of one of them, heard this strange threat uttered by a mother in speaking to her somewhat petulant daughter,—“Sophia, if you do not behave well, you shall not go to Siberia!”

Not one of the conspirators above alluded to had been guilty of any such heavy political offence as that which has been committed by the Czar himself against the peace of the world, and at the cost of sacred truth and of that honour which, it is said, *should* find a sanctuary in the breasts of monarchs when it has fled from the hearts of meaner men. The great felony of the Czar, which has for its object the annexation of Turkey, is only passingly alluded to by Mr. Schnitzler; but the crime itself is admitted—as the crime, if not of the

nation, at least of a class. The Russians, he says, have dreamed sometimes of another capital. St. Petersburg is considered as having fulfilled its transitory purpose; and, as neither Moscow nor even Warsaw, so much nearer to the German frontier, would be likely to be chosen, the Russian imagination, we are told, has wandered from the extreme North to the extremity of the South, where, "instead of the sombre landscape of pining nature and a freezing climate, it beheld the brilliant spectacle of a magnificent site, enlivened by a sun of unsullied splendour, whose genial warmth dilates the heart, which, on the contrary, sinks under the northern sky. This capital is Constantinople, the key of the East, and destined to become sometime or other one of the richest marts of the commerce of the world." The admiring author then describes the position of the coveted possession in a sort of geographical rapture. He points out the connection existing between Turkey and Russia by means of great rivers, and he speaks of the Ottoman capital as commanding the entrance of the Mediterranean, where "the greatest interests of civilization are now concentrated, and where the quarrels between the first powers of Christendom will henceforth be settled." Looking forward to that terrible consummation—Constantinople becoming the capital of the Muscovite empire—the writer boldly avers that it would cause the dismemberment of Russia. Such an occurrence, he maintains, "would not only occasion a new phasis in the affairs of the world, but become also the cause of a complete overthrow in the interior condition of that empire." He becomes, however, less dogmatic as he proceeds, and concludes hypothetically by suggesting that then, "according to all probability, the North would detach itself from the South; new states would be formed; and the future prospects of the Slavonic race would assume a very different aspect."

The Czar himself is by no means so hypothetical. He looks upon "ce monsieur" the Sultan as moribund; and he has long been plotting how to cheat the natural heirs out of their inheritance. His great trust, after placing it impiously where it will not

find acceptance, is in that famous paladium of Russia, the picture of the Virgin of Ephesus, painted, of course, by St. Luke. He hopes to carry it back and set it up triumphantly in the Constantinopolitan temple, from which it was stolen in the twelfth century by the Grand Duke Jowric Dolgorouki. It is said in Russia that the picture was a free gift from the Emperor Emmanuel Comnenus to the Princess Eudoxia. It successively occupied places of honour in various parts of Southern Russia, and was finally transferred from Vladimir to Moscow, about the year 1400, when Tamerlane was approaching the holy city, and the inhabitants thereof saw no safety but in the presence of this Queen of the Angels. The picture was brought into Moscow under such a demonstration of rejoicing, honours, and superstition as the world had seldom seen. "The Muscovites ran forth to meet her, fell on their faces before her, and kissed the ground over which she had passed." "Mother of God! Mother of God!" cried they, "save Russia!" The paladium was deposited in the Kremlin, and from the very hour of its crossing the threshold Timour is said to have been compelled by an invisible power to withdraw from the road to Moscow. Since then there has been no lack of miracles performed by the image, nor of witnesses to swear to them; and as, on the occasion of the burning of Moscow, when everything else in the great cathedral was in flames, this picture alone continued uninjured, why it is as clear as logic can make it, if logic be good for anything, that the designs of Nicholas upon the property of the Moslem must have the sanction of that power by whom these miracles are permitted—which is not at all improbable. Much future greatness must, of course, be in store for a potentate who alone, of all the laity of the empire, has the privilege of *Potchinou tsarskomou*, of receiving the communion in both kinds—"the body and blood separately." We only wonder that Nicholas gave up, at his coronation, that other privilege or observance which dates from the days of the Byzantine Constantine, and according to which a *protopope* should have sprinkled showers of gold dust upon the head of the Czar.

It was at that coronation that the Archpatriarch so significantly addressed the Czar by the title he is most proud of—"all-orthodox." His predecessor Peter I. forfeited that appellation, and the priests in 1698 hurried the Strelitzes into rebellion against him on the ground that he had foreign recruits in his army, that he favoured tobacco, and condemned beards, and had determined to enforce other practices contrary to holy religion, by force of arms. The ferocity of Peter in punishing the orthodox rebels was appalling. Hundreds of the revolters, including priests, were decapitated, or were hung on long lines of gibbets in the plain of Probrojensk. They died exulting in their orthodoxy, and satisfied that they were on the road to heaven. When the old Roman criminals, proceeding to the place of death, once encountered Cæsar by the way, they sublimely shouted "Ave, Cæsar! Morituri te salutant!" but they got no more gracious reply than a cold "Avete vos!" and they passed on to be slaughtered. Peter went to exult in the sight of the destruction of his enemies, and we allude to the fact here because we find in Mr. Schnitzler's volume a fuller detail of the event to which the Orloffs owe their elevation than we were able to give in a late number. "The condemned Strelitzes," says the author, "lay their heads on long beams, which served as a block for whole ranks. One of the culprits who was drawing near, finding the Czar in his way, 'Room, Lord!' cried he, 'I must lay my head there!' This unhappy man lost his life; but another owed his salvation to a proof of similar *sang froid*. This other was the young Ivan Orel, named in a previous number, and whose coolness this day made the greatness of the Orloffs, or, as the word is pronounced in Russia, *Arloffs*. Just as he was going to kneel down before the fatal block, he saw it was encumbered with the head of one of his companions. He is said to have kicked it away, saying, 'This is my place, it must be clear.' Peter observed the act, and being struck by the young man's calmness, granted him a pardon; afterwards he placed him in a regiment of the line, where the Strelitz shortly so distinguished

himself that he acquired the rank of officer, and consequently the title of noble. This Strelitz was named Ivan, and surnamed Orel, that is to say, 'the Eagle.' He was the author of the family Orloff."

And speaking of the Czar's greatness, achieved, or aimed at, we cannot refrain from turning from the volumes before us to an extract from Fraser's Magazine, which appeared just after the visit of the Czar to this country. It is written by one who knew well the policy and the views of Russia. It might indeed have been composed by the Czar himself, and it shows how very averse he has ever been to an union of the "Four Powers," in opposition to his own system. Here is the important "manifesto"—for the passage below has really the force and value of a state-paper.

The politics of Western Europe have much engaged the attention of the Emperor Nicholas. He has not viewed with satisfaction the tendencies of Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain to sympathise with France; and he is by no means satisfied with their policy in regard to Spain, Portugal, or Belgium. Nor is he by any means of opinion that the influence exercised by Great Britain and France in Egypt over the mind of the Pacha, or in Turkey over that of the Sultan, is for good; or is favourable to true and enlightened conservatism. . . . The affairs of Servia have occupied much of his mind; and he is greatly opposed to any union of the elder branches of the Bourbons of Spain and Naples with the younger branch of France. To Prince Metternich and Austria he leaves the care of Italy, and busies himself but little as to its fate. He is satisfied that rebellions in that portion of Europe will be promptly suppressed by Austrian vigilance and power; but should a general rising, either in Venetian Lombardy, the Papal States, or in other portions of Italy occur, to render the intervention of his armies necessary, he would not hesitate to aid in replacing those countries in the condition in which they were placed by the treaties of Vienna. The return of the Conservatives to power in Great Britain was a source of unfeigned satisfaction to the Emperor Nicholas. Of Lord Palmerston, he entertains a very mean opinion. For Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and the Duke of Wellington, he invariably expresses the most unfeigned respect.

The patriotic English author pro-

ceeds to consider if it were right and expedient for Great Britain to coalesce with Russia against other powers, and his conclusion is exultingly expressed by the shout of "Yes! *Long live the Emperor!*" Now, "*parole de gentleman,*" we think that "*ce monsieur*" the Czar got the better of one portion of the press in England long before he attempted to win to his side England's representative in Russia. The Czar, it appears, made no secret of his contempt for Palmerston, and did not attempt to hide his admiration for Aberdeen: the value which those statesmen set upon his opinion of them is amusingly exemplified in the fact that they both belong to the ministry which unanimously declared war against the Mascariile among monarchs.

The history of the events which were concluded by the coronation of Nicholas forms incontestably the most attractive portion of Mr. Schnitzler's volumes. At the death of Alexander, the next male heir was Constantine, Alexander's brother; but the crown devolved upon Nicholas, a younger brother. We remember that this passing over of Constantine was at first considered to have been in virtue of that fatal ukase of Peter the Great which conferred on every Russian Czar the right of naming his successor. This ukase, however, was set aside by the sensible decree of poor Paul, who, considering he was accounted insane, was the author of many acts that had about them a marvellous air of wisdom, and who definitely fixed the succession according to male hereditary descent, failing which, the vacant throne was to be ascended by that princess who, at the time of the decease of the last Emperor, was his nearest relation. The circumstances which deprived Constantine of his inheritance belong to the romance of history; they are formed of facts far stranger than fiction.

In the last year of the life of Catherine, a little girl just in her teens, the sister of Leopold now King of the Belgians, and known as the Princess Julienne of Saxe-Coburg, was taken to St. Petersburg. Constantine was then a little boy, and could not bear the little beauty from Saxe-Coburg. The pretty princess was not more taken with the self-willed, flat-nosed, small-eyed, Tartar-looking, and Tartar-

tempered Czarovitch. But their several opinions were not consulted, and of boy and girl Catharine made one flesh. It was a deplorable union; and the only unanimity of sentiment mutually acknowledged by the unhappy children was an unanimity of antipathy for each other. Through four weary years they dragged the fetters which love could not hide with roses, and then they separated. The little Grand Duchess retired to Germany with a handsome amount of alimony, and when some years afterwards overtures were made that had a reconciliation for their object, the blooming young Duchess wisely refused to listen to them. She kept her widowed state and her pension. Her conduct was easily justified; she would have sacrificed her personal dignity and forfeited her self-respect had she again pillowed her head on the breast of a man who, during their separation, had been by no means particular where he pillowed his own. And so the imperial Cymon went in search of another Iphigenia.

A quarter of a century had elapsed since the fruitless union of Constantine and Julienne. The former was then at the very highest of his gigantic strength, his furious temper, and his unutterable ugliness. He was at the time in Poland, where his little eyes one evening happened to fall upon a vision of the most delicate beauty, in the person of a young Polish countess, Jeanne Gudzinska, who was as highly estimable for her mental qualities and for her purely womanly virtues as she was renowned for that conquering beauty before the intellectual expression of which all men bent in admiring subjection.

Jeanne Gudzinska was not to be wooed and won but as virtuous maiden might, and least of all was she inclined to listen to the addresses of a prince who had a wife living, or to abandon her faith and adopt that of the Greek Church, even when all other obstacles to an imperial marriage had been swept away. Constantine was at his wits' end, but perhaps the lady may, after all, have helped him out of his difficulty. He went to his brother the Czar, and Alexander called in his counsellor the Church; and, after much discussion, the monarch agreed to a

left-handed marriage being concluded between the enamoured pair, provided the lover would surrender his right to a throne on which he could not be allowed to sit side by side with a ~~princess~~ lady, and that lady a Pole. Constantine thought of "All for Love," and joyfully consented. The Church, however little reluctant to pronounce a divorce between the prince and his first wife, was difficult upon the point of permitting either of the divorced parties to marry again. It was, however, only a show of difficulty, and ultimately the clerical powers went even further than they were asked, and authorised the union of Constantine and Jeanne, by simply declaring the previous one, between the same prince and Julienne, to have been null and void from the beginning.

The marriage took place on the 5th of June, 1820, and two months subsequently the Czar raised the bride to the rank of "Princess of Lowicz," with remainder to her heirs. Of these latter there were none, and this circumstance was the only spot on the undimmed sunshine of happiness which rested upon the house of the Russian prince and the Polish lady.

Horace Walpole, speaking of these left-handed marriages, says, truly enough, that they are absurd evasions of the indissolubility of marriage, "as if the Almighty had restrained His ordinance to one-half of a man's person, and allowed a greater latitude to his left side than to his right, or pronounced the former more ignoble than the latter. The consciences both of princely and noble persons are quieted if the more plebeian side is married to one who would degrade the more illustrious moiety; but, as if the laws of matrimony had no reference to the children to be thence propagated, the children of a left-handed alliance are not entitled to inherit. Shocking consequence of a senseless equivocation, that only satisfies pride, not justice, and calculated for an acquittal at the heralds' office, not at the last tribunal!"

Thoughts like these did not affect the tranquillity of the wedded life of Constantine and the Princess of Lowicz. To his admirable wife the imperial husband is said to have ever been as the most assiduous of lovers, as indeed was his father Paul to the pretty Marie

Fedeorowna, and sometimes so demonstratively so that even Sir Nathaniel Wraxall was put to the blush. The Duke of Orleans and his wife, a Princess of Conti, who probably were for a time the most ridiculously ostentatious of their fondness of all married pairs, were cold compared with the Czaro-vitch and his consort. Each indeed had good grounds for being happy. The wife made of her husband a new being, and the husband gratefully acknowledged the metamorphosis, and blessed the irresistible influence of his wife.

Long before Alexander died, suspicion was afloat that Constantine was not to be his successor. An almanac published in 1825 at Frankfort, under the control too of the Prussian censorship, ventured to style the Grand Duke Nicholas "heir to the throne." Persons who had occasion at this period to approach the wife of Nicholas—formerly the Princess Charlotte of Prussia—declared that a certain assumption of haughtiness indicated that she was not unaware of her husband's prospects.

It is believed that, though Constantine did readily accede to the proposed surrender of his inheritance as the price of permission for his second marriage, he at first suggested that the heirs of such marriage might be excluded, but that he himself might wear the crown in default of nearer heirs of his brother. He however gave up all ideas of imperial greatness rather than be deprived of marrying the Polish object of his love. In the deed of renunciation which he executed he modestly attributed his abnegation of the throne to his incapacity to bear the

burthen and responsibility of a crown. He was all the happier for it; and, when opportunity was given him to profit if he would by violating his pledge, he preserved his faith like an honest man, and was happy in the approving smiles of a wife who had as little ambition as himself—except to reign at a quiet hearth. For her, Constantine sacrificed undoubtedly a *brilliant* position, but he never regretted the act, and his devotion to his wife increased as their union waxed old. So fond had he grown, this once almost inhuman savage, of private life and pure domestic felicity, that, just before death cut short his days, he was entertaining an idea of carrying his devotion still further, and, so soon as he should have accomplished his forty years' service, of retiring into private life, fixing his residence at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Eleven brief years formed the limit of duration of this singular, and singularly felicitous, union. The Princess died, a few months after her husband, at St. Petersburg, on the 20th of November, 1831. In her, Russia lost more virtue, ability, and general worth than had ever been seated on the imperial throne of which she had not been deemed worthy by the elder member of a family who traced its descent from the Czarina of the first of the Romanoffs, who took her from a cottage and made her the mother of princes.

With this pleasant little drama we must bring our notice to a close, but not without a word of recommendation for Mr. Schnitzler's volumes, by which it has been elicited,

J. DORAN.

HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY.

History of Latin Christianity; including that of the Popes to the Pontificate of Nicolas V. By Henry Hart Milman, D.D. Dean of St. Paul's. 3 vols. 8vo. Murray.

THIS is a work of very great importance. Next to the events narrated in the Sacred Scriptures, there are none which affect our highest interests more nearly than those of which Dean Milman treats. Through the Latin Church, the history of which is the author's theme, our ancestors received their knowledge of the "good tidings of great GENT. MAG. VOL. XLI.

joy which should be to all people;" and, fallen and degraded as that church may have been, and may still be, those who derived from her a benefit altogether so inestimable cannot but regard her past history with a feeling of curiosity somewhat akin to that with which men study the annals of their own country, or pore over the pedigree

of their family. But it must not be concealed that, at the same time that Latin Christianity civilised and christianised our island, she sowed amongst us the seeds of errors which, as they grew up, almost choked the better harvest. The history of these errors forms a considerable part of Dean Milman's work. In the early periods, celibacy and monasticism especially attract his attention, and in later ages image worship and transubstantiation. The rise and growth of these great mistakes, with the troubles to which they gave occasion, and, marching ever by their side, the papal power, increasing in insolence from age to age, constitute, unfortunately, the essence of Church History in the West. These subjects occupy volumes, whilst the better and brighter incidents, the conversion of heathen nations and the spread of spiritual light and life, are told in comparatively few pages. The staple of the narrative is the continually recurring history of fraudulent ambition working woe and desolation for its own gratification—self-conceit delighting itself in the invention and spread of paradoxical novelties—and fanaticism leading the professed followers of the lowly peaceful Saviour to acts of cruelty and blood.

Innocent I. who acceded to the see of Rome A.D. 402, was the first to claim a pontifical supremacy. Up to his time, the dignity of the Church of Rome arose from her being seated in the capital of the western world, and her superiority over other churches was merely appellate; Innocent, in one of his earliest epistles, declared that all the churches of the West, having been planted by St. Peter and his successors, owed filial obedience to the parent see, and were bound to follow her example in points of discipline, and to maintain a rigid uniformity with all her usages (i. 89). But this paternal authority was very different from the superiority assumed by Gregory the Great, although even he repudiated with horror the title of Universal Bishop, pronouncing it to be the badge of Antichrist. Paternal authority was still more different from the superiority claimed by the false decretals sanctioned by Nicholas I. (A.D. 858). This "manual of sacerdotal Christianity" consisted of fifty-nine letters and decrees, fabri-

cated in the names of the twenty oldest popes, from Clement to Melchisedes, the forged donation of Constantine, and thirty-nine false decrees, with the acts of several un-authentic councils. Suddenly promulgated and hastily adopted by the Church of Rome, these fabrications still remain the foundation and basis of the canon law, although even Roman Catholic writers have long abandoned their defence. In them not merely the supremacy of the popes, but "the whole dogmatic system and discipline of the church, the whole hierarchy from the highest to the lowest degree, their sanctity and immunities, their persecutions, their disputes, their right of appeal to Rome," are distinctly asserted. These forgeries constitute in truth the real basis and origin of what is termed "the church system," so captivating to many people. Before the Reformation one or two writers had begun to doubt their authenticity, "as far as they dared to doubt" (ii. 374). The Magdeburg centuriators, and after them Blondel, exposed the fraud with unanswerable arguments. "The Jesuit La Torre attempted a feeble defence: he was scourged into obscurity by Blondel. Since that time there has been hardly a murmur of defence." Their detection is one of the many benefits which religion has received from learning. But for the revival of letters, and the proper application of criticism to these monstrous fables, they "might still have maintained their place in ecclesiastical history." Under their influence, and upon their authority, all the subsequent usurpations of Rome were natural. The lofty claims of Hildebrand, the universal dominion of the Pope, and the absolute independence of the clergy of all lay authority, were but the legitimate results. It took some centuries to work them out. It required favouring times and a bold and daring genius to fasten them upon the prostrate world. These concurred in Hildebrand, and Rome, the universal theocracy, such as she appeared during the middle ages, was the result.

The author's narrative of the rise and progress of the spiritual dominion of Rome is full, candid, and temperate. He shews how, amidst the confusions of the time, the church and the pontiff

were occasionally driven to act for the general preservation and welfare, and how power once obtained was held sacred and made a stepping-stone for further exactions. He describes in somewhat studied but pictorial language the occasionally striking incidents of the long period which his history comprehends; the sack of Rome by Alaric, the rise of Mohammedanism, the crusades, the disputes between Pope and Emperor, the lives of Berengarius, Abelard, Arnold of Brescia, and multitudes of others. It is incompatible with our space, however consonant with our inclination, to follow the author through his long detail. We will rather select, as an example of his general mode of dealing with his subject, his account of Becket, in whose history we are all interested.

The claim of exemption from secular control on the part of the clergy had disquieted the Church of England from the period of the Norman Conquest. It had prejudiced the Conqueror against the Anglo-Saxon clergy, had conducted to the deposition of Stigand, and had embroiled the realm during the primacies of Anselm and Theobald. The validity of this exemption was the question in dispute between Henry II. and Becket. The claim of the clergy is thus stated by the present author. He terms it "the great strife for the maintenance of the sacerdotal order as a separate caste of mankind, subject only to its own jurisdiction, and irresponsible but to its own superiors. Every individual," he continues, "in that caste, to its lowest doorkeeper, claimed an absolute immunity from capital punishment. The executioner in those ages sacrificed hundreds of common human lives to the terror of the law; the churchman alone, to the most menial of the clerical body, stood above such law. The churchman too was judge without appeal in all causes of privilege or of property which he possessed, or in which he claimed the right of possession." (iii. 441.) Were these lofty immunities to be conceded? This was the question to be tried. The parties contesting this great issue were, on the one side, Henry II. of England—

A sovereign, at his accession, with the most extensive territories and less limited

power, with vast command of wealth above any monarch of his time; a man of great ability, decision, and activity; of ungovernable passions and intense pride, which did not prevent him from stooping to dissimulation, intrigue, and subtle policy.

On the other side, as the upholder of the clerical caste with all its immunities stood Becket. Dr. Milman refuses all credence to the legendary Saracenic descent of the mother of the great priestly martyr, a legend which Lingard passed over in silence and Sharon Turner adopted in simple faith. Nor will Dr. Milman admit the Saxon descent through Becket's father, which was asserted by Lord Lyttelton and is acquiesced in by Mons. Thierry. The saint's parents, according to Dean Milman, were honest people of the burgher class, living at Caen. They removed to London, where Becket's father occupied a respectable station as a merchant. The young Becket was trained to business. From the monastery of Merton he was promoted to the counting-house of a merchant, and afterwards to the office of the Sheriff of London. After a time he was sent to Paris to complete his knowledge of the language of his ancestors, and on his return was thrown by good fortune, and the influence of his obvious ability, in the way of archbishop Theobald, who admitted him into his household and ultimately into his nearest confidence. In the archbishop's train Becket visited Rome, and, layman as he still was, received from his archiepiscopal patron many rich preferments. His talents displayed themselves in various difficult negotiations, and were rewarded by an archdeaconry, and the richest offices in the Church short of a bishoprick. On the accession of Henry II. the archbishop recommended his favourite Becket to the patronage of the young sovereign. Henry at once took him into his good graces, and at Theobald's suggestion conferred upon him the office of Chancellor. During the remainder of archbishop Theobald's life, Becket governed the King with the same cleverness, devotion, and magnificence, which, five centuries afterwards, were exhibited by Wolsey. In doing so Becket, like Wolsey, displayed great talents. True he humoured the royal follies, but he also

managed the business of the State with acknowledged skill and dignity.

The terms on which he stood towards his sovereign may be judged from an anecdote in which the King played St. Martin at Becket's expense.

As they rode through the streets of London on a bleak winter day, they met a beggar in rags. "Would it not be charity," said the King, "to give that fellow a cloak and cover him from the cold?" Becket assented; on which the King plucked the rich furred mantle from the shoulders of the struggling Chancellor, and threw it, to the amazement and admiration of the bystanders, no doubt to the secret envy of the courtiers at this proof of Becket's favour, to the shivering beggar.

On the death of Theobald, popular expectation instantly fixed upon Becket as his successor. Becket himself is said to have been unwilling, foreseeing that his promotion would place him in opposition to his royal benefactor. Nor did he stand alone in his reluctance. The monks of Canterbury objected to elect one who had never worn the cowl. The King bore down all opposition. He disregarded what he supposed to be the affected coyness of Becket, and sent down his great justiciary, Richard de Luci, to awe the refractory monks into submission. Becket was elected, and Gilbert Foliot, bishop of Hereford, declared that the King had wrought a miracle, by turning a soldier and a layman into an archbishop. Let us listen to Dean Milman's account of the immediate result.

The King had indeed wrought a greater miracle than himself intended, or than Foliot thought possible. Becket became at once not merely a decent prelate, but an austere and mortified monk: he seemed determined to make up for his want of ascetic qualifications; to crowd a whole life of monkhood into a few years. Under his canonical dress he wore a monk's frock, haircloth next his skin; his studies, his devotions, were long, regular, rigid. At the mass he was frequently melted into passionate tears. In his outward demeanour, indeed, though he submitted to private flagellation, and the most severe macerations, Becket was still the stately prelate; his food, though scanty to abstemiousness, was, as his constitution required, more delicate; his charities were
 19. Archbishop Theobald had the usual amount of the primate's

alms, Becket again doubled that; and every night in privacy, no doubt more ostentatious than the most public exhibitions, with his own hands he washed the feet of thirteen beggars. His table was still hospitable and sumptuous, but instead of knights and nobles, he admitted only learned clerks, and especially the regulars, whom he courted with the most obsequious deference. For the sprightly conversations of former times were read grave books in the Latin of the church.

But the change was not alone in his habits and mode of life. The King could not have reproved, he might have admired the most punctilious regard for the decency, the dignity of the highest ecclesiastic in the realm. But the inflexible churchman began to betray itself in more unexpected acts. While still in France Henry was startled at receiving a peremptory resignation of the chancellorship, as inconsistent with the religious functions of the primate. This act was as it were a bill of divorce from all personal intimacy with the King, a dissolution of their old familiar and friendly intercourse. It was not merely that the holy and austere prelate withdrew from the unbecoming pleasures of the court, the chase, the banquet, the tournament, even the war; they were no more to meet at the council board and the seat of judicature. It had been said that Becket was co-sovereign with the King; he now appeared (and there were not wanting secret and invidious enemies to suggest, and to inflame the suspicion,) a rival sovereign. The King, when Becket met him on his landing at Southampton, did not attempt to conceal his dissatisfaction; his reception of his old friend was cold.

It were unjust to human nature to suppose that it did not cost Becket a violent struggle, a painful sacrifice, thus as it were to rend himself from the familiarity and friendship of his munificent benefactor. It was no doubt a severe sense of duty which crushed his natural affections, especially as vulgar ambition must have pointed out a more sure and safe way to power and fame. Such ambition would hardly have hesitated between the ruling all orders through the King, and the solitary and dangerous position of opposing so powerful a monarch to maintain the interests and secure the favour of one order alone.

The first public difference between the King and Becket is thought to have had relation to the King's intended reimposition of Danegelt. Becket alone opposed the meditated measure, on the ground that the odious impost was a

mere voluntary payment, and not a tax to be levied by authority. "By the eyes of God," said Henry, his usual oath, "it shall be enrolled."—"By the same eyes by which you swear," replied the prelate, "it shall never be levied on my lands, whilst I live."

Such an unwise defiance was followed ere long by other acts in the same spirit. But the King struck at the root of all such causes of dispute by choosing the question of the immunities of the clergy as his field of battle. Crimes of great atrocity were in those rough days committed by members of the clerical order, but the culprits were tried in the ecclesiastical courts, where no higher punishments were inflicted than "flagellation, imprisonment, and degradation." To give up a clergyman to a civil tribunal was termed "giving up Christ to be crucified by the heathen." To mutilate the person of one in holy orders was held to be directly contrary to the Scripture; and it was deemed a thing inconceivable that hands which had but now "made God" (iii. 459) should be tied behind the back like those of a common malefactor, or that his neck should be wrung on a gibbet before whom kings had but now bowed in reverential homage.

A gross case occurred of a clerk insufficiently punished for a grievous offence. The King summoned a great council to consider the question, and it was agreed that accused clerks should thenceforth be delivered up to the ordinary tribunals for trial. Becket was foremost in opposition. He maintained the inviolability of the persons of the clergy, and insisted that they should not be bound by the new law. The bishops were called upon by the King to declare their concurrence in its provisions. Becket added these words to the customary formula of consent—"saving my order," which totally nullified the proceeding. All the other bishops save one followed his example. But time and further consideration, with some experience of the weight of the royal indignation, produced an alteration in their minds. Becket yielded to the entreaties of his brethren, the new law was reduced to writing, and was confirmed by the bishops in a solemn oath of consent at a council held at Clarendon. Becket took this oath, but, when called upon to further

ratify the act by affixing his seal, he declined. Repenting already of what he had done, he not only refused to put his seal, but wrote to the pope requesting to be absolved from his oath.

The compliant head of the Church, at that time an exile in France, was harassed by an anti-pope, who was supported by the emperor. He yielded immediately to Becket's request. The primate's oath was nullified, and his concurrence in the Constitutions of Clarendon was quashed. But Henry was not thus to be foiled. He also applied to the pope, and extorted from his feebleness a variety of concessions which reduced the power and irritated the temper of the incautious primate. The king also brought forward money claims against the archbishop, arising out of the accounts of his chancellorship, which still remained unsettled. The amount demanded by the king was 44,000 marks, an overwhelming sum. Becket took counsel of his brother prelates, who advised him to throw himself on the mercy of the sovereign. He rejected their advice, denied the validity of the Constitutions of Clarendon and the jurisdiction of a civil tribunal to try a question in which he was interested. Finally, he appealed to the pope. Such conduct was deemed not merely a breach of the constitutions of Clarendon, to which Becket had sworn, but a treasonable defiance of the King; and the lay barons referred with indignant regret to the times of the Conqueror, "who knew best how to deal with these turbulent churchmen." The bishops were inhibited by Becket from taking part in the further proceedings against him. The King summoned them to perform their duty. They appealed in vain to the primate to release them from their canonical obedience as his suffragans. All the answer they could extract from him was, "I hear."

They returned to the King, and with difficulty obtained an exemption from concurrence in the sentence; they promised to join in a supplication to the pope to depose Becket. The King permitted their appeal. Robert Earl of Leicester, a grave and aged nobleman, was commissioned to pronounce the sentence. Leicester had hardly begun when Becket sternly interrupted him. "Thy sentence! son and

earl, hear me first! The King was pleased to promote me against my will to the archbishopric of Canterbury. I was then declared free from all secular obligations. Ye are my children; presume ye against law and reason to sit in judgment on your spiritual father? I am to be judged only, under God, by the Pope. To him I appeal; before him I cite you, barons and my suffragans, to appear. Under the protection of the Catholic Church and the Apostolic See I depart!" He rose and walked slowly down the hall. A deep murmur ran through the crowd. Some took up straws and threw them at him. One uttered the word "traitor!" The old chivalrous spirit woke in the soul of Becket. "Were it not for my order you should rue that word." But by other accounts he restrained not his language to this pardonable impropriety—he met scorn with scorn. One officer of the King's household he upbraided for having had a kinsman hanged. Anselm, the King's brother, he called "Bastard and Catamite." The door was locked, but fortunately the key was found. He passed out into the street, where he was received by the populace, to whom he had endeared himself by his charities, his austerities—perhaps by his courageous opposition to the King and the nobles—amid loud acclamations. They pressed so closely around him for his blessing that he could scarcely guide his horse. He returned to the church of St. Andrew, and placed his cross by the altar of the Virgin. "This was a fearful day," said Fitz-Stephen. "The day of judgment," he replied, "will be more fearful." After supper he sent the bishops of Hereford, Worcester, and Rochester to the King to request permission to leave the kingdom: the King coldly deferred his answer till the morrow.

Becket and his friends no doubt thought his life in danger; he is said to have received some alarming warnings. It is reported, on the other hand, that the King, apprehensive of the fierce zeal of his followers, issued a proclamation that no one should do harm to the archbishop or his people. It is more likely that the King, who must have known the peril of attempting the life of an archbishop, would have apprehended and committed him to prison. Becket expressed his intention to pass the night in the church; his bed was strewn before the altar. At midnight he rose, and with only two monks and a servant stole out of the northern gate, the only one which was not guarded. He carried with him only his archiepiscopal pall and his seal. The weather was wet and stormy, but the next morning they reached Lincoln, and lodged with a pious citizen—

piety and admiration of Becket were the same thing. At Lincoln he took the disguise of a monk, dropped down the Wissem to a hermitage in the fens belonging to the Cistercians of Sempringham; thence by cross-roads, and chiefly by night, he found his way to Estrey, about five miles from Deal, a manor belonging to Christ Church in Canterbury. He remained there a week. On All Souls' Day he went on board a boat, just before morning, and by the evening reached the coast of Flanders. To avoid observation he landed on the open shore near Gravelines. His large loose shoes made it difficult to wade through the sand without falling. He sat down in despair. After some delay was obtained, for a prelate accustomed to the prancing war-horse or stately cavalcade, a sorry nag without a saddle, and with a wisp of hay for a bridle. But he soon got weary, and was fain to walk. He had many adventures by the way. He was once nearly betrayed by gazing with delight on a falcon upon a young squire's wrist; his fright punished him for this relapse into his secular vanities. The host of a small inn recognised him by his lofty look and the whiteness of his hands. At length he arrived at the monastery of Clair Marais, near St. Omer; he was there joined by Herbert de Bosham, who had been left behind to collect what money he could at Canterbury: he brought but 100 marks and some plate.

Becket's reception in France was triumphal. "I am a king," said Louis VII., "like my brother of England, but I should not dare to depose the meanest of my clergy." The pope, an exile in France, bound to Henry by strong ties of gratitude, although now almost dependent upon Louis, accepted Becket's appeal to his ultimate judgment, but, as a half-measure, agreed to send legates into England for preliminary inquiry. In his interviews with Becket his holiness condemned the Constitutions of Clarendon, rebuked Becket for having ever consented to them, and assured him of his protection and support. Whilst Becket remained on the continent, there ensued, for several years, a succession of violent proceedings on both sides. The King drove out of the kingdom the primate's kinsmen and friends to the number of 400 persons. Under his legatine authority, the archbishop cited the King thrice to answer before him. On his contemptuous refusal, Becket solemnly annulled the Constitutions of Claren-

don, absolved all the bishops from the oaths by which they had sworn to maintain them, and excommunicated all his principal opponents. The pope wavered and temporised; special legates wept and accepted bribes; Henry was violent and passionate; Becket proud and in all concessions constant to his obnoxious exception, "saving the honour of God and the rights of the Church"—which included everything in dispute; the bishops, overawed and paralysed by Becket's excommunication, were gradually going over to his side. Becket ultimately threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict, and such was the superstitious fear entertained of his spiritual power, that all the bishops except two were prepared to obey him. At this point the pope was induced to interfere. He released the bishops from Becket's excommunication. There followed a hollow reconciliation, which left all the causes of dispute unsettled, and gave Becket an opportunity for exercising vengeance. He landed at Sandwich from Whitsand, but sent before him fresh sentences of excommunication which, on a new pretence, he had procured from the pope against his enemies.

When the fulminating instruments were read before them [Becket's suffragans and the Archbishop of York], in which was this passage, "we will fill your faces with ignominy," their countenances fell. They sent messengers to complain to Becket, that he came not in peace, but in fire and flame, trampling his brother bishops under his feet, and making their necks his footstool; that he had condemned them uncited, unheard, unjudged. "There is no peace," Becket sternly replied, "but to men of good will." It was said that London was disposed to humble himself before Becket; but York, trusting in his wealth, boasted that he had in his power the pope, the king, and all their courts.

Instead of the port of Dover, where he was expected, Becket's vessel, with the archiepiscopal banner displayed, cast anchor at Sandwich. Soon after his landing appeared in arms the sheriff of Kent, Randolph de Broc, and other of his enemies. They searched his baggage, fiercely demanded that he should absolve the bishops, and endeavoured to force the Archdeacon of Sens, a foreign ecclesiastic, to take an oath to keep the peace of the realm. John of Oxford was shocked, and repressed their violence. On his way to Canterbury the country clergy came forth

with their flocks to meet him; they strewed their garments in his way, chanting, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." Arrived at Canterbury, he rode at once to the church with a vast procession of clergy, amid the ringing of the bells and the chanting of music. He took his archiepiscopal throne, and afterwards preached on the text, "Here we have no abiding city." The next morning came again the sheriff of Kent, with Randolph de Broc, and the messengers of the bishops, demanding their absolution. Becket evaded the question by asserting that the excommunication was not pronounced by him, but by his superior the pope; that he had no power to abrogate the sentence. This declaration was directly at issue with the bull of excommunication. If the bishops gave satisfaction to the archbishop, he had power to act on behalf of the pope. But to the satisfaction which, according to one account, he did demand, that they should stand a public trial, in other words, place themselves at his mercy, they would not, and hardly could, submit. They set out immediately to the King in Normandy.

It was on the arrival of the newly excommunicated prelates in the presence of the King that he let fall the fatal words which led to the murder of the archbishop. We need not dwell upon the circumstances. They will be found minutely investigated in Mr. J. G. Nichols's *Pilgrimages of Walsingham and Canterbury*, 1849, p. 213, and in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. xciii. p. 355. Hideous and wicked as was the crime of Becket's murderers, no one can read the detail of his life without perceiving how directly his turbulence and arrogance conduced to the final result. The principles on which he acted were at variance with all government, except that which places absolute and paramount authority in the hands of the clergy. In their results, as carried out by Becket, these principles were unquestionably treasonable; but there does not seem at that day to have been any ordinary tribunal competent to take cognizance of his conduct. For several years Becket destroyed the peace of the kingdom, his arrogance and vindictiveness continually adding fresh fuel to the flames of discord, and, although the conduct of Henry II., and indeed that of every person engaged in the dispute, seems to have been harsh and wicked, Becket's own personal share in the

general misconduct was unquestionably the greatest. Upon him rests the responsibility of the commencement of the strife, and not less so, the blame of having carried it on upon principles the most unpatriotic and unchristian. Dean Milman's narrative of these important transactions has been carefully

prepared, and is founded upon a consideration of the original authorities. It presents an acceptable antidote to the false gloss put upon this portion of our history by Lingard. It is also a fair specimen of a book which is of a high order, both in interest and in merit.

OUR LADY OF MONTSERRAT.

MONTSERRAT is a mountain in Spain, in the province of Catalonia, a few leagues distant from the Mediterranean port of Barcelona. It has been celebrated for many ages as a place of pilgrimage, and yields only in fame to Loretto and St. James of Compostella. Apart from its religious attractions, this mountain possesses those which might well make it a resort for the scientific or curious traveller. It is undoubtedly one of the most singular of nature's freaks, and its peculiar character is conveyed in its name. Montserrat signifies the sawn mountain, and the arms of its monastery represent a saw half through a rock. Its general form is that of a cone, but this is made up of an immense number of precipitous peaks, or smaller cones, which tower up in close proximity like the pinnacles of a gothic spire. Its importance as a natural object is greatly enhanced by its standing alone, interrupted by no other mountain of like altitude which might detract from its apparent height. Wild as the place is, the pious legends connected with it are wilder still; but it has an interest far beyond this, in connecting, like Einsiedlen, the career of a remarkable man with its history. In this case, however, the name is on the side of counter-reform; and it is that of its greatest leader, Ignatius Loyola.

One of the most minute descriptions of this place is to be found in the Journey of Philip Thicknesse, the early patron of Gainsborough. There is a contemporary narrative in Swinburne's Travels, which is however less complete; but I shall use the two, and also check their accuracy with the Spanish account and history, entitled, "Compendio Historial o relacion breve y veridica del portentoso Santuario y

camara angelical de Nuestra Senora de Monserrate," &c. Thicknesse made a complete tour of the mountain, and visited all the hermitages. Of the holy mountain, which for many ages has been selected as the retirement of solitary recluses, he says:

When I first saw the mountain, it had the appearance of an infinite number of rocks, cut into conical forms, and built upon one another to a prodigious height. Upon a nearer view, each cone appeared of itself a mountain, and the four ensemble compose an enormous mass of the *Lundus Helmonti*, or plumpudding-stone, fourteen miles in circumference, and what the Spaniards call two leagues in height. As it is like unto no other mountain, so it stands quite unconnected with any, though not very distant from some very lofty ones.

The ascent, which is usually effected with mules, begins by a rugged and steep road, sometimes flanked by precipitous declivities, and, after journeying for two or three hours, the traveller arrives at a plain about the middle of the mountain, and here it is that the monastery is built. From hence begin the real difficulties which assail the pious pilgrim, or adventurous tourist, who wishes to visit the hermitages. This portion of the ascent commences by a staircase of stone, consisting of 800 steps, cut out of the solid rock, exceedingly steep, and in some places almost perpendicular; in fact so difficult, that Thicknesse observes, "after reaching the top of the first stage, it was not without some apprehension, that, if there was no better road down, we must have become *hermits*." A second ascent, longer, but less steep, conducts through flowery and perfumed paths, rich with the myrtle, jasmine, the

rosemary, lavender, and thyme, and other fragrant shrubs, to the first hermitage, dedicated to St. James, patron Saint of Spain. This is two thousand three hundred paces from the convent, yet it hangs so directly over it, that the rocks convey not only the sound of the organ, and the voices of the monks singing in the choir, but you may hear men in common conversation from the piazza below. The second hermitage is that of St. Katharine, situated in a deep secluded vale. At the time of Thicknesse's visit this was tenanted by a hermit, who had made the birds about him so familiar with his presence, as not only to manifest no fear, but to become obedient to his call, to settle upon his head, and even to entangle their feet in his beard, and take bread out of his mouth. The attachment of recluses and prisoners to the poor company of dumb creatures seems to be nature's protest against a condition so contrary to the laws of our being. Yet, even in this enjoyment, the poor hermit scarcely abided by the rigid rules of his profession, for they are forbidden to keep "dog, cat, or bird, or any living thing, lest their attention should be withdrawn from heavenly to earthly affections."

Next the pilgrims arrive at the hermitage of St. John the Baptist, about 800 paces further, having on the east side a frightful precipice. Here Philip the Third dined July 11th, 1599. Not far off is the chapel of St. Michael, near to which is the grotto in which the miraculous image of the Virgin is said to have been found. From hence you proceed to the cell of St. Onofrius, fixed in a cleft of one of the *pine* heads (for so the peaks are called by Thicknesse, from the Spanish *peñas*,) and its access is difficult and dangerous, being reached by a ladder of sixty steps, after which a tremendous chasm must be crossed by a little wooden bridge. The space on which it stands is very limited; but from it is an extensive prospect, embracing, when the air is clear, the islands of Minorca, Majorca, Ivica, &c. By a ladder of an hundred steps, the cell of St. Magdalen is attained; and hence is a path to the highest part of the mountain, three thousand five hundred paces distant, leading to the cell of St. Jerome, an ascent of great fatigue and

difficulty. The seventh hermitage is dedicated to St. Antony, the father of hermits, and its ascent is so dangerous that few are tempted to visit it. The turret is so small that it will not contain two men, and is near the edge of a frightful precipice, one hundred and eighty fathoms in perpendicular descent. Next is the cell of St. Saviour, to attain which it is necessary to clamber over the crags on all-fours, and its oratory is cut out of the living rock. Thence the descent begins, and at six hundred paces distant is the hermitage of St. Benedict. Here the hermit has the right of entertaining his brethren once a-year, when they receive the sacrament from the mountain vicar. The hermitage of St. Anne is next approached; it is larger than the rest, and is nearly in the centre of all, surrounded by noble trees of "the ever-green oak, the cork, the cypress, and spreading fig-tree." It was built in 1498, and pilgrims pay a more than ordinary devotion here, which may be attributed to the fact of it being dedicated to the mother of the Virgin. Eight hundred and fifty paces distant, in a solitary deep wood, stands the hermitage of the Holy Trinity. Next comes that of the Holy Cross, which is that nearest to the convent. The last is that of St. Dimas, the origin of which is singular. It was formerly a strong castle, inhabited by banditti, who plundered the country far and near, and would frequently demand provisions and wine of the convent, over which it hangs, by lowering baskets by cords. If their demands were not complied with, "They tumbled down rocks of an immense size, which frequently damaged the buildings, and killed the people beneath."

At length the monks, by the assistance of good glasses, and a constant attention to the motions of their troublesome *boarders*, having observed that the greater part were gone out on a marauding party, persuaded seven or eight stout farmers to believe that Heaven would reward them if they could scale the horrid precipices, and by surprise seize the castle, and secure the few who remained in it; and these brave men accordingly got into it unobserved, killed one of the men, and secured the others for a public example. The castle was then demolished, and a hermitage called St. Dimas, or the Good Thief, built upon the spot.

It is surrounded on all sides by dreadful precipices, and is entered on the east side by a drawbridge, which, when drawn up, renders access impossible.

It is difficult to say at what time this mountain became consecrated to become the habitation of recluses, but it is extremely probable that it was very early in the Christian era. The wild and singular legend of John Guerin gives us a tradition which goes back to the ninth century, and, as it relates to the devotion towards the image of the Virgin preserved here, it properly belongs to the early history of Our Lady of Montserrat.

John Guerin was a holy hermit, who had chosen for his seclusion the wilderness of Montserrat. The fame of his piety, however, and of his austerity, could not be concealed from the world he had renounced. He worked miracles, and was particularly potent in ejecting devils. The Count of Barcelona had a daughter of such surpassing beauty, that no one could look upon her without becoming enamoured. But she became possessed of a devil. All the exorcists came to drive him away, but in vain; he baffled them all. In despair, the father took her to the holy hermit, whose fame and potency against the powers of darkness had reached his ears. John Guerin betook himself to prayer, and the evil spirit was ejected uttering wild cries.

The father was overjoyed; but, fearful that the fiend might return, he thought he had better leave his daughter in the hands of so pious a man, and one so powerful against the emissaries of Satan. Some writers say that Satan had taken up his abode in a grotto near the cell of Guerin, and under the form of a hermit had gained his confidence. Guerin became tempted by the beauty of the princess, and his insidious neighbour urged him onwards to the moral precipice he was approaching. In short, Guerin, o'er-mastered by a wicked passion or the wiles of Satan, violated the person of the young princess, and afterwards, to conceal his crime, cut her throat, and buried the body under a rock. Shame and remorse pursued him. He made a pilgrimage to Rome, threw himself at the feet of the Pope, and confessed his crime. The holy father, struck with

horror, commanded him as a penance to go on all fours back to Montserrat; to live alone; to speak to no one; and never to raise himself on his feet, until an infant of three months' old should announce to him the pardon of Heaven for his crime.

He obeyed: and for seven long years lived in the midst of the woods on the mountain with savage beasts, walking and feeding like them. One day it chanced that the Count of Barcelona was hunting on the mountain of Montserrat, when his followers found in a cavern a creature in the human form, but hairy like a bear, and moving on all-fours. They took him alive, and led him to Barcelona, where he was chained-up in a stable of the castle.

Some days after, the Count made a grand festival on the occasion of a son being born to him. The guests heard speak of the singular monster, and asked to see it. It was brought into the banqueting hall, and the infant at the same time entered in the arms of its nurse. No sooner had the babe cast its eyes on the creature, than it said, in a loud voice, "Rise, brother John Guerin; God hath forgiven thy sins."

The astonishment at this miracle may be imagined, and Guerin was called upon to relate his history. With a groan he declared his sins, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Count; who said, "Since God has pardoned you, I do with all my heart; but tell me where you have buried my daughter, that I may inter her in the tomb of her ancestors." Guerin went, and pointed out the spot. They dug up the earth, when, behold! the girl was found *alive*, and of ravishing beauty. There was, however, a mark about her neck like a scarlet cord, to indicate the place where her throat had been cut. She related to her father that the holy Virgin, to whom she always recommended herself, had preserved her thus miraculously in the bosom of the earth. A convent of nuns was accordingly erected by her desire on the spot, the princess was made abbess, and Guerin confessor and director.

It may be as well to observe, that there are many versions of this wild story to be found in the collections of "Contes Devots," and one, containing very many points of resemblance, is

among those noticed by Le Grand.* In fact, the temptations to which recluses were subject from the wiles of Satan was a fruitful theme for discussion amongst mediæval writers.

The protection of the Virgin, thus manifested at Montserrat, was still further to be expressed; for about this time, or perhaps as a sequel to this event, shepherds tending their flocks perceived on several successive nights angels, surrounded with a brilliant light, singing on the summit of the rock where the body of the young girl had been found alive. These things at length came to the ears of the Bishop of Manresa, who, having examined into the facts, determined to set out for Montserrat himself, which he did with a large concourse of clergy and nobility. At the same hour the light appeared as usual, the same sweet sounds, too, greeted their ears. Some labourers of Lluçà, a little village not far distant, anxious to behold the prodigy, came also, and determined to climb up to the spot whence the shining light issued. It was a work of great difficulty and labour, but they were guided in their search by an exquisite fragrance to a cave hollowed out of a rock, and there they found an image of Our Lady and the child Jesus. And tradition further states, that this figure, first brought to Spain in apostolic ages, was placed here at the time of the invasion of the Moors, by the ministry of angels, to preserve it from insult and desecration.

Having achieved this pious undertaking, the labourers called out to those at the foot of the rock announcing their discovery, which was hailed by the assembly with shouts of thanksgiving. The bishop approached, and reverently received the holy image in his arms, and a procession was formed with the intent to carry it in triumph to the city of Manresa. But a new prodigy took place. They had hardly reached the middle of the mountain on their descent, near the foot of some of the most elevated peaks, when behold it was impossible to move the image a step further. So the bishop, perceiving this new sign, at once knew that it was the wish of the "Queen of Heaven" that the image should here remain, and a chapel be erected to her honour.

This was the spot where the monastery is now fixed, and which has had so world-wide a celebrity for the possession of this miraculous treasure.

The fortunes of Montserrat were scarcely interrupted, and its history presents us with a long list of benefactors continually pouring in riches to its treasury. The most noble of Europe vied in their devotion towards the sacred shrine, and the bare enumeration of bequests would weary the reader. Ferdinand of Castile, and Isabella of Aragon, were among the most distinguished of the Spanish sovereigns in the list of benefactors, and it was to their pious zeal that the convent was indebted for the foundation of a new and more extensive church. They visited the shrine with great pomp in 1492, and offered a silver lamp to the Virgin weighing 25 marcos, and endowed it with 200 ducats. They appointed also from among the monks the first archbishop of the Indies, one Fra Bernardo Boil, with twelve monks as companions, who constituted the first apostolic missionaries to the New World. Philip II. and Philip III. were both especial benefactors, and the visit of the latter, on 11th July, 1599, was one of peculiar solemnity. The King had come for the especial purpose of assisting at the translation of the venerable image from the old church to the new one, now completed. He remained at the convent four days, and on one paid a visit to all the hermitages, dining at that of St. John the Baptist, and returning much fatigued at ten o'clock at night. On the following day the ceremony of the translation took place. All the monks and hermits having heard mass, and confessed, and the King also, the sacred image was placed upon the altar of the old church, vested in a rich mantle of gold stuff, a present from the Duke of Brunswick, the sleeves alone of which were valued at eighteen thousand ducats. The abbot and sixty-two monks, in rich copes of gold brocade, fifteen hermits, and forty-three lay brothers, all bearing lighted tapers, formed in procession. The scholars followed, and a large concourse of people from all parts of Spain. As soon as the image reached

* Fabliaux, vol. v. p. 229.

the new church, the King, bearing a taper, with an escutcheon of his arms, and followed by his nobles, joined the procession, and a hymn in honour of the Virgin was sung. After this was over, the King took the image of the Virgin in his arms, and placed it on the high altar; then, taking his taper, he fell on his knees before it in prayer, which lasted several minutes. This ceremony over, it was then removed to the niche appropriated for it by the monks.

Don John of Austria, the hero of Lepanto, was a benefactor to the shrine, having visited it as a pilgrim, and presented a lamp of silver weighing thirty marks. He, although only thirty-three years of age at his death, had become so much in love with the hermit life as to have intended to end his days amongst the wild and lofty peaks of Montserrat. After his death a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory in the monastic church. Of other notabilities who paid devotions to this shrine by benefactions, were Louis XIV. of France, and his wife Maria-Theresa. Among the long list are also the names of the Duke of Alva, notorious for his atrocities in the Low Countries, and the Duke of Medina Celi, who was one of the leaders of the Spanish Armada.

In the heaps of rich offerings which existed there during the last century, was a sword given to the Emperor of Austria by Anne Queen of England. It was presented by Prince Charles of Austria, "who, with his consort, Christiana of Brunswick, visited Montserrat in 1706, and having kissed the Virgin's hand, left at her feet his gold-hilted sword, set with seventy-nine large brilliants." All orders of the church, popes, cardinals, bishops, and almost every order of society, were represented amongst the benefactors of this shrine, and the enumeration of its incalculable riches reads like a leaf from a fairy tale or the Arabian Nights Entertainment. The image of the Virgin had four crowns, two of solid gold, two plated with gold, richly set with diamonds. One of them had two thousand five hundred emeralds in it; but the richest contained one thousand one hundred and twenty-four diamonds, of which were valued at five hundred ducats each; besides there were

eighteen hundred pearls, thirty-eight large emeralds, one sapphires, and five top of this crown was adorned with diamonds eighteen thousand dollars of the gold alone of the twenty-five pounds, jewels upwards of fifty of the infant Jesus were valuable; two were of silver, and they were of the greatest value. but a small part of the treasury; and about were eighty-five lamp fact, with the exception this was the most wealthy of the Virgin.

But the most interesting part of the history of Montserrat connection with Ignatius, the great founder of the Society of Jesus, had much to do with which converted the king — a hero of romance, in "Acta Sanctorum." The spirit of a knight-errand, ever, was already a spirit of Ignatius warmed his imaginations of Roland, A romantic heroes of Goethe he could aspire to be such a list, and at the time of the battle of Luna in 1521, he behaved as ever did the fabled Round Table. That too by Francis the First defended by Ignatius for when the town surrendered, a single follower retreating, which contained of troops. After bravely resisted, a brave and Ignatius, obstinate was struck down by which wounded his leg the same time a bullet. He was taken prisoner, struck by his magna spared the little garducted him before the French army; who, with and chivalric feeling, litter to the family which was not far from the captured town.

His wounds were treatment unskilful; signs of the patient were

and his convalescence tedious. The active spirit of a man of twenty-nine years chafed at this inert life, and he sought consolation for his compelled ennui in books, of which, however, at this period, he knew but little more than what had guided his early aspirations—the romances of chivalry. Those brought to him now were the lives of heroes of another sort—the legends of the saints. The effect upon his ardent spirit was to effect a change, which nevertheless was still tinged with romance, and he took the resolution to dub himself "Knight of the Holy Virgin." As soon as his wounds permitted, he mounted his horse and paid a visit of ceremony to his relative the Duke of Najara. Thence, dismissing his attendants, he set off alone to the sacred shrine of Montserrat, full of his new project, and with intent to keep the "watch of his armour" before the sacred image itself; to offer up his earthly weapons, and receive others of a spiritual character, more fitted for his new career.

As he journeyed by the way, he was encountered by a Moorish knight; they saluted each other, and proceeded together on the same route. Montserrat appeared in sight, and Ignatius having observed that he was thither bound on pilgrimage, it led to a discussion, and finally to a dispute. Vows were forgotten; and the "Knight of the Virgin" had his sword drawn, provoking the infidel to mortal combat. The latter, however, was not anxious to encounter so forward a champion, and chose rather to trust to his fleet courser. He was hotly pursued, until Ignatius arrested himself at the meeting of two roads, one of which led to Montserrat, the other from it. His

vow now came up before him, and brought on a revulsion of feeling; he no longer pursued the Moor, but hastened onwards to Montserrat. Here, having made confession, he, according to the custom of chivalry, passed one night in watching his arms before the altar of the Virgin, constantly in prayer, and devoting himself as a knight to Jesus and his mother Mary. In the morning he hung his sword to a pillar near the altar, as a sign of renunciation of earthly warfare; gave his horse to the monastery, and his clothes to the poor, and habited in a humble vestment of linen left Montserrat on his new mission.

As yet nothing has been said of the image itself; it appears to be, however, a seated figure, holding the child Jesus on the lap in front. Without very careful and accurate drawings it would be impossible to say much with certainty about its age, but those who have seen it describe the features as regular and handsome, which militates against an antiquity earlier than the thirteenth century, and perhaps a rigid inquiry would tend to fix it near to the same period which brought that of Loretto to Italy. It is extremely improbable that any earlier date can be ascribed to it, still less that the ninth century was capable of producing a figure bearing any indication of female beauty. Its height appears to be that generally observed in miraculous images of the Virgin. Its colour is black, or in the Spanish tongue "Moorish," or Moorish; and it may here be worthy of remark that some images of the Virgin are styled "The Moorish Queen of heaven."

J. G. WALLER.

MEMORIALS OF AMELIA OPIE.

Memorials of Amelia Opie. Compiled from her Diaries, Letters, and Journals. By Lucy Brightwell; edited by Thomas Brightwell. Longman.

THIS seems to be a very simple, unprofessional piece of biography; brought out with an affectionate desire to fulfil the duties of a loving friend and neighbour, and growing, we believe, even unexpectedly, from the business of executorship. We cannot

pretend to say it is *all* that those who knew the good and most agreeable woman whose memorials are here collected could desire. Sufficient time has not been allowed for selection from many probably existing letters, and a great advantage would have accrued to

the volume had the separate impressions of some two or three able judges, who knew Mrs. Opie at different periods of her career, been asked for and obtained. Those who remember the communications of Mr. Basil Montagu and the Rev. Sydney Smith to the *Memoirs of Sir James Mackintosh*, will know what we mean. There must surely have been some, though perhaps but few, among these friends who were at liberty and leisure to give the reminiscences we desire. The simplicity and freshness of Miss Brightwell's own loving testimony to the influence of her aged friend upon all around her, is, meanwhile, both affecting and engaging; and there is considerable fitness in this preparation of the memorials of so persevering a resident in the city of her birth, by a townswoman. Few people have felt local attachments more strongly than Mrs. Opie. It was a part of her religion to cleave to the scenes of her early youth, to her father's grave, to the meeting-house where she worshipped, and to the private homes, within and without the city, where her best feelings had been exercised. She had had a home in London, and always entered the great metropolis with pleasure; but it did not satisfy her fully. There is something very winning and very respectable in these provincial attachments. We feel as we read that hers was no mere dream of society, but a practical, social life, to which few can perfectly attain amid the scattering and diverse claims of an enormous capital.

In a short preface, Mr. Brightwell thus gives the history of the compilation.

As the executor of Mrs. Opie, her papers and letters came into my hands; and it devolved on me to decide in what way to dispose of them. There had been, I believe, a general impression among her friends that she would herself prepare an account of her life; but, although she seems to have made some efforts at commencing the task, and the subject was often affectionately recommended, and even urged upon her, she has left it a matter of regret to her friends (and especially so to the compilers of these memoirs) that no "autobiography" was found among her papers. Nor did Mrs. Opie ever distinctly give any directions as to the publication of her MSS., or any memoir of her life; but we have, we think,

strong presumptive evidence that she anticipated, if not desired, that it should be done.

Not long before she died, she said that her executor would have no light task with her papers; and a few days before she breathed her last, when she could no longer hold a pen, she called her attendant to her, and dictated a most touching and affectionate farewell address to me and my daughter, directing the delivery of various small articles as remembrances to a few most intimate friends, and requesting us to complete what she had left undone; adding, that she had confidence in our judgment, and believed that we should "do everything for the best."

It has been with an earnest desire to justify this trust, and to perfect, as far as in our power, that which she had in fact commenced, but left incomplete, that these pages have been put to the press.

It will be seen, in the course of these memoirs, that the materials from which they are compiled are principally papers, letters, and diaries, of Mrs. Opie's own writing; a few letters preserved by her, and judged to be of general interest, and bearing upon her history, we have thought it well to give. It would have been no difficult task to have greatly extended these memoirs, had it been deemed expedient to make a free use of the letters received by her, and of which a very large number were found among her papers; but we have not felt ourselves at liberty to adopt such a course, and we trust there will be found in this volume few (may we say we hope no) violations of private and confidential communications.

Upon the last paragraph we would venture to remark, that no doubt Mr. Brightwell is quite right in not using letters, unpermitted; but that his scruple need surely not have applied to the use of any addressed by Mrs. Opie herself to her friends, if they gave their consent.

We will not dwell on the earliest pages of the work, excepting to state that Mrs. Opie's father, Dr. James Alderson, was one of six children, of whom one brother was a physician at Hull, another, Robert, a barrister, and another, Thomas, a merchant at Newcastle. Of the sisters, one was married to Mr. Woodhouse; another, tenderly cherished and nursed in extreme old age by Mrs. Opie, died single, at Norwich, in the year 1848. By her mother's side, Mrs. Opie was descended from a long line of ancestors, traceable up to the reign of Edward the First,

and earlier, residing for centuries in the neighbourhood of Holt, Norfolk. Amelia Briggs, however, the mother of Mrs. Opie, was born in India, where her father was a writer in the Company's service; both he and his wife died young, leaving the one orphan girl to be brought over by a faithful Hindoo nurse to England, there to be cherished and reared by her father's family, and finally to become the wife of Dr. James Alderson, and the mother of Amelia Opie. She lived till Mrs. Opie was just fifteen—

Then, after years of patient pain,
That tender wife and mother died,

were her daughter's after-written words respecting her. The traces of her influence over Amelia are not insignificant. There are a few pages of autobiography too long to be extracted, and not to be abridged without injury, which convey the idea of her mother's tenderness and firmness. In them, Mrs. Opie has jotted down some of her early recollections, indicative of the beginnings of a character—imaginative, sentimental, and impulsive—also very tender and benevolent. The terrors of her childhood were great, but five predominated—black beetles, frogs, a skeleton, a black man, and madmen in general, seem to have haunted her. In due time, and by her mother's assiduous attention, all these great terrors were mastered, and even converted, in one case, into objects of especial interest and affection; insomuch that the little girl made frequent visits to Bedlam—not of course to its interior, but to the outward walls; to fling half-pence and nosegays to her friends among the poor lunatics, and her allowance of pocket-money was in constant demand for this class of sufferers. Wisely enough, the parents checked the exuberance of her charity, finding the excitement to be injurious; “for,” says Mrs. Opie, “it was evident that I was proud of their acquaintance and of my own attachment to them,” and “I was continually talking of what I had said to the mad folks and they to me.” Prohibition was followed up by salutary diversion of the thoughts, in the shape of dancing-school and French lessons; and yet the image of one sad face seen in Norwich Bedlam haunted her for many a year, and was

present with her when she wrote her “Father and Daughter.”

The mother, who seems both to have understood the child and to have had right and healthful ideas of education, must have been a loss indeed to such a girl! Surely, had there been the guardianship of a mature and sensible woman, those early and somewhat indecorous visits to the *nisi prius* courts would hardly have been permitted. It is true she went at first accompanied by a female; but the second time the enterprise was alone, and bold enough, it must be confessed. The judge, Sir Henry Gould, seeing her eagerness, ordered one of the servants of the court to “make way for that young lady,” and, having thus taken her place on the bench, it became her almost constant practice to attend the courts, except when the trials were likely to involve the punishment of death. Otherwise, through her life, she scarcely ever missed attendance during Norwich assizes, and has left her thoughts on the subject in an unfinished paper, entitled “Reminiscences of Judges’ Courts,” written in 1844. The assize week, she says, “has always possessed for me an attraction of an intellectual kind, which I still feel irresistible—a love for which has ‘grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength.’” In the year 1838, when she was in her sixty-eighth year, she speaks of being in court eleven hours one day, and from nine o’clock to seven on the next. And, some years later, inviting a friend to accompany her, and urging attendance at nine o’clock, she says,—

I fear thou art a lazybones; but, indeed, by ten o’clock, I have often seen the best places filled. Often (how often!) both as a young and old woman have I been in that court by half-past seven in the morning—was this time last year.—A. O.

This in 1848! but we must return far, far back. There are no traces in this volume of any governess or female companion in her father’s house. At fifteen she must have been placed in a conspicuous position, and was both mistress of the household at home, and mingling in gay society abroad. Just at that period, indeed, Norwich was, as Miss Brightwell says, nearly at its best as to worldly prosperity. The French Revolution had not disturbed

commercial relations, and many of the inhabitants were gay, wealthy, and luxurious.

One firm and most useful female friendship Amelia had formed in Norwich, that of the late Mrs. John Taylor—the woman of “high thoughts and gentle deeds” spoken of by Mr. Basil Montagu, in the *Memoirs of Mackintosh*. To Mrs. Opie’s credit be it said, that she clung through every variety of fortune, or at least every species of influence, more or less favourable to character, with constancy, to this friend of her youth. Most happily, many of her own letters to Mrs. Taylor have been preserved, and are among the most valuable portions of the book.

A memorable page of her life was soon to be opened. Writing about it not very long before her decease, she says:—

The occurrences of the year 1794 have lately been pressing with such power on my remembrance, demanding from me a decided confession that it was the most interesting period of my long life. (or nearly such,) that I am inclined to give an account of what made it so, and acknowledge that it was the opportunity unexpectedly afforded me of attending the trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall, at the Old Bailey, for High Treason. What a prospect of entertainment was opening before me when (while on a visit at Southgate, near London,) I heard that at these approaching trials, to which I hoped to obtain admission, I should not only hear the first pleaders at the bar, but behold, and probably hear examined, the first magnates of the land; and on the event depended, not a *nisi prius* cause, or one of petty larceny, but interests of a public nature, and most nearly affecting the safety and prosperity of the nation; aye, and much personally interesting to myself; as I knew, in the secret of my heart, that my own prospects for life might probably be changed and darkened by the result. To such a height had party-spirit reached on both sides, in my native city and elsewhere, that even innocent men were accused of treasonable intentions and practices, who talked, when excited by contradiction, the fearful things they would never have thought of acting; and I had reason to believe that if the “felons” about to be tried should not be “acquitted felons,” certain friends of mine would have emigrated to America, and my beloved father would have been induced to accompany them!

This was, indeed, an alarming idea to

me, who was only beginning to taste the pleasures of London society, and who could still say, in spite of the excitement of party feeling, and my unity of opinion with the Liberals of that day, “England! with all thy faults I love thee still;” and when, on the 28th of the 10th mo., the trial of Thomas Hardy began at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey, existence acquired, in my eyes, a new, but painful interest; and with the pleasing anticipations of the unexpected enjoyment awaiting me were mingled some apparently well-founded fears of evil to come. How vividly do I often now, in my lone and lonely portion, live over the excitements of those far distant days in the many, many evening hours, which I pass not unwillingly alone.

Alone! if 'tis to be alone, when memory's spells are cast

To summon phantoms from the dead, and voices from the past,

Long woven in the tangled web of the mysterious brain,

Till time and space are things of nought, and all is ours again.

Yes! how often (as I said) do I recal with all these alternate emotions of pain and pleasure, of disappointment and fruition, the last days of October, and the first five days of November, 1794! . . .

From London she wrote, about this period, thus to Mrs. Taylor.

My father will have told you a great deal: he will have told you too how much we are interested and agitated by the probable event of the approaching trials. Would to God you and your husband were equally so, for then would one of my cares be removed; as you would, like us, perhaps turn a longing eye towards America as a place of refuge; and one of the strongest ties that binds me to Norwich would be converted into an attraction to lure me to the new world. On this at least, I hope, we are at all events resolved; to emigrate if the event of the trial be fatal; that is, provided the Morgans do not give up their present resolution, and that we can carry a little society along with us, in which we can be happy, should Philadelphia disappoint our expectations. I write to you on this subject in confidence; as we do not wish our intention to be much known at present. How changed I am! How I sicken at the recollection of past follies and past connections, and wish from the bottom of my soul that I had never associated but with you and others like you. But it is folly to dwell on the past; it only incapacitates one for enjoying the present; it shall now be my care to anchor on the future, and I trust in God that it will not disappoint me.

In 1797, the crisis of her own fate was approaching; Mr. Opie had seen her, and almost immediately became her lover.

The first time Mr. Opie saw his future wife, was at an evening party, at the house of one of her early friends; among the guests assembled, were Mr. Opie, and a family personally known to the writer of these Memoirs. Some of those present were rather eagerly expecting the arrival of Miss Alderson; but the evening was wearing away, and still she did not appear. At length the door was flung open, and she entered, bright and smiling, dressed in a robe of blue, her neck and arms bare; and on her head a small bonnet, placed in somewhat coquettish style, sideways, and surmounted by a plume of three white feathers. Her beautiful hair hung in rich waving tresses over her shoulders; her face was kindling with pleasure at sight of her old friends; and her whole appearance was animated and glowing. At the time she came in, Opie was sitting on a sofa, beside Mr. F., who had been saying, from time to time, "Amelia is coming; Amelia will surely come. Why is she not here?" and whose eyes were turned in her direction. He was interrupted by his companion eagerly exclaiming, "Who is that? Who is that?" and hastily rising, he pressed forward, to be introduced to the fair object whose sudden appearance had so impressed him. He was evidently smitten; charmed, at first sight, and, as she says, "almost from my first arrival Mr. Opie became my avowed lover."

She told him that "his chances of success were as one in a thousand;" and, as we are left to infer, she was herself far from heart-whole. "I was ingenuous with him on principle, and I told him my situation, and the state of my heart. He said he should still persist, and would risk all consequences to his own peace; and so he did and does, and I have not resolution to forbid his visits." So the matter went on, something like a fate, till the lover's intense eagerness prevailed. She returned to Norwich, but was married in London, her father accompanying, on the following May 8th, 1798. There is a fragment of the last letter from Opie before the marriage, preserved (how memorable!) through the whole remaining forty-five years of life. It thus concludes:—

To love thee much better than I did, is, I think, impossible; but my heart springs forward at the thought of thy near approach.

God bless thee ever, my dearest love, and guard thee up to thy fond, anxious, devoted,
J. O.

The correspondence with Mrs. Taylor continues during the period of her married life. Writing in Jan. 1800, she says—

I have led a most happy and delightful life since my return, and in the whole two months have not been out more than four times; so spouse and I had no squabbles about visiting, and that is the only thing we ever quarrel about. If I would stay at home for ever, I believe he would be merry from morning to night; and be a lover more than a husband! He had a mind to accompany me to an assembly in Nottingham Place, but Mrs. Sharpe (a most amiable woman) frightened him by declaring he should dance with her, if he did.

What the friendships of dissipated women are, Mrs. R. H.'s going to a ball, while poor H. T. was dying, sufficiently proves. I remember with satisfaction that I saw her, and shook hands with her, at the November ball. Indeed she had a heart; and I can't help recollecting that when I had the scarlet fever she called on me every day, regardless of danger, and sat at the foot of my bed. Besides, she was the friend of twenty years, and companion of my childhood, and I feel, the older I grow, the more tenderly I cling to the scenes, and recollections, and companions of my early hours. When I now look at Mr. Bruckner's black cap, my memory gets astride on the tassel of it, and off she gallops at a very pleasant rate; wooden desks, green bags, blotted books, inked hands, faces, and gowns, rise in array before me. I see Mrs. Beecroft (Miss Dixon I should say) with her plump good-humoured face, laughing till she loses her eyes, and shakes the whole form; but, I must own, the most welcome objects that the hoofs of memory's hobby-horse kick up, are the great B's, or bons, on my exercises! I do not choose to remember how often I was marked for being idle. . . . So you have had riots. I am glad they are over. Mrs. Adair called on me this morning, and she tells me that Charles Harvey was terribly alarmed after he had committed Col. Montgomery. A fine idea this gives one of the state of a town, where a man is alarmed at having done his duty!

I am very much afraid my spouse will not live long; he has got a fit of tidiness on him; and yesterday evening and this evening, he has employed himself in putting his painting-room to rights. This confirms what I said to him the other day;

that almost every man was beau and sloven, at some time of his life. Charles Fox once wore pink heels; now he has an unpowdered crop. And I expect that, as my husband has been a sloven hitherto, he will be a beau in future; for he is so pleased with his handyworks, and capers about, and says, "Look there! how neat! and how prettily I have disposed the things! Did you ever see the like?" Certainly I never did where he was before. Oh! he will certainly be a beau in time. Past ten o'clock! I must now say farewell; but let me own that I missed you terribly when I was ill. I have no female friend and neighbour; and men are not the thing on such occasions. Besides, you on all occasions would be the female neighbour I should choose. Love to your spouse. Write soon, and God bless you.

The "only subject of quarrel"—the love of company—here adverted to, was not, however, quite alone. His wife loved to revisit her native place and her father, and sometimes Opie's patience was exhausted.

My dearest life (he writes), I cannot be sorry that you do not stay longer, though, as I said, on your father's account, I would consent to it. Pray, love, forgive me, and make yourself easy, for I did not suspect, till my last letter was gone, that it might be too strong; I had been counting almost the hours till your arrival for some time, and have been unwell and unable to sleep these last three weeks, so that I could not make up my mind to the disappointment. As to coming down again I cannot think of it. . . . Pray, love, be easy, and as I suppose you will not stay, come up as soon as possible, for I long to see you as much as ever I did in my life.

In 1801, her career of *acknowledged* authorship begun. She had, before marriage, published a novel anonymously, "The Dangers of Coquetry,"—not without merit, but not exciting any general interest; but "The Father and Daughter" was a decided success. Then followed Poems, reviewed in the first volume of the Edinburgh Review, in a timid tone, not calculated to fix upon the mind of the authoress such an impression of the judgment of her critic as might greatly influence her future writings. In her there was indeed what has been called "a fatal facility of doing things pretty well," which kept her pen going at an easy rate—sometimes above mediocrity,

sometimes below it; and yet the works she produced had a purpose, and acted to a considerable extent beneficially on the society for which they were written. "Tenderness is your forte, and carelessness is your fault," were the concluding words of a note from the Rev. Sydney Smith, when returning her some MS. tales, sent for his inspection. With submission, no one knew better than the reverend critic that "carelessness" was not the root of the evil. The illogical character of the mind, and the meagre help it had received from discipline and education, made it a hopeless thing to exact from Mrs. Opie correctness merely as the result of a little more *care*. She was, as Mrs. Inchbald said, "far cleverer than her books." Her conversation was often charming, and she gained largely in ideas by the improved sort of society to which her husband's profession introduced her. He too benefited, at least equally, by the connection with such a woman. They went to Paris together in 1802; and, not to speak of the immense interest which so lively a mind as hers would derive from the first sight of a foreign land, there were her Revolution ideas to be verified on the spot, and names dear to memory to be presented to her, clothed in living flesh and blood. Kosciusko was there, and there were plenty of at least *soi-disant* patriots who liked to hear her sing "Fall, tyrants, fall!" on the Boulevards, while the great tyranny was all the while fast preparing. She saw the First Consul; also, far better lot! she saw and was now introduced to Charles James Fox, whose picture her husband soon afterwards painted.* Two short years, and the artist was no more. What brilliant years they were! Sitters crowded upon him; and his lectures, which occupied him in composition and delivery from Sept. 1806 till March 1807, were deservedly admired. They cost him his life, however. He fell ill immediately after the delivery of the last; never recovered, but sunk to rest on the 9th of April following.

All this part of Miss Brightwell's volume, and that which follows, up nearly to the period of Dr. Alderson's decease, though not deficient in ma-

* This picture is now at Holkham.

terials, makes us feel the want of those touches which could only have been communicated by one living in most respects the same sort of life with Mrs. Opie. Though she returned to Norwich and her father's house as her home, she went every year to London, and entered largely into society. She wrote constantly to Dr. Alderson in absence. She mentions dinners in which Lord Dudley and Lord King, the ever-welcome Sydney Smith, Lady Crewe, the Macintoshes, Romillys, and Lord Erskine, were guests. We can make room only for one letter, dated June 24th, 1814.

My dear Father,— Thus far I had gotten yesterday at half-past four o'clock, when Lord Tamworth, and Mrs. L. M. after him, came in and interrupted me, and I was forced to turn the latter out that I might dress to go to Macintosh's to dinner at six o'clock; but I consoled myself by the certainty of getting a frank. I will now go on to that of which my mind is most full, namely, my yesterday's dinner, which it was almost worth coming up to town on purpose to be at. I got to M.'s at six, the hour appointed; found no fire, alas! and no one to receive me; happily, soon after arrived Mr. Whishaw, horror-struck at no fire, and saying in all civilised houses there must be one in such weather; but he warmed himself and me by inveighing against poor Lord Cochrane's pillory, which all the lawyers, and all London, I hope, disapprove. How unwise too! for it leads us to forget his fault in his punishment—but this is by the bye. Next arrived Dr. Brown, whom I presented to Whishaw. Then came Lady M., and then Sir James, and I found three different hours for dining had been named to the different guests; and Mr. W. and I anticipated hunger being added to cold. Next came Playfair, then Richard Payne Knight, then John William Ward, just come from Paris, and lastly, at about half-past seven, the great traveller and so forth—Baron de Humboldt; he was not presented to me, therefore I could not ask whether he or his brother brought my letter from Helen Williams—and to dinner we went, Ward handing me; so I sat by him, and on my other hand was Mr. Knight. I certainly never saw so many first-rate men together; but again it would have been *l'embarras de richesses* with me, had not each person been a whetting-stone to the wit and information of the other.

Politics, science, literature, Greek, morals, church government, infidelity, sects, philosophy, characters of the Emperor

of Russia, King of Prussia, of Blucher, of Platoff, given in a clear and simple manner by the Baron, and commented on by others, formed the never-flagging discourse throughout the dinner. I did not talk much, as you may guess, for I had scarcely ears enough to listen with. Ward was more charming and more maliciously witty, more Puck-like, than I had seen him for years; and what he did not choose to venture aloud, he whispered in my ear—more agreeable than polite; but once I caught myself in an argument with Mr. Knight, and I trembled at my own temerity. Talk across the table I could not have done; but Mr. K. was my neighbour, and none but he heard my daring. I will give you one of Ward's sarcasms; but an unusually good-natured one, as it would flatter, not wound, the persons at whom it was aimed. "I hear (said I) you returned from Paris with a Cardinal." "Yes, the Cardinal Gonsalva, and I had the great satisfaction of putting him at length under the protection of a Silesian Jew." "Not being able (said Sir James) to find any Scotch philosophers at hand to take his place." "But had there been any Scotch philosophers to consign him to, I should still have preferred the Jew, because I know there would have been some chance of his converting the Jew." The philosophers present laughed; and this introduced a curious discussion on infidelity. (Enter the Baron de Humboldt to breakfast with me, and then I take him to Mrs. Siddons.) Alas! it was no Baron—so I may go on. Ward saw Lafayette at Paris; almost the only man of a Revolution who has survived one, and lived to enjoy life. He owed to me he did not care to see him; for, in his opinions on such a subject, he was too much of a Burkite, to relish seeing Lafayette. De Humboldt spoke highly of him, and mentioned with pleasure, as a proof of tolerance of opinion, that Lafayette has always been beloved and associated with by persons of totally opposite opinions to his own, and has been enriched by them at their death: lately he has acquired much by the death of Monsieur de Lusignan, whom I once knew very well. . . . Here is the Baron indeed! He is very charming! So full of information, and so simple in his manner of giving it. . . .

Two o'clock. I have lived more in two or three hours to-day than I usually live in a month. I have been to Peru, to Mexico, climbing the Table Mountain, besides hearing much on all subjects, amusing, instructive, and interesting. This charming Chamberlain of Frederick William (I mean the King of Prussia) goes

to-day; but I am to see his brother, who is now appointed ambassador from Prussia to France, on Sunday certainly, if not before.

Thus, and in the *melée* of royalties and ambassadors, of Sunday callers and Sunday dinners, passed the London springs of Amelia Opie's life up to 1814. Yet it was in this very summer, nay, it was about a fortnight before the last-mentioned brilliant dinner, that she received a quiet epistle from Mr. J. J. Gurney, announcing the increased illness and danger of his brother, but also insinuating cautions and doubts respecting her way of life, followed about a month afterwards by one much longer, in which he presses the same train of thought upon her. "Liked, flattered, and admired,—I know thou art so; and, unless thou art of a very different composition to thy friend, I am satisfied it must afford no small temptation to thee, and require on thy part much watchfulness." He apologizes, however, "for addressing something in the shape of advice to one so much older and more experienced" than himself.

That an impression was made on her mind, and her conscience pricked by these letters there can be no doubt, especially as the death of Mr. Gurney's brother, and the striking funeral service, which she attended (having travelled all night for the purpose), soon followed. But, though, from that time, she attended the religious worship of the Quakers, we must pass on eleven years before we come to the following letter to the Friends of the Monthly Meeting:—

Respected Friends,—Having attended your place of worship for more than eleven years, and being now fully convinced of the truth of Friends' principles, I can no longer be easy without expressing my earnest desire to be admitted into membership with your society. My former opinions and habits were, I own, at variance with yours; but having, through Divine mercy, been convinced of the error of my early belief, and of the emptiness of worldly pleasures, I trust that the same mercy has led me to desire to "walk in the narrow way" that seems to lie before me, and to promise me "that peace which the world cannot give."—I am, yours, with respect and esteem, A. O.

As the result of this application, she was received into membership,

Aug. 11, 1825. Two months afterwards her father died. Intense as is ordinarily our dislike to making public the deep communings of a devout heart, yet, as one of two, only, printed prayers of Mrs. Opie's, we cannot help pointing to the touching supplication for her father found among her papers, dated April, 1821, and here given, in which are these words:—

In grateful return for that life which he gave me here, and which, under Thy good providence, he has tenderly watched over and tried to render happy, enable me, O Lord! to be the humble means of leading him to Thee. O, let us thirst, and come together to the waters, &c. (P. 187.)

Here, indeed, was the true dividing line between her past and present. Not in membership, nor garb, nor speech; but in the turn of her thoughts and the nobler employment of her time. In the midst of much wonder and regret, the kind consideration she met with was great. Her old friend Lady Cork writes:—

"*Si vous êtes heureuse, je ne suis pas malheureuse*," used to be my motto to you. I must be glad that you are happy: but I must confess I have too much *self*, not to feel it a tug at my heart, the *no-chance* I have of enjoying your society again. Will your primitive cap never dine with me, and enjoy a quiet society? but really, am I never to see you again? Your Parliament friend does not wear a broad-brimmed hat; so pray, pray, do not put on the bonnet. So come to me and be my love, in a dove-coloured garb, and a simple head-dress. Teach us your pure morals, and your friend of the Lower House shall join us, and approve of your compliance. He will agree with me, that good people, mixing with the world, are of infinitely more use than when they confine themselves to one set. Pray treat me with a letter sometimes; and when you do write (if you happen to think of it), say whether your Norwich goods are cheaper upon the spot than I can get them in town—this is of no consequence. Cannot you give me one of your 200 pictures—you're welcome to my phiz, if you will come and paint it, or shall I step to you? I could fill a paper with fun, but the cold water of your last makes me end my letter. God bless you! Adieu.—Yours ever, sinner or saint, M. CORK AND ORRERY.

What! do you give up Holkham, your singing and music, and do you really see harm in singing? Now F. sings all day long, and thinks it her duty.

Others, of course, were less good-humoured—and some were even slanderous; for herself, her chief subject of self-debate as to externals seems to have been between the Wesleyans and the Friends. "Many of her relations," she tells Mrs. Fry, "on her mother's side, had been united for generations past to the Wesleyan Methodists," which consideration had sometimes inclined her towards a union with that sect of worshippers, and it may be added that the Wesleyan Hymn-book was the companion of all her wanderings, and its contents read and repeated by her on her death-bed.

If, in parts of Miss Brightwell's volume we have wished for that kind of suppression which we cannot find, we, in this place, desire some positive addition to the *materials*. There are copious extracts from Mrs. Opie's diaries, from the journals of her foreign and English tours; but we should have much preferred to read some of her more quiet letters. She suffered most deeply on the death of her father, and seems to have been long unable to shake off the gloom which every return to her Norwich home occasioned her; this and only this period of her life gives us an impression of a morbid state of mind. Gradually, however, she recovered her tone. The ancient, almost unparalleled, sweetness of temper, the cheerful active sympathies of her beautiful nature, revived again, and flowed through deeper channels. How intensely she loved Christian companionship, how she delighted in her friends and the occupations they gave her, can never be the subject of a moment's doubt; but one memorable truth must be told of her, that the strength of her own convictions never led her into presumptuous condemnation of others; and perhaps her perfect freedom from sectarian bitterness may have, here and there, led a bigot to think of her as attaching less value to the essentials of her faith than really was the case. Mr. Brightwell says truly,

Mrs. Opie had no liking for religious controversy, and seemed to me always desirous of avoiding it. I believe she disliked dogmatic theory altogether. Her religion was the "shewing out of a good conversation her works, with meekness of wisdom."

She ever deemed her union "with

Friends" the happiest event of her life; and she did honour to her profession of their principles by shewing that they were not incompatible with good manners and refined taste. She met with some among them who have always appeared to me to come the nearest to the standard of Christian perfection; these were her dearest friends on earth, and she is now, with them, numbered among the blessed dead who have died in the Lord, who have ceased from their labours, and whose works do follow them.

Very numerous were her sorrows. One pressed heavily upon her. In 1844 she was called to the deathbed of her relative, Henry Briggs, R.A. She had been anticipating this, early in January, and wrote,—

I do so enjoy my home. In a morning I am only too full of company; but when at nightfall I draw my sofa round, for a long evening to myself, I have such a feeling of thankfulness!—and so I ought. It is well to see how the burden is fitted to the back by our merciful Father. I have been a lone woman through life; an only child! a childless widow! All my nearest ties engrossed by nearer ones of their own. If I did not love to be alone, and enjoy the privileges leisure gives, what would have become of me!—but I love my lot, and every year it grows dearer still—though parting with beloved friends throws, for a while, a deep shadow over my path.

Six days after she writes:—

I go on my melancholy journey to-morrow, scarcely expecting to see my poor cousin alive; but he wishes to see me, and it is therefore my duty to go. . . .

Again, some days after—

Going into his gallery of pictures, where so many, alas! are unfinished, reminds me so powerfully of bygone days, when I stood in my *own* gallery, where finished and unfinished pictures abounded!

Many were the bereavements of her latter years. Relatives and friends dropped fast around her—and, healthy as was her general state, she had severe occasional illnesses, and a remarkable allowance of sharp, if not dangerous, bodily suffering. Touching as is the latter part of the volume, it should be read unbroken. We could hardly forgive ourselves were we to mutilate Miss Brightwell's beautiful detail of the closing scenes. Suffice it to say that here we feel the full benefit of such a biographer. The filial feeling, the devoted, admiring love with which the aged

friend is contemplated in her dying hours, and even after death itself has come, is infinitely too sacred a thing to be a theme for criticism. Blessed are all they who have called forth such feelings,—blessed they who have experienced them!

Of the personal appearance of Mrs. Opie in her latter years, these few descriptive touches are given,—

She was about the standard height of woman; her hair was worn in waving folds in front, and behind it was seen through the cap, gathered into a braid; its colour was peculiar—'twixt flaxen and gray; it was unusually fine and delicate, and had a natural bend or wave. Her Quaker cap was of beautiful lawn, and fastened beneath the chin with whimpers, which had small crimped frills; her dress was usually of rich silk or satin, often of a fawn or grey colour; and over the bust was drawn a muslin or net handkerchief in thick folds, fastening into the waist, round which was worn a band of the same material as the dress; an apron, usually of net or muslin, protected (or adorned) the front of the gown. Her feet, which

were small and well-formed, peeped out beneath the dress. On her hands she wore small, black, netted muffs, (she sometimes repaired them while talking to her friends,) and the cuffs of her gown were secured by a small loop at one corner, which she wore passed over the thumb, so as to prevent them from turning back or rucking upon the arm. Her figure was stout, the throat short; her carriage was invariably erect, and she bore her head rather thrown back, and with an air of dignity. Her countenance, in her later years, lost much of that fire which once irradiated it; but the expression was more pleasing, softer, more tender, and loving. Her eyes were especially charming; there was in them an ardour mingled with gentleness that bespoke her true nature, and occasionally they were raised upwards with a look most peculiar and expressive, when her sympathy was more than usually excited. Her complexion was fair, and the kindling blush mantled in her cheek, betraying any passing emotion, for, like her friend Lafayette, she "blushed like a girl to hear her own praises." Altogether she attracted you, and you drew near to her, and liked to look into her face, and felt that old age, in her, was beautiful and comely.

MANSSION OF THE DENNIS FAMILY AT PUCKLECHURCH, CO. GLOUCESTER.

HAVING been presented with a view of this ancient mansion, recently destroyed (see our Number for March, p. 226, and for April, p. 338), we have had the accompanying engraving made of it; thinking that it will be interesting, not merely as a specimen of a class of stone houses very frequent in that district of the country,* but particularly as a memorial to those who have spent some of their earliest, and perhaps happiest, days within its walls.

The account of the *outside* of this house, as given by Rudder (1768), is as follows, but, unfortunately he does not describe the *inside* of the mansion:

A capital house and estate at Pucklechurch, formerly belonging to William Dennis, esq. is now the property of John Hugh Smyth, esq. (eldest son of Sir Jarrit

Smyth, Bart.) in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Woolnough, esq. who purchased them of Mrs. Mary Butler, eldest daughter and coheir of William Dennis, esq. There is a large scutcheon of arms carved in stone: Quarterly of eight. 1. Gules, a bend ingrailed azure between three leopard's faces or, jessant fleurs-de-lis of the second, for *Dennis*. 2. Or, within a bordure [q. gules?] a raven proper, for *Corbel*. 3. Argent, on a chief gules three besants, for *Russel*. 4. Or, five fusils in fess azure, for *Pennington*. 5. Lozengy or and azure, a chevron gules, for *Gorges*. 6. Argent, on a bend gules three martlets or, winged vert, for *Danvers*. 7. Two bars, on a chief three stag's heads caboshed. 8.

* One of these is Syston Court, the ancient seat of the Trotmans, of which there are two views in Fosbrooke's Gloucestershire. A third, very similar to the Court House at Pucklechurch, is Postlip Hall, near Winchcomb, of which a view appeared some years ago in "The Mirror."



The Court House at Pucklechurch, co. Glouc.

Ermine, three roses gules, 2 and 1, for *Still*.*

Sir Robert Atkins (in 1712)† gives many particulars of the builders and owners of this old mansion :

A great part of the mannor of Pucklechurch does still continue in the bishoprick of Bath, but a considerable part came to the family of the Dennis's. Henry Dennis had livery thereof granted to him 4 Eliz. William Dennis, esq. dyed seised thereof 1701, and left two daughters co-heiresses, who have a large seat called *The Court House*, and a large estate in this and other parishes. They have been a very ancient family, of long standing in this county. There have been more High Sheriffs of this family than any other.

The Church is large, with an isle on the north side, at the upper end of which is the burying place of the Dennis's. There are two old monuments in the aisle, with two statues for the Dennis's. An inscription for Hugh Dennis, esq. who died 1539. Another handsome monument for

John Dennis, esq. son of Henry Dennis; he died 1638. Another for John Dennis, who died 1660. Another for John Dennis, esq. who died 1682. Another very handsome white marble monument in the north isle for William Dennis, esq. who died 1701.

The several inscriptions of these monuments are printed in Rudder's History.

Mr. Lysons† gives a view of one of the "statues" noticed by Sir Robert Atkins; but the male effigy has no reference to the Dennis family. Mr. Lysons says it is of the time of Edward III.; of which age is also the other monument, with a female effigy.

Pucklechurch is a village situated between Bristol and Chipping Sodbury. It gives name to a hundred, and occurs in Domesday Book, as *Pulcrecece*, a name which has been supposed to signify "the stately and magnificent church," but which perhaps referred to the ancient dedication of the church to Saint Pulcherius, a dedication which was afterwards altered to Saint Thomas of Canterbury.

* Rudder, p. 611.

† Gloucestershire Collections, Plate XX.

† Gloucestershire, p. 610.

THE REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NANTES.

THE EXILES.*

Histoire des Réfugiés Protestants de France. Par Ch. Weiss. 2 tomes, 12mo. Paris, 1853.

History of the Protestants of France, from the Reformation to the Present Time. By G. de Felice. Translated. 12mo. London, 1854.

Histoire de la Littérature Française à l'Etranger depuis le commencement du 17^{ème} Siècle. 2 tomes, 8vo. Paris, 1853. Par A. Sayous.

The Witnesses in Sackcloth: an Account of the Attack upon the Reformed Churches of France in the Seventeenth Century. By a Descendant of a Refugee. 12mo. London, 1852.

AFTER years of fraudulent evasion, Louis the Fourteenth (as we have seen in our April Magazine) signed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes on the 22nd October, 1685. The object of the present paper is to show the immediate results, to trace the course of the extensive emigration it occasioned, and to estimate its influence upon the literature and social condition of Europe in the seventeenth century.

From that date, Protestantism in France was considered as a crime against the state. The exercise of the reformed worship in churches and private houses was forbidden. The ministers, unless they abjured, were warned to quit the kingdom within fifteen days, under penalty of the galleys for life. The Protestant schools were closed; private parental instruction was forbidden; children born after the Edict were to be considered Catholics, and as such only could be baptised under the penalty of a fine of five hundred livres. Emigration was forbidden under the penalty of the galleys or imprisonment: four months was allowed for those who sought to return to France, at the expiration of which term their property was confiscated. All the articles of the severe laws against the relapsed were confirmed; rewards were offered for the betrayal of the ministers who still ventured to officiate; and the severest penalties awaited those whose faith revered their office, or whose charity extended them relief. The churches of Charenton, of Caen, and of Nîmes, which so long had gathered within their walls the congregations which flocked from great distances to listen to the ministrations of Claude and of Du Bosc—men whose eloquence

had extorted the unwilling praise of the King, and the purity of whose lives the enforced respect of their opponents—were instantly destroyed. Of eight hundred churches none were allowed to remain; the celebration of Protestant worship was interdicted on board ships of war and merchant vessels; no Catholic could hire a Protestant servant—no Protestant one of his own communion. The rite of marriage could alone be administered by the Catholic priesthood, to whom also the privilege of forbidding the obsequies of the dead was conceded. It has been said this act was popular. Admit it. What are we then to think of the moral condition of the court or of the people under the influence of the Church of Rome? For from the Church, from the Jesuits as its then moving power, this persecution proceeded, and by that Church and that order was continued, until the infidelity that cruelty and immorality had engendered, reacting on the ignorance of the masses, crushed both by the proscriptions of the Reign of Terror and the passions of the Revolution. Upon his death-bed Louis the Fourteenth bore testimony to the truth of this, declaring to the Cardinals De Rohan and De Bissy, and to his confessor the Jesuit Le Tellier, "*that he was wholly ignorant of the affairs of the Church; that he had acted according to their desire; and that he threw upon them the responsibility before God!*" That the act was popular, however, cannot be denied. When he affixed the seal of the state to the revocation, the chancellor Le Tellier repeated with enthusiasm the "*Nunc dimittis*" of Simeon. Bosuet, Massillon, and Flechier made the

* See the introductory portion of this article Gent. Mag. April, page 339.

act the subject of their most eloquent panegyrics. The Jansenist joined with the Jesuit in praises. Even Arnault could assert—"The means employed, indeed, were somewhat violent, but by no means unjust!" A "Te Deum" was chanted at Rome, and the churches were crowded for the celebration of a solemn thanksgiving throughout France. Courtiers, such as the Marquis Dangeau,—intellectual women of the world, such as Madame de Sévigné,—intendants of the provinces, such as the Marquis de la Trousse and Lamoignon de Bavière—priests, such as the Abbé Chayla—all united with the dregs of the most debased population in exultation. There were other and better spirits, who stood afar off and wept. The extremes to which, under the instigation of the Jesuits, the dominant party proceeded, occasioned a slight reaction; and we recall with pleasure the names of the Marquis de Pomponne, of Vauban, Fénelon, and Racine. For a time the Protestants sunk beneath the oppression of a death-like stupor, and then, as if nature was unequal to the utterance of so much grief, in the silence of despair they went forth from the land whose cities had become to them the strongholds of injustice, whose churches were profaned by the sacrilege of forced abjurations, and whose soil was polluted by the shedding of innocent blood. They were preceded by their pastors—men eminent for their piety, forced to seek concealment in the lairs of beasts, hungry and in rags, driven from their families and their flocks, seeking from the charity of strangers protection and hospitality. Countless crowds succeeded. In vain were guards placed at the gates of towns, at bridges, ports, the highways, the frontier, and the mountain passes; in vain were the peasantry armed as guards; in vain were the laws stretched to the uttermost;—every precaution failed. Men's hearts relented; their covetousness yielded to the temptation of bribes; every disguise was assumed: and as shepherds, pilgrims, soldiers, men and women servants, mendicants, travelling vendors of chaplets and rosaries, and smugglers, the emigration continued.*

All attempts to obtain an accurate

return of the number of the emigrants have failed, nor can we in this respect do better than refer to Mr. Weiss's work, vol. i. pp. 105—117. Vauban deplored the loss of a hundred thousand inhabitants, nine thousand sailors, twelve thousand soldiers, six hundred officers, and the strength of all the manufacturing towns of France. Sismondi vaguely estimates the number as between three or four hundred thousand, Cupefigue calculates it at two hundred and thirty thousand; but in truth the reports of the intendants of the provinces, and of the Protestant and Catholic historians, are not to be relied upon; they made intentionally false returns, and later writers have been unable to ascertain the truth. Monsieur de Felice says it appears probable that between the years 1569 to 1760, during which the persecution continued, about four or five hundred thousand persons were driven out of France, who belonged to the most enlightened, the most industrious, and the most moral portion of the nation. Great as was the misery of exile, it was happiness when compared with the lot of those who were arrested in their flight. With heavy chains about their necks, linked to the lowest ruffians, they were driven in forced marches upon the public roads to the galleys at Marseilles. Their food was a scanty supply of bad bread, they were lodged in the worst portions of the worst galls, cast upon the stone floor, or huddled together without covering in squadrons in the streets. Their punishment was for the most part for life. In June, 1686, more than six hundred Protestants were chained at the galleys of Marseilles, condemned upon the sole decision of the Marshal de Montrevel, or of Lamoignon de Bavière. Boulainvilliers assures us that under the intendency of the latter, in the single province of Languedoc, a hundred thousand persons fell victims to a premature death, and that of this number a tenth perished by fire, strangulation, or the wheel. The preachers and the pastors were doomed to certain death. Among these may be cited Isaac Hornel, an old man aged seventy-two, who was broken alive upon the wheel by an executioner

* Benoit, *Histoire de la Revocation de l'Edit de Nantes.*

made drunk for the task, and who prolonged the torture with permission of the magistrates. Fulcran Rey and Claude Brousson followed, and the total number of those executed in the years immediately preceding the Act of Revocation, and during the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, has been estimated at twenty-five. We will now trace the course of the emigrants in their lands of refuge.

The first to profit by the fault of Louis the Fourteenth was the Great Elector Frederick William of Brandenburg. He replied to the edict of revocation by that of Potsdam, 29th October, 1685. By this the emigrants were assured of protection for life and property, and the free exercise of their religion. Provisions and means of transport were provided, they were allowed to choose the place of their abode, unoccupied houses and waste lands were allotted to them, funds were liberally advanced, and they were declared exempt from taxes. The rights of citizenship were fully conceded, pastors appointed to congregations, and to the nobility honourable employment in the civil service, or commands and regiments in the army, over troops of their own countrymen, were offered. The etiquette of the court was also modified, and, with a refinement of feeling that enhanced the elevation of their rank, the Electress Louisa Henrietta, and the future Queen Sophia Charlotte, so intimately associated with literature and science, came forward to welcome within their circle the families and the distinguished men among those who had preferred exile to apostacy. No less than three French literary institutions were founded, the "French College," the "Academy of Nobles," and the "French Institute," all eminent for their educational course, the merit of their professors, and the number of the students. A French press was established under the auspices of the Elector; and the house of Ezechiel Spanheim, his chief agent in these measures, was opened weekly for the reception of the pastors and of the more eminent of the Protestant emigrants. Here were found David Ancillon, who ranked among the best of the reformed preachers, and whom the Elector nominated pastor of the church at Berlin. Jacques Abbadié, who

subsequently withdrew, with Marshal Schomberg, to England, and was made Dean of Killaloe in Ireland; born at Bearn in 1657, and who died in London in 1724. Abbadié is chiefly known by his "Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion," a work which excited the enthusiasm upon its appearance of both Catholics and Protestants, and upon which Madame de Sévigné and the Count de Bussy Rabutin exhausted their eloquence of praise. Although now, especially in England, almost forgotten, it is deserving of its past repute. It stands in the vanguard of those works which combated the growing infidelity of its time, and long withstood the influence of writers of the succeeding age. Abbadié's eloquence as a preacher is more fully conceded; he extended largely the subjects of discourse then admitted in the pulpits of the Reformed Church, and his style, occasionally pompous, is always eloquent, rich in ideas, and copious in illustration. To these men were also associated Isaac Jaquelot, born at Vassy Dec. 16, 1647, the author of the *Treatise of the Existence of God*; Jacques Lenfant, and Isaac de Beausobre, who joined afterwards the emigrants in Holland.

But it was chiefly the establishment of manufactures hitherto unknown, or unskillfully exercised, which occupied the attention of the Elector. For this purpose he encouraged emigration from Languedoc, Normandy, and Picardy. The emigrants were established in the cities most favourable for their occupations. Magdeburg, Halle, and Berlin were made central points of commercial enterprise. The woollen manufacture, that of hats, glove making, and tanneries were introduced; goldsmith work and the art of metal castings were improved—in short, the influence of the emigrants occasioned not only an amended social condition, but laid the foundation of the present commercial prosperity of Prussia. As a necessary result, capital flowed in, cities were enlarged, population increased, and at the period of his death, in 1688, the Elector had already reaped the reward of his enlarged and Christian policy, by the approaching elevation of his domains to the rank of an European power. His successors followed in his

path. The "Academy of Berlin," which owed its early celebrity to the emigrants, still recalls their names by the talent and learning of their descendants, and in Savigny, La Mothe Fouqué, Charles Frederic Michelet, Adolphe Erman, and Adalbert Chamisso, France still recognises the genius of her exiled sons. It is to the French refugees that Prussia greatly owes her rapid mental development. Prior to the establishment of the academy the use of the Latin language was predominant. It was superseded by the French; and if the Germans reproach the emigration as having exercised a prejudicial influence on the cultivation of their own tongue, they must admit also that its spiritual influence checked the materialism of the reign of Frederick the Great, improved education, and, by refining taste, awakened the talent of their own writers, and prepared the public for their appreciation.

Long prior to the revocation of the edict, England had been the city of refuge for the persecuted for conscience' sake. Hither fled numbers of the destined victims of Alva, of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the proscribed dissidents of the rival sects of Holland, and the persecuted of the states of Europe. To the French refugees England offered many advantages. Colonies of their countrymen were already established in London, Canterbury, Norwich, and other provincial towns. So early as the 24th July, 1550, the Flemings were settled as a congregation in Austin Friars; and, although the French possessed an equal right to use this, their numbers induced them to obtain a lease, on the 16th October, 1550, of the church of St. Anthony's Hospital, in Threadneedle Street. In addition to this, was the influence derived from the long commercial intercourse carried on almost exclusively by the colonists of France with England. Similar opinions upon articles of faith, upon the great doctrines of civil and religious liberty, and the aid and encouragement extended to them by Elizabeth and Cromwell, all combined to make our land to the refugees the land of promise, when, like Israel of old, they fled from before the face of their oppressor. They came principally from Normandy, Picardy, Brittany, and Guienne. It has been

estimated that in the ten years immediately preceding and following the revocation eighty thousand sought here an asylum, of whom a third at least were located in London. To the five churches originally appointed for the service of the French Church no less than twenty-six were added, almost all founded between the reigns of William the Third and George the First. Public feeling was deeply excited upon their arrival. There was a rumour that Charles the Second had abjured the Protestant religion upon his death-bed. The bigotry and the cruelty of his successor were known. If Louis could eject from his kingdom, and condemn to the galleys, to imprisonment in loathsome dungeons, to death upon the wheel, or drive into exile the greater part of the most industrious population of France, without provocation on their part, at the instigation of the priesthood, or the exercise of his uncontrolled will, what might not be expected from a sovereign, excited by public hatred, cruel by instinct, revengeful by nature, who sought the restoration of his church, and with its supremacy that also of his own arbitrary power? There was not one of these "witnesses in sackcloth" whose story did not thrill the hearts of their hearers, and add to the gathering gloom of public opinion.

The court temporised, James secretly approved what he openly disavowed. The Church expressed its sympathy, the frequenters of the coffee-house discussed the act of Louis in excited groups. Faces long hidden in concealment were seen in wonted places of resort. But it was among the Dissenters, the descendants of the men who had condemned the "Man Charles" and driven his family into exile, that the deepest feeling of resentment glowed. They had themselves suffered the affliction of persecution. If such principles and such power were to prevail as strewed the shores with exhausted exiles, the wrecks of human happiness, what safeguard for civil and religious liberty remained? All parties were united. Large collections were made for the sufferers, public opinion was stimulated by a succession of pamphlets and caricatures, the lower orders eagerly bought up the cheap books which narrated the event, and there

was hardly one who did not chaunt the popular songs which warned the nation of the danger of a popish king, or heightened the popular horror of "wooden shoes" and the government of "painted madams." The principal towns soon received colonies of emigrants. In London, they were chiefly located in Blackfriars and Spitalfields. The great commercial benefits of their accession were soon evident. Every branch of the silk manufacture was introduced or perfected. The linen trade, and that of sail-cloth, became so prosperous that the exports from France comparatively ceased. The art of printed calicoes was established; fabrics of mixed materials of all kinds improved. The trades of paper-making, hat-making, cutlery, jewellery, were advanced by numbers of skilled workmen, from the most prosperous towns of France. Macpherson states that, so marked was the influence of the emigration upon commerce, that between the years 1683 and 1733, the diminution of the annual value of French goods into England amounted to 1,800,000*l*. Many important manufactures were withdrawn from France for ever; in others, such as in silk, a rivalry was created, which has extended to the present time. But the benefits of the emigration were not limited to commerce; we owe to it the honourable citizenship of many families, the public services of Marshal Schomberg and of Ruigny, Marquis of Galloway, the literary repute of St. Evremond, Rapin Thoyras, Pierre Antoine Motteux, Jacques Abbadie, and Jacques Saurin. In later years that of Samuel Romilly, Saurin the Attorney-General for Ireland, and Henry Layard. Our limits now compel us to conclude with a rapid glance at the condition and the influence of the exiles in Holland.

The United Provinces had at this time reached the height of their prosperity. Their government had been conducted by a succession of able men, their navy was powerful, their commerce extensive, and the population industrious, hardy, and enduring. The violence of the religious factions of the Gomarists and the Arminians had ceased, and political party spirit was controlled, or flowed gradually towards the concentration of power in the

hands of the Prince of Orange. In 1668 the Dutch had curbed the power of Louis by the Triple Alliance. By the valour of their navy, and the skill of Van Tromp and De Ruyter, and the genius of their great Stadtholder, they resisted with success the shameless alliance of Charles the Second with Louis against their independence. The Treaty of Nimeguen left them for a period weakened, but yet so disciplined by reverse as to appear again as a great state in the war of the Spanish succession. It was not only by a similar impulse, given to industry and commerce, as in the case of England and Prussia, that Holland profited by the act of the revocation of the edict. Her fleets were manned by able seamen, her troops disciplined by French officers, and those regiments of emigrants were raised which accompanied William the Third under Schomberg to England. These consisted of three French regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and seven hundred and thirty-six officers incorporated with the different battalions of the army. Nor was it by arms alone the refugees served the republic; they advanced its interests no less by their political writings than their diplomatic talents. Three men were in this respect remarkable—Pierre Bayle, Pierre Jurieu, and Jacques Saurin. At this period a great change had taken place in Holland; a liberal toleration was conceded; personal liberty was secure; the press was free. Bayle availed himself of this advantage; he established, by his writings, a school of analytic criticism, and encouraged the tendency towards that philosophic scepticism which subsequently gave the tone to French society in the salons of Madame de Tencin, Madame Geoffrin, Madame du Deffant, and Mademoiselle L'Espinasse, in the years preceding the Revolution. Bayle's power as a writer is no less remarkable for its erudition than its style. A clear strong intellect, associated with imagination; a lively satirical humour, combined with great dialectic skill, prevail throughout. It is to these he owed the popularity of his writings, and it was these in the "*Pensées sur les Comètes*," in his "*Critique de l'Histoire du Calvinisme du Père Maimbourg*," in his contributions to the "*Nouvelles de*

la République des Lettres," and the "Commentaire Philosophique," that so largely influenced public opinion. The good he effected is very doubtful. It could have been obtained by other means. The evil he occasioned was long manifest. If on the one hand he could unerringly unravel the mingled skein of truth and falsehood, if he could lay down those principles of toleration upon which social institutions must rest, he yet on the other feels pleasure in dangerous paradoxes, in presenting falsehood equally favourably as truth, in weakening sound principle or diminishing its consequence. Bayle was combated by Jurieu; but his violence and susceptible vanity, whilst they involved him in perpetual controversy, exposed him to the powerful pen of his antagonist, and the eloquent criticism of Arnauld and Bossuet. Jurieu's defects, however, had many redeeming qualities; he was sincere in his religious professions; an unyielding opponent of the power of Louis, his solid erudition advanced theological science, and his generous advocacy of the claims of the exiles greatly mitigated their afflictions. Bayle, in their days of intercourse, declared, "he is the first man of our communion, whether it be for sound judgment or the nicety of his wit;" but the part he took in the extravagance of a few ignorant Calvinists at a later period occasioned the recall of this opinion, and diminished his influence.

It is impossible to sketch even the outline of the literary career of such men as Jean Le Clerc, Jacques Basnage, Elie Benoit, to whom we owe the History of the Edict of Nantes, and Isaac de Beausobre; but the name of Jacques Saurin must not be passed. Saurin was long the most eminent preacher of the Hague, and rivals in the Reformed the place and fame of Bossuet in the Roman Catholic Church. To extensive knowledge he united strong reasoning powers, and a vigorous and original imagination. His argument is always clearly exposed, closely deduced from the premises, and forcibly pursued to its conclusion. No man has exceeded his powers of admonition and exhortation; none equalled him in the solemnity, the elevation, and the Scriptural beauty of the prayer with

which he sometimes commenced, most generally closed, his discourse. His fault is a tendency to metaphysical abstraction; he is lost in his subject, and forgets his auditors. Great were his responsibilities, greatly were these fulfilled. He had to awaken conscience, to give it strength and confidence, amid the misery of exile, in the moral government of God. He had to rally the dispersed members of a persecuted church, to defend the principles of the Reformation, to revive the influence of spiritual religion weakened by vain theological disputes, to shew that the exercise of reason is compatible with an unsullied faith, and to combat the danger of indifference in the name of toleration. His fame has survived the jealous enmity to which he fell a victim, and is still recalled in Holland with respect.

Such is the mere outline of the causes and the consequences of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; for its fuller history we must refer our readers to the works cited at the beginning of this article. That of M. Weiss is an extremely valuable compilation, but it is to be regretted he has such feeble powers of portraying character, or of depicting events. The volumes of Mons. Sayous illustrate, so far as they extend, with much ability, the history of the Literature of the Refugees. The compilation by G. de Felice, and the "Witnesses in Sackcloth," which last contains a useful bibliographical notice of the principal works upon the history of this period, should be in the hands of every one who respects the great struggle for liberty of conscience, or who venerates the memory of these martyrs of his faith. No one can rise from their perusal without the profound conviction, "There's a Divinity does shape our ends, rough-hew them how we will." Consider the termination of the career of Louis. He outlived the adoration of his subjects, his ambition was controlled by the genius of William the Third, stricken down by that of Marlborough and of Eugene. His heir and his successors were consigned to premature graves; want desolated his kingdom, which he left as a heritage to a child to whom he was almost unknown. Infidelity and voluptuousness corrupted the higher classes, the

most industrious portion of his subjects was exiled, the mass of the remainder was oppressed and disaffected. To the last he was a King, obeyed but not honoured, surrounded by interested courtiers, subservient ministers, timorous in religious duty, deriving no strength, no peace, no consolation from his faith; above all men, "with none to bless him, none whom he could bless." His death was a day of joy, and as his funeral passed amid the mocking jests of his subjects the Huguenots recalled the words familiar to the disciples of the Reformed Church:—"Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms," "that made the world as a wilderness," "that opened not the gates of his prisoners?" and they bowed in reverence as they beheld the extinguished glory of him, the pride of the morning, thus "cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations." When a few more years had elapsed, the Jesuits were dispersed, and their order proscribed throughout Europe. The bigotry of the Church, the sceptical effrontery, and the relaxed lives of many of its leaders,—the influence of the writings of Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and D'Alembert, the debased morals of the court, all united, burst at last those conventional bonds which had restrained the passions of society and overspread the land with the terrible results of the Revolution. In that hour of universal proscription, when the descendants of Louis the Fourteenth commenced that painful exile, the *Edict* of which to them is still in all its bitterness re-

newed, when his dead body, and those of his race, were dragged in the highway and cast into dishonoured graves, even as he had ordained should be the lot of those who refused to sacrifice their faith unto his will, when the cruelty of lengthened imprisonment and unjust death upon the scaffold closed the short career of his successor's son — men recalled the sufferers of 1685, for they beheld in these events the judgment which had gone forth upon the Revocation of the *Edict of Nantes*. By his proscriptions, by his wars of ambition and of vain-glory, Louis the Fourteenth had made the hearths of his subjects desolate; and lo! a stranger, and to his race an usurper, is now enthroned in his palace by the will of their descendants. He closed the temple of the Huguenots. Visit Versailles, enter the chapel wherein the noblest of his land once thronged, to listen to the eloquence of Bourdaloue. The chapel is deserted, its condition mocks its former pageantry, and the palace of the Great Monarch is a public show. He separated the husband from the wife, detained them through long years of cruel imprisonment, and their children bowed down unto the grave like flowers stricken by untimely frost. Who can read the narrative of the prisoners of the Temple, of the separation of Louis the Eighteenth and his Queen, of the cruel lingering death of the Dauphin, whose crime was—he was a king's son, and not feel that in this dread reverse there is the lesson of moral retribution.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

A Plea for the threatened City Churches—The British Museum Library—The late Master of Sherburn Hospital—Original Letter and Anecdotes of Admiral Vernon—Oversights of Schiller and Shakspeare.

A PLEA FOR THE THREATENED CITY CHURCHES.

MR. URBAN,—About twenty years ago a scheme was suggested for the removal of a large number of City Churches; this upon the opposition made to it was not persisted in. About six years afterwards (1840), upon the proposed removal of the Church of St. Bartholomew, by the Exchange, the matter was again agitated. After that church had been removed (which was effected after some opposition), the question was allowed to rest until the end

of the last and the commencement of the present year, when, after the publication of a pamphlet advocating the scheme, we find the Bishop of London supporting it. Since then a bill under the title of the "Church Building Acts Amendment Bill," (as if its promoters were desirous of concealing the object of it by not explaining it in the title), has been introduced into and is now passing through Parliament.

It will be observed that the bill em-

braces a larger field than was originally intended, inasmuch as it extends to the whole country, and not to London alone, which appears to have been the original intention. With respect to London, it may be said that this bill will destroy in a few months all remembrances of those great sacrifices the citizens of London made in behalf of their church after the great Fire of London. We have only to consider for a moment how great those must have been. At that time hundreds were homeless and houseless, yet they set to work: besides building habitations for themselves, they built habitations for their God. It is true they did not build up all the churches which were destroyed, but they did what they might have been excused for not doing,—they kept sacred nearly all the spots upon which the churches had stood. *We* might have made money of them, and with that money have rebuilt the others. Shall we destroy all these monuments of piety? Shall we put up all these buildings and the consecrated ground upon which they stand to the highest bidder? As well might it be said that our cathedrals are useless, or nearly so, and no longer necessary—that churches are wanted in other places, that money may be obtained by the sale of the cathedrals and the ground upon which they stand—St. Paul's itself might be removed, for a small church would accommodate its congregation, and the ground is valuable.

We have antiquarian and archaeological societies and associations, metropolitan and local; but at the same time that we establish these associations we destroy our memorials of the past. Those in Lincoln and those in Norwich are also threatened. We preserve and restore Crosby Hall, and, at nearly the same time, we are to destroy the church connected with it. No one can enter the church of St. Helen's without reverential feelings. Here are the altar-tomb and recumbent figures of Sir John Crosby, the builder of the hall, and his lady; the monument of Sir William Pickering, who died in 1542; an altar-tomb covered with a marble slab, inscribed, "Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, bury^d Decem^r 15, 1579," and the monument of Sir Julius Cæsar, Privy Counsellor to King James the First. Are we to destroy the church now standing in Cornhill, and build over the ground on which "in the year of our Lord God c.lxxix. Lucius the first Christian king of this land, then called Britain, founded the first church in London, that is to say, the church of St. Peter upon Cornhill;" and who "founded there an archbishop's see, and made that church the metropolitan and chief church of the kingdom."

Other churches might be particularly referred to, but it is scarcely possible to imagine that our Legislature will allow these buildings and the ground which has been kept sacred since the Fire to be brought to the hammer. We cannot expect parties to build churches or to subscribe to the erection of them, to the erection of monuments or memorial windows, when they cannot be sure but that they may afterwards be put up to sale, and applied to secular objects.

Assuming that all the churches now existing in London and the ministers appointed to them are not now required, there can really be little difficulty in making arrangements for alternate services in some of the former, and the removal of some of the latter to other fields of labour. With respect to alternate services, it must be borne in mind that the churches are at no great distance apart, that one set of officers could do duty at two, and the inconvenience to the congregations would be but little (if any at all) in many churches. In the country there are alternate services in churches which are at a distance apart. If this course were adopted, it would be necessary to make some provision for the repairs; the expense of these would not be great, and there would be found few parishes in which the parishioners would not be willing to keep their church on this condition. Let us not destroy throughout all our large cities and towns the monuments of the piety of our forefathers—we should preserve these temples, which are "the honour of our native place" and "the bulwarks of our land." Bishop Blomfield eulogises the view from the summit of St. Paul's, and the Rev. Richard Hooper in his "Plea for the City Churches" (See Notes and Queries, 1854, p. 51,) says, "A walk in the city may be as instructive and as good a cure for melancholy as the charming country. An old city church can tell its tale, and a good one too. We thought of the quaint old monuments, handed down from older churches 'tis true, but still over the slumbering ashes of our forefathers, and when the thought of the destroying hand that hung over them arose, amid many associations, the Bard of Avon's fearful monumental denunciation came to our aid,

Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves these bones."

It may be added, that the effect which the contemplated great destruction of churches in this country—the stronghold of Protestantism—may have in the world, does not appear to have been alluded to by the promoters of the measure. It may deserve some consideration.

Yours, &c. J. DE B.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY.

MR. URBAN,—In your "Minor Correspondence" for the present month, I observe the following passage.

"To H. T. who asks whether it is not extraordinary that so important a work as Dulaure's History of Paris is not to be found in the library of the British Museum, we can only reply that the deficiencies of the collection are still very manifest."

From the wording of this sentence, a reader would probably infer that H. T.'s complaint was well grounded; but if so he would be entirely mistaken. I felt pretty confident that I had consulted Dulaure's History at the Museum many years ago, and on referring to the Catalogue I found the following entries.

"575 h.] Dulaure (Jacq. Ant.) Histoire physique civile et morale de Paris. 11 Tom. 8vo. Par. 1829.

"575 h.] Atlas. 4to. Par. 1829."

I found also another work on a nearly related subject by the same author.

"575 h.] Dulaure (Jacq. Ant.) Histoire physique, civile et morale des environs de Paris. 7 tom. 8vo. Paris, 1825-8."

To both of these books I observed an old press-mark (Gal. 4 B B e), drawn through with the pen, which shews that the works were in the Museum library when it was located in old Montague House, now many years ago. In short, there appears in this case to have been an oversight, but not on the part of the Museum authorities.

Permit me to take this opportunity of correcting another oversight with regard to the same establishment. In the memoir of Count Pompeo Litta, inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1853, it is stated that his magnificent work on the genealogies of Italian families was "published in parts, to the extent of about five large folios," and to this a note is appended: "Qu.?—We have looked at the copy in the British Museum, and it consists of twelve fasciculi, which are all bound in *one* folio volume." I see that in the Museum Catalogue more than forty fasciculi are mentioned, and I am certain that when I looked at the Museum copy, when the work was still going on, in Count Litta's lifetime, it consisted of four or five folio volumes. These are trifles, but even in trifles it is worth while to be correct. A statement of this kind produces an impression to the disadvantage of the Museum officials which it is not right they should labour under, when it is not in consonance with facts.

To return to the Minor Correspondence. You proceed to remark of the Museum,

that, "though vast quantities of foreign works have been added of late years, the mass is not of the most useful description, which seems to shew that the purchases acquired have been rather incidental and in wholesale quantities than discriminative." It is somewhat singular that in the very opposite page, in the review of the Baroness Blaze de Bury's Memoirs of the Princess Palatine of Bohemia, the critic remarks that the book contains "some valuable and interesting details respecting the great hero of the house of Orange, principally derived from a work entitled 'Archives of the House of Orange,' published under the authority of the King of Holland, and as yet but little known in this country." Little known as it is, that work, and hundreds of other Dutch publications, in Dutch and French, bearing on the history of England, have been for years on the shelves of the British Museum. In fact, I happen to know that the chief Dutch periodicals for some years past have been gone through by one of the officials of the library, to ascertain which of the works reviewed in them were of sufficient value to be added to its stores.

The notice in the Minor Correspondence concludes with a lament that so many English works are still wanting at the Museum, of which two are pointed out in particular. One of these, a book of the Rev. Thomas Pennington's, published in 1809, I was not surprised at,—hundreds and thousands of English works issued in the early part of the present century were kept out of the Museum by the operation of two continued causes, one that the Copyright Act was not enforced, the other that English books were not purchased. But the second instance was more remarkable. The title is given thus (at p. 551 of your last number), "A Journey into various parts of Europe, and a Residence in them during the years 1818, 1819, 1828, and 1841." If the dates were correct, it was evident that this work must have been published since 1841, and for some time before that period an increased activity on the part of the Museum collectors had made it somewhat difficult for a substantial publication in two octavo volumes issued in London to pass unclaimed. I have the work now before me, and it turns out that my suspicions were well-founded. For "1828 and 1841" read "1820 and 1821;" the date of publication is 1825. Unless I am much mistaken, the "obituarists" of the Gentleman's Magazine will find no occasion to make complaint of the want of any similar publication of twenty years

later, and possibly at some future period it may be thought that the officials who subjected themselves to trouble and exposed themselves to obloquy to obtain this

result, are after all not deserving of unmitigated censure.

Yours, &c.

LECTOR.

THE LATE MASTER OF SHERBURN HOSPITAL.

MR. URBAN,—In your memoir of that able divine and excellent man, the late Mr. Faber, published in your May magazine, the date of his Sermon on Episcopal Ordination should have been 1802 (not 1801); and the date of his *Thoughts on the Arminian and Calvinistic Controversy* should have been 1803.

Did not Mr. Faber publish a pamphlet or pamphlets in controversy with Bishop Bethell on the Efficacy of Baptism, of which there is no notice in that memoir?

His *Provincial Letters* (2 thin vols. Painter, 1844, the date of the 2nd edition) are not mentioned.

The late Master of Sherburn Hospital was a descendant of French refugees, who came over into England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Whatever expectation he might entertain, he received from Bishop Horsley no substantial evidence of his lordship's good will in the shape of ecclesiastical preferment. But, by his marriage, Mr. Faber became acquainted with Bishop Barrington, whose conscientious disposal of preferment, and whose introduction into his diocese of eminent divines, was proverbial. That worthy prelate, as stated in the obituary, became his steady patron. When Vicar of Redmarshall, I believe, the Bishop offered him a second living. That offer Mr. Faber respectfully declined, on the ground that he could not reconcile plurality to his conscience. Bishop Barrington was too good a man to take offence. His virtual answer was, that he hoped such conscientiousness would be no injury to Mr. Faber, either in this world or in the next; and, in 1811, his patron translated Mr. Faber from Redmarshall to Longnewton.

Bishop Van Mildert exercised sound judgment and discernment when he presented Mr. Faber to Sherburn Hospital. Some good-natured go-between wished, at the time, to shake the Bishop's favourable opinion of Mr. Faber. The Bishop's answer was, "I am well aware myself and Mr. Faber do not think exactly alike on

all theological points; but that is no reason why he should be debarred from preferment, which he so justly merits." An honourable sentiment, not a little in advance of the day in which it was uttered, and fully justified by Mr. Faber's conduct through the one-and-twenty years during which he presided over Sherburn Hospital.

For the "*otium cum dignitate*" was not made by him any pretext for theological or literary indolence; and, perhaps, no preceding Master had so generously and so conscientiously devoted a very considerable part of the income of his mastership to the permanent improvement of the Hospital estates, and to the comfort of his successors. Wherever Mr. Faber had been located, the improved condition of the parsonage houses evidenced that he did not merely "*seek his own things*." He found the Hospital and Estates of Sherburn neglected and dilapidated, he left them in an honourably different state: augmented incomes to the incumbents of livings under his patronage; the chancels of their churches restored; agricultural buildings erected on the farms; the chapel, house, and offices rebuilt; the grounds greatly improved; these things bear evidence to the generous conscientiousness of the late Master of Sherburn Hospital. And though we think a copying of the patch-work architecture of different dates in the restoration of the chapel, and the erection of the house and offices in the Grecian or Palladian styles, to have been no small mistakes, still these fabrics will long bear their testimony that Mr. Faber had far too noble a mind to "*live unto himself*." Even those who the most widely differed from him on matters of architectural taste, must now readily allow to the late Master of Sherburn Hospital the higher meed, that as a good steward and faithful Master he justly deserves to be called "*a repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in*."

Yours, &c. E. W. S.

May 24th, 1854.

ORIGINAL LETTER AND ANECDOTES OF ADMIRAL VERNON.

MR. URBAN,—In the second volume of the "*Philological Museum*," 1833 (p. 703), there is an ingenious essay, entitled "*Cleon and Admiral Vernon*," which has since been copied into Malkin's "*Historical Parallels*," 1835, vol. ii. chap. 5.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLI.

The writer justly observes that the conqueror of Porto Bello failed as admiral on the West India station, "thus showing that a *coup de main*, whether in politics or war, though it often succeeds most signally, is no safe evidence of general ability."

4 H

(p. 239.) Our historians are agreed in representing Vernon as a man of more courage than experience, and of more boldness than talent, which may be admitted compatibly with a reasonable amount of praise.

I have an unpublished letter from Admiral Vernon to his cousin, Thomas Vernon, Esq. of Bristol, of which I transcribe a portion, omitting what is purely personal, as it was written at the time of a severe affliction in his relative's family.

"Nacton, September 6th, 1744.

"Sir,—I should sooner have acknowledged your letter of the 23d past, but that I am just returned from a progress I have been making with my son among our tenants. I heartily condole with you . . . and hope you will have that regard for your self, and your Spouse, as not to sacrifice your Health, and your Busyness to a calamity . . . I assure you, I have the same good opinion of your Nephew that you have . . . and I shall always have a pleasure in doing [him] any good offices in my power . . . But you know very well, how little that may be; for one who finds himself under the persecution of an A—n* for being to† sincere a Protestant, to swallow the favourite Doctrine of Implicit faith in M—rs,‡ the only thing I can conceive they have to lay to my charge.

"But should any incident call me to any future command at sea, which the ill treatment I have met with can give me little Inclination to; you may assure your self I should have a sincere pleasure in placing your worthy Nephew suitable to his merit, and forwarding him in any good offices in my power.

"With my best wishes for your perfect recovery of your health; and Services to Mrs. Vernon and you, I am,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient

"humble servant,

"E. VERNON."

"For Thomas Vernon, Esqr. Counsellour at Law, at his house, upon Colledge Green, Bristol, Somersetshire.

"free. E. Vernon."

Thomas Vernon, to whom this letter was addressed, was of the Middle Temple, but practised as a provincial barrister at Bristol. He was counsel for the Crown at the trial of Captain Goodere in 1740 for the murder of his brother, Sir John Dinely Goodere. The prisoner had the effrontery to offer him an orange in court, which he declined, under a suspicion that

it might be poisoned. Admiral Vernon stayed several days at his house after his return from Porto Bello, when he was obliged to go out and show himself to the people, who crowded round the house to see him.

The language of Admiral Vernon's letter shows, that his share in the failure at Carthage had not taught him silence, and that he unreasonably expected to be employed by a ministry against whom he was constantly declaiming. It should be added, with reference to the promise expressed in this letter, that when he was afterwards employed, during the rebellion in 1745, in defending the coasts of Kent and Sussex, he took out two of his relative's nephews in his ship.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, there is a tendency in persons who have performed one brilliant action to overrate their own importance. The defeat of the French convoy in Flanders in 1708 by General Webb (which was represented in tapestry at Stowe), intoxicated him to such a degree that he was perpetually talking of it. Speaker Onslow mentions, in one of his MS. notes on Burnet's "Own Time," that the Duke of Argyle, "who had heard it from him twenty times before," told him he wished he had been wounded in his tongue, "for then everybody else would have talked of your action." (Ed. Ozon., 1822, vol. v. p. 367.)

Horace Walpole has found another parallel to Admiral Vernon in Wilkes. Writing to Sir Horace Mann, March 31, 1768, he says, "In my own opinion, the House of Commons is the place where he can do least hurt, for he is a wretched speaker, and will sink to contempt, like Admiral Vernon, who I remember just such an illuminated hero, with two birthdays in one year. You will say, he can write better than Vernon—true; and therefore his case is more desperate. Besides, Vernon was rich: Wilkes is undone; and though he has had great support, his patrons will be sick of maintaining him." (Letters to Sir H. M., concluding Series, vol. i. p. 383.)

Horace Walpole did not foresee that Wilkes had tact enough to avoid a fall, by bringing his career to a close in a lucrative appointment. But Vernon had the merit of disinterestedness, and of a better private character.

Of different historians, Voltaire in his "Siècle de Louis XV." (chap. 8) appears to be the most favourable to Vernon, in estimating the result of the taking of

* Administration. He seems to have written prosecution just before, and altered it into persecution.

† So in MS. for too.

‡ Ministers.

Porto Bello. But is he correct in what follows? for if so his account is curious and instructive. The English, he says, were so sanguine in expecting Carthage to be taken also, that they celebrated its imagined surrender as if it had already happened:—"De sorte que, dans le temps même que Vernon en levait le siège, ils firent frapper une médaille où l'on voyait le port et les environs de Carthagène, avec cette légende: *Il a pris Carthagène*. Le revers représentait l'amiral Vernon, et on y lisait ces mots:—*Au vengeur de sa patrie*. Il y a beaucoup d'exemples de ces médailles prématurées qui tromperaient la postérité, si l'histoire, plus fidèle et plus exacte, ne prévenait pas de telles erreurs." I have two brass medals of different sizes, struck in commemoration of the former successful attack. On the obverse is his portrait, half-length on the smaller medal, and whole-length on the larger one, with the words—"The British Glory reviv'd by Admiral Vernon." On the reverse is a view of the fort, with six ships before it, and the words—"He took Porto Bello with six ships only, Nov. 22,

1739." The larger one has a hole in it, and seems to have been worn by one of the family, and the figures have been partially effaced by the friction.*

There is a "Histoire de la Colombie," by M. Lallement, Paris, 1826, which I mention to show how superficially history is sometimes written. It passes over the two expeditions against Porto Bello and Carthage in these words: "Les Anglais menaçaient fréquemment les ports de l'ouest, et leurs tentatives, repoussées, laissaient toujours sur ces bords des relations européennes." (p. 50.) The exploits of the buccaniers, in which Carthage had its share, are omitted, as is also the disastrous attempt of Sir Walter Raleigh on the easterly settlements. It is not by such histories that the mistakes commemorated by Voltaire are corrected.

P.S.—Can any of your Correspondents furnish me with the parentage of Thomas Vernon, and his relationship to the Admiral, whom I have called his cousin from family tradition?

Yours, &c. J. T. M.

OVERSIGHTS OF SCHILLER AND SHAKSPERE.

Aliquando bonus dormitat.

MR. URBAN,—In reading the other day Schiller's *William Tell* I was surprised to find the effect of one of the finest passages in the drama marred by the introduction of a feature which seems entirely at variance with the tenor of the whole.

The hero of the piece is lying in ambush awaiting the coming of Gessler with a view to assassinate him, and, while contemplating the path by which his victim is approaching, he breaks out into the following soliloquy:

Hier geht

Der sorgenvolle Kaufmann, und der leicht
Geschurzte Pilger—der andicht'ge Mönch,
Der düstre Räuber—und der heitre Spielmann,
Der Saumer mit der schwer belad'nen Ross
Der ferne herkommt von der Menschen Ländem,
Denn jede Strasse führt an's End der Welt.
Sie alle ziehen ihres Weges fort
An ihr Geschäft—und meines ist der Mord.

Now we may ask, Why is the "gloomy robber" introduced here? the train of thought in *William Tell*'s mind appears to be this: All other men are abroad on their lawful labour or business—I alone

for an ill purpose, that of murder. Now, to bring out this idea effectively, it would surely have been advisable to suppress all thought of the "gloomy robber," however probable it might be that he would be found on the road, as well as the pious monk and the rest.

A similar oversight in Shakspeare occurs to me. The fallen Wolsey is deborting Cromwell from the fault by which he himself has forfeited his happiness.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels; how can man then,
The image of his Maker, hope to win by 't?

Here the argument seems to be, lofty aspirations were the cause of the fall of the angels; much more then are they unsuited to man, a being so much lower in the scale of creation. Here then we should expect that the epithet appended to man would be expressive of his weakness and mortality, or at all events of his inferiority to the angels, whereas the epithet we really have presents him in the very highest view in which he can possibly appear, *the image of his Maker*.

Yours, &c. F. J. V.

* There is a half-sheet mezzotinto of Admiral Vernon, by Faber, dedicated to the Lord Mayor, &c. of London, and dated 1740, the time when his popularity was at its height.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham—Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851—Trade Museum—Scottish Industrial Museum—Chelmsford Museum—British Museum—Royal Society—Anniversaries of the Royal Geographical, Zoological, and Microscopical Societies—Inaugurative Meetings of the Bristol and Surrey Archaeological Societies—Cambridge Meeting of the Archaeological Institute—Summer Archaeological Society—Archæological and Architectural Meeting at Leicester—Camden Society—Shakespeare Society—The Philobiblon—Anniversaries of the Literary Fund Society, Printers' Pension Society, and Artists' Benevolent Fund—The Art Union—London Statues—Wellington Monument at Guildhall—Vacant space near St. Paul's Cathedral—Lord Charles Townshend's Pictures—Hogarth's portrait of Mrs. Garrick—French Pictures—Panorama of Berlin—Restoration of Brighton Parish Church—Swaffham Church—Foreign Literary Intelligence.

Announcements are made that the *Crystal Palace at Sydenham* will be opened with a fitting ceremonial on the 10th of June. Her Majesty, it is said, will assist at the inauguration; and the directors, we understand, have resolved to issue cards of invitation to the presidents and vice-presidents of all the learned societies—to the dignitaries of the universities—to the mayors of all municipal towns—and to other classes of persons, in a probable aggregate of from twenty to thirty thousand persons. The Governments of France, Belgium, and Prussia, and the other principal foreign powers, have intimated their intention of sending commissioners. To assist in the musical arrangements, 1000 performers of the Sacred Harmonic and New Philharmonic Societies have volunteered their gratuitous services.

Although a considerable time must elapse before the Crystal Palace can be called complete, and some years before it reaches perfection, there is already sufficient attraction to require many visits to do justice to the objects of interest presented. The Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Pompeian, and Alhambra courts are perfect re-productions of the finest specimens of work of their respective styles. The Byzantine, Gothic, and Renaissance courts also present a collection of some of the most beautiful works of medieval art, though wanting in the unity of design which pervades the other divisions. One of the finest effects in the building is that of the pair of colossal Egyptian figures, with the avenue of sphinxes, in the transcripts at the northern end. Casts of the highest works of ancient sculpture, scrupulously made from the originals in whatever part of the world they may be, ornament the avenues of the nave, and, with fountains and flowers, will present a prospect under the magnificent arched roof certainly never before equalled in any building. At the southern end, among tropical plants, will be seen a collection of models of savage tribes of various parts of the world, forming an interesting illustra-

tion of ethnological science; and on an island in a lake in the gardens are the results of an attempt to re-produce in form and appearance, as they walked the earth, the strange and gigantic forms of the animals whose existence has been revealed to us by geological investigation, and whose shape, nature, and habits have been deciphered from the most inconsiderable remains by the diligence of comparative anatomists. The industrial portion of the collection is not in so forward a state, but will not be neglected, although forming here but a secondary, instead of as in Hyde Park the principal, feature of the Exhibition.

The subscribers to the *Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851* having communicated to H.R.H. Prince Albert a report of their proceedings, soliciting his Royal Highness's counsel "as to the best mode of transmitting to posterity a memorial of that great event," the Prince has replied by his secretary, the Hon. Charles Grey, suggesting that "it might probably be done by the endowment of one or more professorships; by the institution of periodical exhibitions; by the purchase of fine works of art for the national museums; or by the endowment of prizes for specific objects. But that which strikes his Royal Highness at this moment as the simplest and most effectual method, would be to found Scholarships, as prizes for proficiency in certain branches of study connected with art and science. These might be travelling scholarships, and if the sum subscribed should amount to 10,000*l.* the interest would be sufficient to found four, or one for each of the four great classes into which the Exhibition was divided, while by this means also the connection between our efforts in art and science, and those of other nations, would be maintained." The letter concludes with remarking that the Prince would be glad to find that the plan adopted was one towards which his Royal Highness would be enabled himself to have the pleasure of contributing; thus putting a negative to

the proposed statue of the Prince, which has occasioned so much difference of opinion.

It will be remembered that the committee of Lloyd's were foremost in 1851 in urging on the Royal Commission the importance of establishing a *Trade Museum*, and in pointing out its use to the merchants and manufacturers of the city of London. The committee have now transmitted a circular to their agents all over the world, expressing a hope that they may be able to aid in the collection. The Lords of the Treasury have issued instructions to the Commissioners of Customs to pass direct to the house of the Society of Arts all packages containing specimens for the museum, to be there delivered free of duty. Promises of aid and co-operation in the formation of the museum have also been made by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, and the Zoological Society of London.

Government has decided to propose a grant of 7000*l.* for the purchase of a site for the *Scottish Industrial Museum* to be established at Edinburgh. The site fixed on is a piece of ground behind the college, at present occupied by a chapel and one of the hospitals. The College Museum will be ceded by the town council to the new museum, and the whole placed under the superintendence of the Board of Trade.

It is gratifying to observe in the provincial papers the constant accessions which are made to the stores of the *local museums* established throughout the country, and the increased attention which is consequently paid to objects of scientific and antiquarian interest. Wherever a commodious receptacle is formed for such collections, there is generally no deficiency of contributions from neighbours and friends, who are glad to place their dormant and latent curiosities in a position where they may be at once preserved and admired. The town of *Chelmsford* was one of the first to establish such a museum, which was set on foot nearly twenty years ago by the zeal and energy of Mr. T. C. Neale, of Springfield; and we are glad to observe that he does not now desert the creation of his persevering efforts. The season of the Chelmsford Philosophical Society has been opened by a lecture on Fossil Remains given by Mr. Neale, which was illustrated by the specimens now collected in the museum, and by others found in various places in the county, as well as by some fine specimens sent by Mr. W. D. Saull, F.G.S.

A report of the income, expenditure, and general progress of the *British Museum*, for the year ending 31st March,

1854, shows that the gross expenditure on Parliamentary grants is 70,203*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, of which 1,112*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* has gone for excavations in Assyria and transport of marbles. The items of expenditure on the Bridgewater, Farnborough, and Swiney bequests for the purchase of manuscripts, provision of lectures, &c., are respectively—669*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, 243*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, and 271*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* The estimated expenditure for 1854 amounts to 55,225*l.*, while the sum granted is 55,840*l.* The number of persons admitted to view the general collection from Christmas 1852 to 1853 was 661,113. The number of visits to the reading-room was 67,794, to the galleries of sculpture 6,518, to the print-room 3,928. Ten pages of the report are occupied by a catalogue of recent acquisitions and changes in the arrangements.

The following is a list of the candidates for the Fellowship of the *Royal Society*, the names of the fifteen recommended by the Council for election being printed in *italics*:—*James Allman, M.D.*; Henry Foster Baxter, esq.; *Edward William Brayley, esq.*; *Alexander Bryson, M.D.*; James Caird, esq.; *J. Lockhart Clarke, esq.*; William Coulson, esq.; Thomas Russell Crampton, esq.; *Joseph Dickinson, M.D.*; Solomon Moses Drach, esq.; Major Duckett; John Eric Erichsen, esq.; Sir Charles Fox; *Ronald Campbell Gunn, esq.*; William Bird Herapath, M.D.; *Robert Hunt, esq.*; *John Bennet Lawes, esq.*; Edward Joseph Lowe, esq.; *Robert Mallet, esq.*; *Charles May, esq.*; *Captain Moore, R.N.*; Henry Perigal, esq.; *Captain Strachey*; *R. D. Thomson, esq.*; Charles Vincent Walker, esq.; *Samuel Charles Whitbread, esq.*; Robert Wight, M.D.; Thomas Williams, M.D.; *W. C. Williamson, esq.*; George Fergusson Wilson, esq. The number of Fellows deceased during the past year has been twenty-five; consequently the Society is undergoing a systematic reduction of its members.

The annual meeting of the *Royal Geographical Society* was held on the 22nd of May, the Earl of Ellesmere in the chair. During the last year 112 ordinary and two corresponding members had been added to the society; making the total number 790 ordinary and 58 honorary and corresponding members. The financial position of the society was also satisfactory; the ordinary receipts, which in the year 1848 were only 696*l.*; in 1849, 778*l.*; in 1850, 1,036*l.*; in 1851, 1,056*l.*; in 1852, 1,220*l.*; were in 1853, 1,693*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* In extension of the Society's sphere of usefulness, Her Majesty's Ministers have felt themselves justified in tendering a yearly grant of 500*l.*, in order that an apartment be provided in which the society's valuable

collection of maps and charts may be rendered available for public reference. This proposition has been gratefully accepted, and the council is now engaged upon the preliminaries requisite for carrying into effect with the least possible delay arrangements in accordance with the Treasury minute. The additions to the library during the past year consisted of 400 volumes of books and pamphlets, 300 sheets of maps and charts, and 10 atlases. The gold medals have been awarded as follows:—The Founder's Medal to Rear-Admiral William Henry Smyth, K.S.F., for his numerous valuable maritime surveys in the Mediterranean, pursued at a considerable pecuniary cost to himself, and commenced at a time when our acquaintance with the physical geography of that sea and the surrounding countries was most imperfect—surveys which produced 105 charts and maps, still used by the Admiralty, and established upwards of 1200 maritime positions on the coasts of France, Spain, Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Croatia, Dalmatia, the Ionian Isles, Greece, and the shores of Africa, from Egypt to Morocco; also for his writings upon the climatology and natural history of large tracts (including his memoirs on Sicily and Sardinia), and especially for his recent able work "The Mediterranean," in which his own observations are embodied in a rich compendium of the actual geography of those regions as compared with their physical features recorded in the classical and mediæval ages. The Patron's Medal to Robert M'Clure, R.N., of Her Majesty's Ship Investigator, for his remarkable exertions in getting to Behring's Strait early enough in 1850 (the same year he left England) to enable him, against great difficulties, to navigate his ship through the ice of the Polar Seas, for his survey of Baring Island, and, above all, for his brilliant discovery of the North-West Passage.

The annual meeting of the *Zoological Society* was held on the 29th of April; Sir James Clark, Bart. in the chair. The report was exceeding satisfactory. The receipts for admission to the gardens exceeded those of the preceding year by 3,413*l.* 18*s.*, and the garden sales presented an increase of 1,130*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* over those of 1852, which included 700*l.* received for two giraffes, and 115*l.* for a Honess. There was also a decrease of 859*l.* in expenditure for wages, advertisements, and food. The building expenditure likewise exhibited a decrease of 1,943*l.* as compared with the previous year. Although the number of fellows remained the same, the annual subscriptions increased 135*l.* 3*s.* The receipts from all sources, including a

previous balance of 280*l.*, amounted to 17,508*l.* The number of admissions, exclusive of charity schools and other free admissions, was 409,606.

The report of the *Microscopical Society*, presented at the fourteenth anniversary meeting, states that the number of members at the last anniversary was 203. Since that time there have been elected 28, making the total number 231; this number being reduced by three retirements, whilst no deaths are mentioned. The cabinet of objects and the library have been increased by various donations.

We have to record this month the inauguration of two new Archæological Societies.

The first meeting of the *Bristol Archæological Society* was held on the 11th February, 1854, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the President, in the chair,—when an Introductory paper was read by the Honorary Secretary, D. W. Nash, esq. At the second meeting, held on the 2nd May, two papers were read: the first by Thos. Garrard, esq. Chamberlain of Bristol, on John Guy, a citizen of Bristol, and one of the early colonizers of Newfoundland. The second was by Peter Leversage, esq. on a Runic Inscription adjoining the arms of Bishop Robinson (Bishop of Bristol, translated to London, 1713), on a painted glass in the west window of the cathedral. After this George Pryce, esq. exhibited some drawings copied by him from some frescoes on the ceiling of the dormitories occupied formerly by the canons of the Abbey of St. Augustine. From the head-dresses of the figures and other adornments it is evident that they were executed after the dissolution of the abbey—most probably in the reign of James the First. Some presents of antiquities have already been made to the Society, which now consists of about sixty members; it includes in its ranks the leading local antiquaries—the Rev. John Eagles, M.A., the Rev. J. Reynell Wreford, D.D., F.S.A., A. H. Palmer, esq., George Pryce, esq., etc., and there seems every likelihood of its becoming a very useful and valuable Society.

The *Surrey Archæological Society* held its inaugural meeting at the Bridge House Hotel in Southwark on the 10th of May, when Henry Drummond, esq., M.P., F.R.S., presided. It was announced that the Society had enrolled 365 members, of whom 38 had paid life subscriptions of five pounds. The annual subscription is fixed at ten shillings, with ten shillings entrance. Mr. Drummond addressed the meeting in an introductory discourse, in which he advanced many excellent arguments for the pursuit of archæological research; and he

was followed by the Rev. Mr. Jessop, who read an eloquent essay on the Religious Bearings of Archaeology upon Architecture and Art. Mr. George Bish Webb, Hon. Secretary, read some remarks written by Colonel Prosser, Governor of the Military College at Sandhurst, upon a large map, made some years ago at the College, of the Roman road from Silchester to Staines, accompanied by a memorandum made by Mr. Lance, upon the same subject; and Mr. Henry Lawes Long, who assisted in making the survey, favoured the meeting with some remarks. Mr. Miller read a description of a cross-bow which was exhibited; it was formerly in the museum of Mr. Greene of Lichfield, and was engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1784. At that time it was stated to have been found on the field of the battle of Bosworth; but its art is not anterior to the reign of Henry VIII. A great variety of objects of interest connected with the county were ranged upon the tables; of some of which, that belonged to the late Mr. Glover of Reigate, a description was read by his son-in-law, Mr. Hart.

The annual meeting of the *Archæological Institute* will take place at Cambridge, and will commence on Tuesday July 4, when Professor Willis will deliver a discourse on the more ancient Collegiate and Ecclesiastical Buildings. Excursions will be made to Bury, Hengrave, &c. by invitation of the Suffolk Archæologists; to Audley End; to Mr. Neville's discoveries at Chesterford, his Museum of Saxon Antiquities, &c.; to Safron Walden, Anglesey Abbey, and Ely. We are glad to hear that the warmest encouragement has been given by the University authorities.

The meetings of several other archaeological societies we have noticed in our department devoted to that subject; but we have further to mention that the *Sussex Archaeological Society*, which now consists of 644 members, has held its quarterly meeting on the 11th May, at Michelham Priory; and will hold its annual gathering at Winchelsea and Rye on Thursday, July 13th. The *Yorkshire Agricultural Society* holds a meeting at Shipton on the 31st May, and purposes visiting Bolton Abbey the following day. The new *Worcester Architectural* will meet shortly at Coventry, probably in conjunction with the Oxford Society.

There has also been a very interesting reunion at Leicester, on the 17th and 18th May, of the Architectural Societies of the Diocese of Lincoln, and of the Archdeaconry of Northampton. Some important papers, chiefly relating to the town of Leicester, were read; viz.—On the Churches

of Leicester, by the Rev. G. Ayliffe Poole; on Roman Leicester, by J. F. Hollings, esq.; on Monumental Sculpture, by Sir Charles Anderson, Bart.; on Leicester Abbey, its History, and the Excavations made on its site, by James Thompson, esq.; on Repairing and Refitting Old Churches, by Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, Bart.; and on Mitred Abbeys, by the Rev. Pyndar Lowe, Hon. Secretary of the Lincoln Society.

The anniversary meeting of the *Camden Society* was held on the 2nd of May, Lord Braybrooke, the President, in the chair. The report congratulated the members upon the publication of a second portion of the "Promptorium: An English and Latin Dictionary of Words in use during the Fifteenth Century, compiled chiefly from the Promptorium Parvulorum, by Albert Way, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.," expressing a strong hope that Mr. Way's engagements will enable him speedily to complete this important work. It was also noticed that since the last meeting there have been delivered to the members,—*Regule Inclusionum: The Ancien Rewle: A Treatise on the Rules and Duties of Monastic Life, in the Anglo-Saxon Dialect of the 13th Century.* Edited by the Rev. James Morton, B.D. Prebendary of Lincoln: a work, which like the preceding, is a valuable contribution to English philology, and of great interest for its illustration of the social and religious condition of the age in which it was produced. *Letters of the Lady Brilliana Harley: 1625—1643.* Edited by the Rev. T. T. Lewis, M.A. *The Household Roll of Richard Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, 18 Edw. I.* Edited by the Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A., Vol. I. The Council have added the following works to the list of suggested publications:—

I. A MS. Narrative of Proceedings at Tunbridge in 1643, written by Mr. Thomas Weller, a resident in that town: with various inedited letters relating to the same period. To be edited by Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A.

II. The Correspondence of Sir Robert Cotton, from the Cottonian MS. (Julius C. 111.) To be edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A.

III. The Household Book of William Lord Howard, "Belted Will." To be edited by James Crosby, Esq., F.S.A.

Among the works in the Press are two, the Domesday of St. Paul's, London, which has been delayed by the illness of the editor, the venerable Archdeacon Hale; and the Extent of the Lands held in England by the Knights Templars, edited by the Rev. L. B. Larking, which are calculated to maintain the high charac-

ter of the Society, and neither of which could have been committed to the press without its aid. The income of the Society during the last year has been nearly 600*l.*; and the Auditors report a balance in hand of 228*l.*

The *Shakespeare Society* has made its exit from the literary stage, and we regret to add, like many improvident members of the histrionic profession, in embarrassed circumstances. The great mistake throughout its career has been printing too large a number of copies of its works, relying upon the world-wide popularity of the name of its patron. The remaining copies have been sold by auction at a woefully depreciated rate.

A new printing club of the aristocratic and exclusive class has been formed of gentlemen interested in the history, collection, and peculiarities of curious books. It has assumed for its name *The Philobiblon*, the term used by Richard de Bury to designate such pursuits. It purposes treading in the steps of the Roxburghe Club; to further bibliographical pursuits, and print private miscellanies. The society consists of thirty members, with Prince Albert as Patron, the Earl of Gosford as President, and two joint-secretaries, the Belgian Minister and Mr. Monckton Milnes. The meetings for the transaction of business take place on the last Saturdays in the month, from February to July inclusive.

The anniversary dinner of the *Literary Fund Society* was held on the 3rd of May, at the Albion Tavern, (the Freemasons' being pre-engaged,) when Lord Viscount Mahon presided, and delivered a very able and well-considered address. It was announced that the relief distributed during the past year had amounted to 1,490*l.*, among 47 persons, of whom 31 were gentlemen, and 16 were ladies.

The *Printers' Pension Society's Dinner* on the following day was presided over by Dr. Layard, in the absence of Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

At the dinner of the *Artists' Benevolent Fund Society*, on the 13th of May, the chairman, Lord Yarborough, stated that during the past year 769*l.* had been paid in the form of dividends to widows, and 162*l.* to orphans. The subscriptions announced at the dinner amounted to 332*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The annual general meeting of the *Art Union of London* was held in the Lyceum Theatre on the 25th April, Lord Montagu, President, in the chair. The subscriptions for the year amounted to the sum of 12,910*l.* 16*s.*, and each subscriber of the current year has received an engraving of Mr. Stanfield's picture, "Tilbury

Fort—Wind against Tide." For the ensuing year it is proposed to offer to each subscriber an impression of a plate by Mr. Willmore, from the picture "A Water Party," by Mr. J. J. Chalon, together with a volume containing thirty wood engravings, illustrative of "Childe Harold," from drawings by Messrs. Ansdell, Cope, R. A. E. Corbould, Dodgson, Duncan, T. Faed, John Gilbert, James Godwin, F. Goodall, A.R.A., J. Holland, Hulme, Hart, R.A., Lake Price, Leitch, Selous, Tenniel, and Wehnert. One hundred and seventy-eight works of art were purchased by the prizeholders last year from the various public exhibitions of the season, ranging in value from 250*l.* downwards. The reserved fund now amounts to the sum of 5,764*l.* The sum set apart for prizes, to be selected by the prizeholders, were thus allotted, viz.:—25 works, at 10*l.* each; 20, at 15*l.*; 30, at 20*l.*; 30, at 25*l.*; 30, at 40*l.*; 14, at 50*l.*; 20, at 60*l.*; 12, at 80*l.*; 6, at 100*l.*; 2, at 150*l.*; 1, at 200*l.*; 1, at 250*l.* To these are added: 5 bronzes of her Majesty; 2 bronzes of "Satan Dismayed"; 5 bronzes in relief of "The Duke of Wellington entering Madrid"; 40 tazzas in iron; 60 Parian statuettes, "Solitude"; 80 porcelain statuettes, "The Dancing Girl Reposing"; 30 silver medals of Flaxman; and 500 impressions of the lithograph, "The Three Bows"; making in all 913 prizes, being about one to every thirteen members.

In consequence of the destruction and removal of the statue of King George II. in Leicester-square (already mentioned in p. 494), the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works has brought a Bill into Parliament to take powers for protecting and maintaining the *Public Statues* in the metropolis. The selection of the monuments named in the schedule has been regarded as arbitrary and defective. It proposes to assume the custody of Charles the First at Charing-cross; Charles the Second at Chelsea Hospital; James the Second behind Whitehall; Queen Anne, in Queen-square; George the Second, in Golden-square and Greenwich Hospital; George the Third in Somerset House and Pall Mall East; George the Fourth, in Trafalgar-square; the Duke of Kent, at the top of Portland-place; the Achilles, in Hyde Park; Wyatt's Wellington, at Hyde Park Corner, and Wellington in the Tower; Nelson, on the Column; and Canning in New Palace-yard. But it omits William the Third, in St. James's-square; George the First, on the top of Bloomsbury steeple; the Duke of Cumberland, in Cavendish-square; the Duke of Bedford, in Russell-square; Fox, in Bloomsbury-square; Pitt, in Hanover-square;

Lord George Bentinck, in Cavendish-square; old Major Cartwright, in Burton-crescent; and all the rest, noble and ignoble, of our public outcasts. The City monuments are also excluded. The reason assigned for some of these exceptions is, that the statues are private property; that of Lord George Bentinck belonging to the Duke of Portland, that of Mr. Fox to the Duke of Bedford, and that of Mr. Pitt to the Earl of Harewood.

Mr. Bell's selected model for the *Wellington* monument, to be erected by the corporation of London in Guildhall, represents the Duke between Peace and War, a male and female figure. The pedestal is inscribed "Duty," supported by "Wisdom" and "Honour;" and on the sub-plinth is a bas-relief of the Field of Waterloo, intended to be of considerable size, and containing portraits of Wellington, Napoleon, Ney, Anglesse, Hardinge, and others. The composition is distinguished by a noble simplicity, and promises to be a fine work.

At the recent sale of the pictures of *Lord Charles Townshend*, a fine painting by Danby, "Morning on the Lake of Zurich," sold for 660 guineas—Mr. Danby having received 500 for it; a good Hilton, "Venus seeking for Cupid at the Bath of Diana," 660 guineas; "Britomart rescuing Amoret from the Enchantress," 420 guineas; "Wood Nymphs bathing," by Frost, 431 guineas; "Sterne and the Grisette," by Leslie, 510 gs.; "Prayer," (a Mother and Child), by Frith, 410 gs.; "Bashful Lover and Maiden Coy," by Frank Stone, 300 gs.; "First Interview of Peter the Great with the Empress Catharine," 255 gs.

At a sale of the collection of James Wadmore, esq. at Christie's, *Hogarth's* picture of *Mrs. Garrick*, in a pink and white dress, holding a nosegay, has been sold for 54*l.* 12*s.*

From the *Exhibition of Modern French Pictures*, now in London, the Earl of Ellesmere has purchased "*Francesca da Rimini*," by M. Ary Scheffer, for 1200 gs., and the Duke of Argyll has purchased the "*Conversion of St. Augustin*," by the same celebrated artist, for 250 gs. It appears, however, that these pictures are not the originals. The real "*Francesca da Rimini*," by Ary Scheffer, with the figures as large as life, was formerly in the collection of the Duchess d'Orleans, and is now in the Demidoff Gallery at Florence. The original "*St. Augustin*," also life-size, belongs to the ex-Queen Amélie, and is at Claremont. The pictures now in Pall Mall are copies by the artist himself of reduced size.

Mr. Burford has opened in Leicester-GENT. MAG. VOL. XLI.

square a new *Panorama of Berlin*. It is taken from the dome of the cathedral, and comprehends most of the magnificent public edifices of that noble city. In other respects, from the flatness of the locality, the view is deficient in any striking features; but the artists have manifested, if possible, more than their ordinary skill in the management of aerial perspective, in which the view is perfect.

In regard to the proposed opening to the south of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, a deputation from the committee of the Institute of British Architects, accompanied by Mr. Masterman, M.P., and Sir J. Duke, M.P., attended by appointment (upon the 15th of May) the Improvement Committee of the corporation. Mr. Tite, on the part of the deputation, explained the views of the architects in regard thereto, and what had been the wishes with respect to the approaches to the cathedral of Sir C. Wren. Mr. Hardwicke read a letter from Lord John Russell, expressing his entire concurrence with the object of the deputation. Mr. Sydney Smirke and Mr. Masterman observed, that the concession of the land would be gratefully received by the public. The chairman replied, that the Improvement Committee as trustees must proceed with caution. With the great schemes already before them, the loss of 60,000*l.* was an important item. To afford the public time for consideration, the corporation have raffled off the space in question, which affords a most charming view of the Cathedral. We hope it will never be again hid from view.

The old parish church of St. Nicholas at *Brighton* has been restored, in combination with a monumental memorial to the Duke of Wellington, who, it will be remembered, was sometime a pupil of Mr. Wagner, the grandfather of the present Vicar of Brighton. Few churches were formerly more choked up with galleries. These have been wholly removed. The aisles have been both lengthened and widened: and the monumental tablets have been wholly removed from the walls and pillars, and ranged all together upon the walls at the western end of the structure. We think such sweeping measures are scarcely justifiable as regards the interested parties who have heretofore paid for their erection, nor altogether commendable in point of taste, as monuments of beauty and of interest are condemned alike with the rest. However, the mutilated pillars have been restored with Bolney stone—their original material; the whole structure has been thoroughly refitted with open seats (calculated to accommodate 835 persons), the chancel-screen, itself an elegant design of the De-

corated period, has been somewhat too gorgeously bedizened with colours, and the chancel is embellished with encaustic tiles. The east window has been filled with stained glass : of which the subjects are,—in the centre, the miraculous draught of fishes, on one side the Saviour summoning Peter and Andrew to become fishers of men, and on the other Peter calling to our Lord to save him from sinking. The Wellington Memorial has been erected in the aisle south of the chancel. It is designed by Mr. Carpenter, the local architect, who has also superintended the repairs of the church ; and has been sculptured by Mr. Philip of Vauxhall. It consists of a pyramidal canopied structure, in the Decorated style of the Eleanor crosses, terminating in a floriated finial, and inclosing in a niche near its summit an alabaster statue of Saint George, representing him as sheathing his sword after slaying the dragon, in allusion to the completion of the Christian's warfare. Round the plinth of the base the following inscription is inserted on fillets of brass : *Maximi ducis Wellington hanc domus sacrosancta, qua ipse adolescens Deum rolabat, re-aedificatur.* And on a scroll above, the names of the four crowning victories of the great General's campaigns : ASSAYE, TORRES VEDRAS, VITTORIA, WATERLOO. The cost of this monument complete was 350*l.* The total expenses of the restoration of the church have been about 5,500*l.* In its exterior appearance the former aspect is not materially altered. In repairing the tower, some stones carved with Norman ornaments, probably belonging to an earlier church, were found in the buttresses and embattlements. The churchyard will be closed for any future interment after the month of June, 1854.

The fine cruciform church at *Swaftnam*, in Norfolk, which has been under restoration since 1849, is now reopened for divine service. The principal features of the restoration have been the opening of the western arch into the tower ; the re-seating of the floor with open benches of oak, by which 180 additional sittings have

been secured ; a new pulpit, desk, &c. ; and an east window of painted glass by Wailes, the bequest of Miss Ella Morse, representing the Resurrection and Sitting in Glory of Christ, at a cost of 440*l.* The expenses of the repairs, 1640*l.*, were entirely raised by voluntary contributions.

A very beautiful *sepulchral brass tablet*, designed by Mr. Waller, of London, has been recently placed in the cathedral of Dunkeld to the memory of the late Dean. It represents the Last Supper : the figures of which are seen within an arcade of three pointed arches, supported by slender columns of Italian Byzantine character. The chief beauty of the design consists in the general arrangement, and the richness and the beauty of the ornamental borders, which are relieved by colour, and other accessories. The inscription is as follows : "To the honour and glory of God. In memory of John Skinner, A.M., Dean of Dunkeld, and Pastor of this church for 44 years, born 20th August 1769, died 2nd Sept. 1841. This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." The brass is inserted in an ornamental tablet of russet-coloured marble, relieved by details in alabaster.

Dr. Wetzstein, Prussian Consul at Damas, who had already enriched the Royal Library of Berlin with several MSS., has made another large purchase of Arab documents—nearly five hundred in number.

Signor Sigli has discovered in Florence Galileo's Commentaries on Dante, which were supposed to have been lost. They are in the autograph of the philosopher.

Col. Rawlinson writes from Bagdad that his agents have discovered another obelisk at Nimroud. He has received a cast of the inscription, which consists of five hundred lines. The obelisk was erected by Shalmanrish, the founder of Calah, son of Assur-dan-pal, and it records 27 of his battles ; so that the historical interest of this new record is of considerable importance.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Old Printer and the Modern Press. By Charles Knight. 12mo.—The first portion of this volume consists of a re-moulded narrative of "William Caxton ; a Biography," first written by Mr. Knight for his Weekly Volume in the year 1844. The second portion takes an extended view of the progress of the Press down to

our own day, especially in relation to the important department of Cheap Popular Literature. Of this latter subject a better historian than Mr. Knight could scarcely be found. He is well entitled to adopt the boast of *Aeneas*,—*quorum pars magna fui* ; and, while his long experience has given him ample acquaintance with the

wondrous developements of popular literature, few could either mould its statistics into a more agreeable narrative, or estimate with greater judgment and intelligence their tendencies and results. In the earlier history—we mean the biography of Caxton—there is not however all the precision in statement that might be expected. It is true that few subjects have been more confused by their commentators than the early annals of the art of Printing; still, the known facts connected with its introduction into this country are few, and we think may be clearly understood and appreciated. The main fact is this, that printing was first set on foot in this country by William Caxton in the year 1474, and not at an earlier date by Frederick Corsellis. The latter supposition is distinctly and satisfactorily shown to be unfounded by Mr. Knight. He does not however quite so distinctly fix the precise epoch of the establishment of Caxton's press. Caxton himself commemorated the date very prominently in what is called his "mark," (affixed, as was customary, to every book he issued,) which was formed of the interlaced figures 74, accompanied by the initials of his name; and the same was continued by his assistant and successor, Wynkyn de Worde. But the plainest and most conspicuous monuments are subject to the obliterations of time and ignorance. The meaning of those Arabic figures was forgotten, and after a while, from their obsolete form, they were even no longer read. In the catalogue of the productions of Caxton's press, which Mr. Knight gives as an Appendix to his narrative, and which was supplied to him by Sir Henry Ellis, there are three works bearing an earlier date than 1474. The first of these is "*Le Recueil des Histoires de Troyes*," written by Robert le Fevre, which was printed before the death of Philip Duke of Burgundy in 1467. The second is the speech made by Dr. Edward Russell to Charles Duke of Burgundy in 1469. These are admitted to be "doubtful" as productions of Caxton. The third is "*The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*," translated by Caxton from the French "*Recueil*,"—"whyche sayd translation and werke was begonne in Bruges in 1468 and ended in the holy cyte of Colen 19 Sept. 1471." Now, Mr. Knight assumes, as his predecessors have done, that Caxton printed, as well as translated, this book. This we think is an unauthorised assumption. The typographical antiquaries have based their conclusions upon a similarity of type. Mr. Knight's own remarks upon this point are well founded: "If (he says) the resemblance of types were sufficient to

determine the printer of two or more books, then Fust and Schœffer ought to be called the printers of the French "*Recueil*" as well as of the English which Caxton says he printed [or caused to be printed] at Cologne. There can be little doubt that, when Caxton went to Cologne to be a printer [?] in 1471, he became possessed of the types and matrices with which he printed his translation of *Le Fevre*, and subsequently brought to England to print his '*Game of Chess*.'" At the end of the English "*Recuyell*," Caxton makes special boast of the book being printed. "I have practised and learned, at my great charge and dispense, to ordain this said book in print, after the manner and form as you may here see." He had superintended, and probably assisted, in its printing. Still we cannot regard the mere circumstance of procuring the printing of his own work to be equivalent to setting up as a printer. The art was first commenced in Cologne in the year 1470 by one Conrad Winters, and he probably was the real printer of the *Recuyell*. It was yet three years later before Caxton himself became a printer, and then he set up his press within the abbey of Westminster, his first production being "*The Game and Playe of the Chesse*," translated out of the French, fynnysshid the last day of Marche, 1474." His subsequent career is well known from his productions, which were numerous until his death in 1491. At the close of his career we have a little contemporary evidence respecting him from the churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster: and here we regret that Mr. Knight has not availed himself in full of that source of information.* In an imaginary conversation among the surviving coadjutors of the venerable Printer, he makes Wynkyn de Worde say, "*The Churchwardens of St. Margaret's asked me six-and-eight-pence yesterday for the volume that our master left the parish; for not a copy can I get, if we should want to print again. Six-and-eightpence! That was exactly what he charged his customers for the volume.*" In this passage we cannot be surprised that the imagination of the writer should originally have deviated from the facts, but we regret that he should retain such deviations in the spite of evidence to the contrary. It misrepresents Caxton's bequest to the parish of St. Margaret's as

* In our Magazine for May, 1848, will be found accurate copies of all the entries relative to Caxton in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, carefully extracted by the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, then Curate of the parish.

having consisted of one book, instead of at least sixteen copies of his *Golden Legend*, and it further misrepresents what was evidently the practice of the time, viz. to sell books by bargain, and not at a fixed price. It will be seen by reference to the extracts given in our Magazine for May, 1848, that, whilst some of these copies were sold for 6s. 8d., others were sold for 6s. 4d., 5s. 8d., 5s. 11d., 5s. 10d., 5s., and two together for 10s. 4d. There still remained one copy in store in the year 1500. Altogether, nothing can be worse conceived than the words put into the mouth of Wynkyn de Worde; for the *Golden Legend* was in fact the book that was passing through the press at the time of Caxton's death, and it was not finished until the 20th May, 1493,—that is (to all appearance) two years after, and yet we have repeated testimony of the churchwardens of St. Margaret, that the books were "of the bequest of William Caxton."

There is another oversight of Mr. Knight's which has passed into this new edition of Caxton's biography uncorrected. After stating that the princess Margaret of York was married to Charles of Burgundy on the 3rd July, 1468, he adds that "we have the distinct evidence of Caxton that he was residing at Bruges some months previous to the marriage," because he states that his translation of the *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye* was begun at Bruges on the first day of March 1468 (p. 64, and again p. 73). But the biographer here loses sight of the old style of computation; and the 1st March, 1468, was doubtless eight months after, and not four months before, the marriage of the English princess.

There is still one other imperfection which should be amended in a future edition. A wood-cut is given of the illuminated drawing in the British Museum of Lydgate "presenting a book to the Earl of Salisbury;" but, as there are two figures kneeling before the Earl, any reader to whom the subject is new would not know which of the two is intended for the Poet. No doubt Mr. Knight is well aware that the Monk is Lydgate, and the Pilgrim is in fact a personification of his book: but as the latter is the more prominent figure, for want of explanation, there is much room for doubt, if not for misapprehension.

We may add that the conjecture that the William Caxton who was buried at Saint Margaret's, Westminster, in 1480, was the father of the Printer, is very improbable, inasmuch as the Printer himself is supposed to have been eighty at his death in 1491. If all unfounded conjectures were not equally worthless, it would be more

consistent to imagine him the Printer's son, or his grandson.

The Land of Promise; or, My Impressions of Australia. By the Author of "Golden Dreams and Waking Realities." Post 8vo.—This is a lively farrago of anecdotes and gossip, which may be read with much amusement by the satirical and light-hearted, but not without many a sigh from those who regard more seriously the records of human depravity. Like so many reports from the same quarter, it is for the most part a running commentary upon the text—

Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.

The good-luck of the digger is too often the prelude merely to a transitory term of reckless drunkenness and indulgence, whilst the deeper crimes of fraud and violence are fostered in the more cautious villain by "the cursed thirst of gold." Amid all, there is an amazing amount of progressive and expansive improvement. The author states that the Colony of New South Wales was never in a more prosperous condition than now. Although he admits that the gold mania has for a time diverted the work of education, overthrown the sense of moral obligation between employers and labourers, and impaired confidence in various branches of business, still he looks to the effect of the severe lessons which many have experienced in the pursuit of gold, and to the constant influx of new emigrants, for the maintenance and progress of industrial pursuits. He adopts the opinion of Count Strelecki that the Anglo-Saxon race is proof against transplantation, and retains its energy, its perseverance, and other national characteristics in spite of foreign associations. "The race of Anglo-Australians now springing up are cast in the same mould as their fathers, impressed with the same public duties, and private virtues; and, although previous El Dorados exemplify that demoralization attends gold-seeking, we do not apprehend that the community of New South Wales will degenerate. The prosperity of the Colony rests upon a surer basis than a golden one; for, in consequence of its natural advantages and geographical position, it has become the entrepôt for the traffic of the South Seas."

Notes on the Cross of Amney Holy-Rood, Gloucestershire. Read before a meeting of the Cottswold Club, Jan. 31, 1854. By Charles Pooley. 8vo.—This is an interesting monograph on a once elegant churchyard cross, of which the shaft is still standing, and the carved head is



preserved within the church. The parish was called Amney Crucis, or Amney Holy Rood, long before this cross was erected; but the cross may have owed its beauty in part to the ideas which the name of the place suggested. The manor belonged to the monks of Tewkesbury; and they would naturally wish to adorn the spot with a cross worthy of its name. We find that on the territory described as Omenie or Omenel in the Domesday Survey three parish churches were erected, which were dedicated respectively to St. Mary, St. Peter, and the Holy Cross. The present writer appears to suspect that the Holy Rood of Amney was an object of pilgrimage, but he has not adduced any proof of such having been the fact. The head of the churchyard cross (of which the frontispiece exhibits representations, cleverly lithographed in imitation of calotypes,) has four sculptured faces. Of these the two wider, or fronts, contain the holy rood with Mary and John, and the Virgin seated with her holy infant; and the narrower ends, or sides, have standing figures of an ecclesiastic and a knight. The former statue is assigned by Mr. Pooley to Gyraldus the first abbat of Tewkesbury; and the latter to its founder Robert Fitz-Haimon. These explanations seem exceedingly happy. The erection of the cross is attributed to abbat Parker, at the close of the fourteenth century.

Modern German Music. By H. F. Chorley. 2 vols.—This is not essentially a new book, but at once an abridgement and development of one published in the year 1841, entitled "Music and Manners

in France and Germany," much of which we remember reading with great interest, and are very glad to see transferred into the present volumes, together with a large quantity of, if not fresher, at least much better written matter. If in the original work there was something more unprofessional, and therefore perhaps more likely to please the unprofessional and less instructed portion of his readers than in the present, that remark must be made with an important reservation in favour of numerous passages in which a matured mind, an enlarged experience of life, and a stronger hold on great principles are visible. As in the announcement at the end of the volume Mr. Chorley promises to treat of "The Religion and Morals of Genius, in a series of Essays and Illustrations," it is particularly agreeable to remark these traces of deepened thought and feeling. It cannot but be that certain faults of mannerism are particularly apt to haunt the journalist. That he should try to escape from what is common-place, who can wonder? That the endeavour should sometimes appear overstrained, and the use of language artificial, is, in certain stages of his progress, likely enough. The only refuge for him is to get into the nobler, the more real life of art and of nature, in which the mastery of language is complete, by reason of its being the simple utterance of an enriched mind, faithful in its own aspirations after progress, and an eye of greater discernment as to that which may advance or retard the progress of society. Taking the matter in this point of view, Mr. Chorley deserves more and more to re-

ceive the thanks, both of professional men and of his general readers. We need only point to the striking chapter on the influence of Austria upon art, perhaps one of the best in the book, to show the strong sense and appreciation of what an unworthy influence can and cannot do for the sons of genius, which it seems to be peculiarly Mr. Chorley's vocation to point out. Music is certainly not his only theme. Society has a large share in the work, and there are also fresh glimpses of nature, and tender touches from the hands of a friend, awakening up the memory of one who won all hearts as well as ears, during his grand, but short career.

There are also opinions, not sentimental, but practical, which to our minds are just ones. Among them let us cite what Mr. Chorley says of "the home-position of the musicians in Germany." Often and often have the advantages of obtaining life-appointments from their different courts been held up to English musicians as objects of envy. It is supposed that the secure possession of one of these appointments must calm the mind of him who holds it, set him free from the pressure of petty cares and rivalries, and enable him to serve his art in peace and quietness. Those who so think have neither reflected deeply, nor observed closely. The following passage intimates that Mr. Chorley has at least not adopted this view:—

"A man must be of the first strength to resist the influences of a routine existence, passed among those with whom simplicity of habits does not mean an exemption from class-distinctions and class-prejudices, or the discouragement of a censorious and gossiping spirit. While, as the servant of a court which is not always composed of such gracious and cultivated personages as a Princess Amelia of Saxony, or the families that now preside over Saxe Weimar, the artist must minister to every mode, no matter how corrupt—to every caprice, no matter how inane, in his closet, the creative thinker is tempted into an opinionated self-contentment from the moment he knows his own fortune to be secure, and his position ascertained, let him please or wrong the public ever so much. If he be admired, he runs a danger of being puffed up; if he be misunderstood, he is pretty sure to be led into bickerings with his audience, in place of considering how he can conciliate them. Chance has indulged me with some opportunities of observation; and I can hardly cite one instance of a great creative musician holding a life-appointment in a small town who has not been either the worse for it as regards his art, or else who has not enjoyed his competence with such a per-centage of sore-

ness, sense of injustice, and jealousy, as to make one sigh for 'the dinner of herbs and peace therewith,' for the stroller's cart, or the gipsy's tent, as better than the luxuries of a life passed in an atmosphere of such irritability. . . . For, again, as to position and fortune, a life-appointment by no means offers the final shelter of a fairy land. There may happen such things to the old musician as the coming of 'a new king, who knew not Joseph,' and who has his own æsthetic notions, his own favourites to provide for, or else his own plan of saving on his chapel that he may spend on his stud. We have seen such humiliating sights as electors wrangling with men old in years and honours about a few thalers in excess or arrear of their salaries, or about a few days of holiday, as the kapell-meister not speaking to the concert-meister, because of some mistake brewed betwixt them by the theatre-director, &c."

The Organon, or Logical Treatises of Aristotle. Translated by O. F. Owen, M.A. 2 vols. post 8vo. (Bohn's Classical Library.)—Tenneman, in his *History of Philosophy*, says of these *Treatises*, "Aristote, par ceux de ses ouvrages que l'on réunit sous le titre d'*Organon*, est avec Platon le philosophe qui a rendu le plus de service à la logique." (Cousin's translation, i. 181.) Aristotle's view of the science is thus defined:—"La logique, c'est l'instrument (*organum*) de toute science ou philosophie, mais seulement quant à la forme (restriction qui plus tard fut si souvent méconnue) car c'est l'expérience qui doit fournir la matière pour être travaillée et convertie en principes généraux." (Ibid.) There are some good remarks on this restriction in Mr. Hill's edition of Aldrich, which has long been a standard one at Oxford. "It (logic) is a staff, which cannot discover the road, nor convey its bearer into it; yet enables him to proceed with greater ease when he is in the right path." (p. 10.) The translator of the *Organon* has added notes, syllogistic examples, and an analysis, together with the introduction (*Isagoge*) of Porphyry. Among the writers whose aid is mentioned with approbation is the late Thomas Taylor (formerly well-known as "The Platonist"), "whose strict integrity in endeavouring to give the meaning of the text" has earned for him high though tardy praise. The list of names to which the science is indebted in Oxford for its progressive impulse omits the Rev. John Huyshe, of Brasenose. But "paras est sua laudis" (Ovid, Met. xiii. 351); he was one of the first to push the study beyond the Aldrichian limit; and we gladly

render a testimony which we feel to be justly due.

We have been favoured by Mr. C. Roach Smith with a copy of the illustrated Catalogue Raisonné which he has just printed of his *Museum of Antiquities*. When it is considered that this very large collection has been formed during the last twenty years almost exclusively from the relics of Ancient London, recovered by excavations for sewers or houses, or dredged from the bed of the Thames, it cannot fail to excite surprise and admiration in every observer. Mr. C. Roach Smith, however, has added to that zeal in collecting which often goes no further, such an intelligent spirit of analysis, comparison, and arrangement that he has contributed as much as any of our living antiquaries to raise the pursuit of archeology into a science. We shall hope to take a fuller review of his Catalogue in our next Magazine.

Mr. Roach Smith has also lately issued to his subscribers the third Part of Vol. III. of his *Collectanea Antiqua*. It contains a continuation of his illustrations of the very interesting remains of a Roman castrum, or castle, at Jublains, in the department of Mayenne; a paper on the antiquities of Evreux; and another by Mr. Crofton Croker on the Gold Plates discovered, at various times, in Ireland.

THEOLOGY.—1. *Some Account of the Council of Nicea.* By John Kaye, D.D. Lord Bishop of Lincoln. 8vo. pp. vii. 306.—The publication of this work was postponed in consequence of the death of the learned and pious author, partly because the revision of the preface had not been completed, and partly in the hope of finding an appendix among his papers. This expectation not having been realised, the work is published as he left it, having been submitted for verbal revision only to the care of his friend Professor Jeremie. It is designed to assist the student in studying the Arian controversy, with reference in part to Gibbon and also to Newman's History of the Arians.* It also contains some account of the four orations of Athanasius against the Arians, and of the tract De Incarnatione Christi.

* The author thinks Gibbon impartial as the controversy did not lie between Christians and heathen philosophers, but between Christians, on whom "he is content to look down with contemptuous impartiality." (preface, p. vi.) The reader may compare this with what M. Guizot says of Dr. Lingard's impartiality "between the king and the parliament." (Hist. of English Revolution, preface, p. xix.)

We cannot help regretting thus to take leave of the labours of one of our most learned prelates, but it is in the fullest trust that they will prove a durable monument to his memory.—2. *Difficulties in the Church. A Sermon.* By Edward Lord Bishop of Salisbury. 8vo. pp. 28. This sermon now receives a posthumous notice, as the author has suddenly been removed. Criticism of course is out of place under the circumstances, and therefore we have merely to state that it was preached (from John vi. 67, 68) at the reopening of a church in the author's diocese. It is chiefly devoted to the refutation of St. Peter's alleged supremacy and Roman episcopate.—3. *Annotations on the Apostolical Epistles. Vol. I. Part I. ROMANS.* By T. W. Peile, D.D. 8vo. We have already spoken of the first edition of this work, and its qualifications, both favourable and unfavourable. (Nov. 1849.) This portion is now revised, and considerably enlarged, as it contains 252 pages instead of 176. We are glad to see that Dr. Peile has expunged a dictatorial passage in the preface, in which he called on the American commentator, Mr. Hodge, "to reconsider and revise what, as it now stands, accords not with the general soundness and comprehensiveness of his views respecting St. Paul's doctrine, but is to be traced rather to that stumbling-stone to too many interpreters of Scripture, adherence to a preconceived system of theology." (p. xv.) Had Dr. Peile, we would ask, a patent of exemption from prepossession? However, he now with greater propriety contents himself with saying, "that he concurs in part with Mr. Hodge." (p. viii.) On the whole, we consider this volume as an improvement on its predecessor, though we cannot help thinking, from the stress he lays on certain points, that his readers (if they make him their chief authority) are in danger of becoming formalists. But we repeat our former opinion unhesitatingly, viz. that Dr. Peile's annotations form a useful appendage to their predecessors.—4. *The Bible Hand-Book.* By J. Angus, D.D. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. 12mo. pp. viii. 660. This volume belongs to the educational series of the Religious Tract Society. We hope it will not be forced into competition with the larger work of Mr. Horne, as that would be unreasonable, on account of their different sizes. It is, however, an excellent substitute, to such persons as are precluded by the price from purchasing the other. The arrangement is so judicious (see p. iii.) that the deeper portions may be omitted by junior readers, though as a whole the book is adapted to far more advanced ones,

and there are few (we believe) who will not learn something from its copious contents. So far as we have yet had occasion to make use of it, we have reason to speak favourably, and it would justify a more extended notice if we had room. As a specimen, we would refer to p. 167, where the writer shows that, as the context of 1 Cor. iii. 15 is figurative, this verse "must be understood in a sense consistent with the general argument of the passage." On one point we differ from the author; he explains, Rev. iii. 17, by the form of acquittal with a white stone; but the *tesera* of hospitality answers better to the whole sentence, as exemplified in the *Poenulus* of Plautus, Act v. s. 2. (See Mr. Horne on that passage.) The index, we would observe, is unequal, as some points of little moment are inserted, and others omitted.—5. *The Hulsean Lectures for 1853.* By the Rev. M. Cowie, M.A. 8vo. pp. xii. 260. This is a respectable volume, although we should not place it exactly in the first class of such productions. The subject is "Scripture Difficulties," but it is not in the form of pulpit oratory that such topics can be best discussed. How much of their weight, for instance, would Hengstenberg's "Dissertations on the Genuineness of Daniel" lose if they were cast in the form of discourses! The first sermon, on the general subject, is good, and contains much able reasoning, which may be applied to other topics, as the same armour serves to defend the wearer against different enemies. But it is hazardous to say (p. 7) that sacramental union was the difficulty which drove the Jews from Christ (see John vi.), and a cloud of controversial dust is raised by such expressions. To quote Lucretius is lowering the preacher to the orator (p. 20); and, if Tillotson has done so cogently, it is to extort an argument from an enemy. A little further revision of the style would have improved it, but perhaps the time was too limited for this. Two sermons are added: 1. On Spiritual Watchfulness; 2. A Warning against Selfishness.—6. *The Principles of Church Government.* By G. Steward. 8vo. pp. xl. 360. This subject is here applied to Wesleyan Methodism. It would be presumptuous in us to offer any suggestions towards reconciling differences in that connexion. But we may justly say, that the author of this volume has brought seriousness, good sense, and learning to the consideration of the question. For a favourable specimen we would refer to the Dissertation on Power at p. 72.

Hither and Thither; or, Sketches of Travels on both sides of the Atlantic. By

Reginald Fowler, Esq. *Barrister at Law.* 8vo. pp. 272.—This volume contains a tourist's observations on visiting Madeira, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Malta, in one hemisphere; and New York and Canada in the other. The author apologises for its title, as having been at first intended to apply to a greater variety of foreign countries. It is, however, appropriate enough, and as he is the first to adopt it, and such quaintnesses are now not unusual, we do not anticipate that any exception will be taken to it. He further claims the merit of revision and condensation, and that he has not written merely on first impressions, but after repeated visits to the places described: but, after all, the most we can say is, that the book is a pleasantly written diary, not so entirely free from those trifling incidents which are only of temporary importance, and that exclusively to the person concerned, as the author himself, after the "omissions" he mentions, possibly imagines. Such books may always be read with amusement; with what proportion of information is dependent upon the amount of the reader's previous acquaintance with the objects described.

A Handbook of Bury St. Edmund's in the County of Suffolk. By Samuel Tymms, F.S.A. *Honorary Secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.* 12mo.—The author of this very acceptable manual was the compiler of "The Compendium of County History," a task which has evidently exercised an advantageous effect upon his capabilities for compressing the greatest amount of information into the smallest possible compass. We have scarcely ever seen so great an amount and variety of information comprised in the same space as in the seventy pages before us. The Handbook is as full of the History of Bury as, according to the old simile, "an egg is full of meat." The archaeologists who propose to meet at Cambridge this year, and to extend their excursion into East Anglia, will do well to provide themselves with it. Of St. Mary's church at Bury Mr. Tymms has already published an architectural and historical account, upon a more ample scale: and we look forward to the time when he may become the historian of the town at large, upon a plan commensurate with so important and interesting a subject.

Poetry.—Janus, Lake Sonnets, &c. By David Holt.

Summer Sketches and other Poems. By Bessie Rayner Parkes.—Both these small issues of the modern muse are highly

characteristic of the time in which we live, but yet there is the widest possible difference in the impression they make on our minds. Mr. Holt is, perhaps, with no such intention, an imitator chiefly. He is well read in Wordsworth of course, and has acquaintance with much good poetry; it haunts him somewhat too constantly,—goes with him to the mountain and the lake, and puts into his mind many words which do not seem so much the expressions of native thought as mixed up memories of the thoughts of others. There is very little, in short, that is new, though the volume has a pleasing character.

Of Miss Parkes volume we are afraid we must say that it is not "pleasing" at all. Whoso reads it will find himself in the midst of odd thoughts, very oddly expressed; and yet there is a vernal freshness, an overcoming inspiration drawn from nature herself, about it which tempted

us to a second and much more profitable reading than the first. Ten thousand pities it is that so sympathetic, so generous a spirit as these summer sketches display, should cut loose from all rules of art and patient culture. They "who strive for the foundation of a principle" should indeed do so, "regarding nought as trivial;" and when they endeavour to foster the noble desire of woman to fulfil her highest destination, they should take care to set their *executive* as well as their *imaginative* standard high; they should not add to the already too prevalent notion that the freedom of woman is apt to be an unregulated, disorderly, sketchy thing. There are beautiful passages in these poems, giving promise of noble writing hereafter, if the author would hold back for ten years or so, or only write for herself and her friends.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 3. W. H. Blaauw, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

The election of several new members was announced, including His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and the Lord Londesborough. Mr. Yates read a memoir by Dr. Leemans, the distinguished antiquary of Holland, Curator of the Leyden Museum, relating to certain weapons and implements of stone, such as axe-heads, wedges, &c. found in Java and Borneo, and preserved amongst the collections at Leyden. The reliques of the primeval period in almost all countries present certain features of analogy, but it is interesting to compare together the vestiges of the rude tribes by whom our own country and other parts of Europe were occupied with those of remote nations. The axe-heads, wedges, and other Asiatic antiquities of which Mr. Yates produced drawings by Dr. Leemans, comprise some forms wholly unknown amongst European reliques of a similar class. The materials employed in their formation are basalt, quartz, hornstone, chalcedony, jasper, and other substances abounding in Java; but there are considerations connected with the subject which have led to the supposition that the island was once inhabited by an African or Indo-African population. The popular tradition of the Javanese attributes the origin of the stone wedges to thunderstorms, a circumstance deserving of note, since in various parts of Europe such objects are called thunder-hammers or

thunder-bolts. The stone reliques found in Borneo are regarded by the inhabitants, as were the flint arrow-heads or elf-bolts by the Scottish highlanders, with a certain superstitious veneration. They are preserved in bags of woven cane, and suspended in their dwellings amongst their amulets.

In illustration of this subject Mr. Yates invited attention to the very instructive series of Scandinavian stone weapons and implements from the museum of Mr. Roach Smith, and exhibited on this occasion with his kind permission. They had been presented to Mr. Roach Smith by the King of Denmark, and are of much interest for the purpose of comparison with the objects of the "Stone Period," found in the British Islands. Mr. Smith had also sent for the inspection of the Institute two stone axes of large dimensions and skilful workmanship, discovered at Hillyards, near Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. O'Neill offered some remarks on the sculptured designs of certain Crosses in Ireland, of which he had prepared drawings for his publication now in progress. He produced rubbings from a singular design on a cross at Kilklispeen, representing a funeral procession, the headless corpse being conveyed on a horse, and accompanied by seven persons apparently bishops. He also exhibited representations of a richly sculptured cross at Tuam, remarkable for its great height, which in its perfect state had been about

thirty feet, the proportions being remarkably slender. A model had been shown in the Dublin Exhibition of last year, which would be placed in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. This cross bears the name of Terloch O'Connor, the king, who lived in the twelfth century. In the conversation which ensued, Mr. Chantrell observed that many sculptured reliques exist in the northern counties resembling in character those from Ireland, to which the attention of the Society had been called on several occasions by Mr. O'Neill, and he mentioned some valuable examples existing in Yorkshire. Mr. Westwood expressed his opinion of the value of these sculptures as the only remaining materials of their class for the illustration of the early history of art in this country, and stated his feeling that an important service would be rendered to archaeological science by the conscientious reproduction of a series of these early sculptures, similar in the fidelity of detail and appreciation of the peculiar character of their ornamentation to the valuable publication on the sculptured monuments in North Britain, produced by Mr. Patrick Chalmers.

The Rev. Edward Trollope gave an account of a singular decorative pavement existing at Rheims; and he exhibited representations of several portions of the work, which appears to be of the thirteenth century. The subjects are from Old Testament history; they are portrayed by an unusual mode of art, as applied to the enrichment of pavements. Each subject is designed in outline on a large quarry of stone, and the lines being filled in with lead, the decoration was rendered very durable, and many of the slabs remain in a perfect state.

Mr. Hawkins addressed the meeting, calling the attention of the Society to the results which must inevitably attend the destruction of Churches and Grave-yards, through the proposed Bill now before Parliament. He urged upon the consideration of all who take interest in the conservation of national monuments and memorials, the reckless annihilation of all sepulchral inscriptions and tablets, which had occurred on previous occasions, where churches in London had been sacrificed to the alleged demands of public convenience; and he strongly expressed his apprehension, that extensive evils must arise if the project were carried into effect, and so large a number of ancient parish churches in the City of London were destroyed. Mr. Hawkins suggested the propriety of addressing a memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, praying for consideration of this important subject, and

the provision of some means whereby the sepulchral memorials in the various desecrated churches might be rescued from destruction; and that in all cases where the removal of any ancient parish church might be deemed requisite, all monumental inscriptions might be transcribed with care, and enregistered. Mr. Hawkins adverted to their value, as evidence in questions of descent, and in support of rights to property and personal privileges, rendering the subject well deserving, as it appeared, of the attention of Her Majesty's Government, at a time when so extensive a work of desecration was in contemplation.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter made some remarks on the importance of the question brought before the Society by Mr. Hawkins, and urged upon the attention of the meeting, how desirable it were that all monumental inscriptions throughout the kingdom should be systematically recorded; their effect as legal evidence might perhaps have been over-valued by some, but they are of the highest utility and interest to the genealogist and the topographer. He thought that the incumbents of parishes might cause registrations to be made of such inscriptions, and secure the preservation of a permanent record. It was then proposed by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Walford, and unanimously agreed, that a memorial should be forthwith prepared, to be transmitted on behalf of the Institute to the Home Department.

Mr. Nesbitt produced some rubbings from sepulchral brasses in Poland, and one of a singular memorial of that kind at Erfurt Cathedral, representing a canon who died in 1505. The upper part of the figure is engraved on brass plate, the lower portion being sculptured in low relief; the heraldic accessories are very curious. Mr. Nesbitt exhibited also several admirable casts from sculptured ivories, chiefly existing at Paris, comprising some in the collection of M. Sauvageot, one of which had been considered to be of English work; and some fine examples in Mr. Fountaine's collection at Narford Hall.

The Rev. W. Sneyd exhibited several beautiful enamels, and mediæval works in metal, ivory, mother-o'-pearl, &c. Mr. Westwood brought two ivory combs, of very remarkable character, belonging to Mr. Bööcke, one of them being apparently of a classical age, the other of an early Christian age.

Amongst other objects exhibited, were a silver inscribed betrothal ring, found near Sudbury, brought by Mr. Desborough Bedford, as also some decorative pave-

ment tiles, portions of Samian ware, and other reliques found in excavations at Haberdashers' Hall. Mr. Wynne, M.P., brought a leaden dove, originally silvered and gilt, found at Vale Crucis Abbey, a specimen of a class of objects sometimes regarded as Roman Eagles; also a singular bronze disc found at Castell-y-Bere, in the course of excavations made there by Mr. Wynne. Mr. Morgan produced a metal stamp, bearing the *Agnus Dei*, and supposed to have been used for making the consecrated wax tablets designated by that appellation. It had been obtained at Newport, and appears to be of the thirteenth century. Mr. Caton brought several impressions from seals, comprising those of Sir John de Burgh, Sheriff of Salop, 1442; of Sir Thomas More; of Sir Job Charlton, Chief Justice of Chester and Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of James II.; also the fine town seal of Shrewsbury, and the seal of the Grammar School at Pocklington, Yorkshire. Several other impressions from seals were sent by the Hon. W. Fox Strangways. Miss Julia Bockett exhibited a curious pack of playing-cards, each card being engraved with a subject relating to the Spanish Armada. Mr. Le Keux brought a series of engravings representing the architectural features of the Cathedral at Drontheim, in Norway, a structure of great interest, and the place of the Coronation of the Kings of Norway.

April 7. Octavius Morgan, esq., M.P., Vice-President.

The memorial which had been addressed to Viscount Palmerston, in pursuance of the resolution carried at the previous meeting, in regard to the preservation of Sepulchral Memorials, was read, as also the answer which had been received from the Home Office, acknowledging the receipt of the remonstrance of the Institute. A discussion ensued, in which a strong feeling was shewn that some conservative precautions were especially called for in the existing emergency. A communication was received from Mr. Markland, expressive of his anxious wish that some influence might be exerted to arrest the threatened desecration of churches and monumental memorials. The Rev. Thomas Hugo stated that he had seen, during the past week, mutilated grave-slabs and tombs carted away through the streets as rubbish from one of the churches in the city. Amongst the parish churches of which the destruction is contemplated, were, as Mr. Hugo observed, some of those most interesting in their architectural features, as well as the character of their sepulchral memorials, now to be found in London. He mentioned especially St. Helen's and

St. Ethelburga's, which present portions of Early Decorated work, valuable to the architectural antiquary. The tombs and effigies of Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Julius Cæsar, Sir William Pickering, and Sir John Crosby, the builder of Crosby Hall, are amongst those now in jeopardy, through the scheme of church-destruction.

After conversation, in which Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hawkins, and many members present took part, it was determined that the Central Committee should request an interview with the Bishop of London, urgently to request his consideration of the evils apprehended from the ill-advised sacrifice of so many consecrated sites.

The Rev. Dr. Todd gave an account of the recent discovery of a large hoard of gold ornaments in the County Clare, of which he produced the more remarkable specimens, which present some features of novelty in the series of objects apparently intended to be worn as collars or gorgets. The precise place where this discovery occurred had not been ascertained. Such discoveries, Dr. Todd observed, are usually attended with much mystery, through the apprehension of the claim of "treasure-trove;" and the injurious result, as regards science, is too frequently experienced in Ireland, since reliques of this nature are often hastily condemned to the crucible, and the evidence which is of essential value to the archæologist is lost. In the present instance he had reason to believe that a very large treasure had been found in a railway cutting; the great mass of the gold had been bought by a jeweller in Limerick and immediately melted down. The remarkable and novel types presented by the few pieces which had come into the possession of the Royal Irish Academy, and which were now exhibited to the Institute, must cause great regret that the entire hoard had not been examined by some antiquary competent to make a selection. Mr. Hawkins offered some remarks on the law of treasure-trove, and the successful manner in which the recent regulations in Denmark had operated. Mr. Clayton, of Newcastle, stated some facts which had occurred in the North within his knowledge, shewing the prejudicial results which may arise from the claim; and the Rev. John Webb offered some remarks to the same effect, citing an important discovery of Roman *aurei* in Worcestershire; he observed that it was a circumstance worthy of note, that Richard Cœur de Lion lost his life owing to the attempt to enforce this feudal claim at Chaluz.

Mr. Hawkins gave an account of the tessellated pavement recently found in London.

The principal subject appeared to be Ariadne seated on a panther, and all the accompanying ornaments of the design were of a bacchanalian character. He supposed that it had probably formed the floor of a banqueting-room. The design is of fine character, and Mr. Hawkins had entertained the hope that the pavement might have been obtained for the collection of national antiquities at the British Museum, to which a good example of tessellated work would form a valuable accession; but, as he was informed, it had been secured for the Sydenham Crystal Palace. Mr. Westwood remarked that a portion of a sepulchral slab of the Anglo-Saxon age had been brought to light in the same excavations which had disclosed to view this mosaic floor; and he hoped that it would not be neglected, as such reliques are of considerable rarity amongst the discoveries made hitherto in London. The Rev. T. Hugo remarked that, as he had been assured, a second mosaic floor exists adjoining to that already uncovered, and the portions already found seemed to shew that its design is superior to that of the Ariadne.

Mr. O'Neill exhibited some rubbings from the sculptures on crosses at Monasterboice and Termonfechin; the latter presenting on one side a figure crucified, and on the other a figure holding a cross in the left hand, and a staff with a double volute in the right: human heads are introduced on the transverse limbs. Mr. O'Neill sought to shew, by certain examples which he produced, that the origin of the interlaced or riband ornament on the Irish crosses had been, as technically termed, "zoomorphic," or derived from animal forms. In proof of this assertion, he adduced examples of serpents intertwined, of interlaced ornament presenting in part serpent-forms, and, lastly, triple whorls and interlaced ornaments, devoid of any trace of animal forms. This curious question appears well deserving of close attention, and the best clue to the true chronology of these varied types of ornament may be doubtlessly obtained from MSS. of which the date can be ascertained, in preference to sculptures which are rarely assignable to any precise period.

Dr. Todd made some observations upon these sculptures in Ireland; and he stated that a very curious relique had recently been communicated to the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, which had excited much attention. It was a short staff of metal, richly wrought in the style of the Irish shrines and sacred objects, of which so fine a series had been last year displayed in the Archaeological Court, formed under Lord Talbot's direction at Dublin.

This singular object, of which he showed a sketch, bore some resemblance in form to the pastoral staff carried by bishops and abbots of the Greek Church, resembling a crutch, of which the handle or cross-piece was formed with two heads of a dragon, or some animal, turned upwards and recurved. Mr. Westwood observed that similar objects now used in the Russo-Greek Church are represented in the magnificent work on the Antiquities of Russia, of which a copy had recently been acquired for the British Museum. Mr. Nightingale stated that the pastoral staff, which he had seen commonly in use in the oriental churches, bears a close resemblance in form to the object found in Ireland. Its construction appears, however, rather to indicate that it was the handle which served for carrying in procession some sacred object which was affixed to it.

Mr. Howlett gave a detailed account of the various mechanical means for facilitating the accurate delineation of buildings, landscapes, &c., and suggested a method which he had used with advantage, and which he considered well adapted for the use of archaeologists, who were not adepts in the art of design, or who might desire some aid in rapidly and correctly producing representations of any objects which fell in their way. Mr. Howlett's mode of proceeding is to draw with a crayon upon glass placed in an erect frame, so that the eye being fixed by means of a stationary sight or point of view in front, the objects seen through the transparent plane might be delineated, and the crayon lines afterwards traced on paper. Mr. Howlett observed that it would be very desirable to have a complete survey of all national monuments, as Government had already directed the Ordnance Survey of the Geographical and Geological features of the British Islands; and he thought that an accurate delineation in outline by some such mechanical means might prove available in a very satisfactory manner for such a purpose. Mr. Le Keux suggested that the productions of photography would be infinitely preferable, both in detail and in their unrivalled accuracy.

Mr. Bernhard Smith brought some early weapons of stone and bronze, and two curious daggers of Indian workmanship. The Rev. T. Hugo exhibited a bronze armlet, probably Roman, lately found in Bucklersbury. Mr. Figg communicated the discovery of an enamelled relique of bronze, in a tumulus near Lewes. Mr. C. Tucker exhibited several beautiful gold rings found in Devonshire; one of them thus inscribed,—"*Droit assay pur fere quere (cœur) gaye*;" a diminutive oval watch of elegant fashion, made by Henri

Beraud; and some miniature pieces of plate, date about 1600. Mr. Forrest sent some fine plates of enamelled work; an alabaster tablet representing the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury; a curious pewter tankard of German work, from the collection of Mr. R. Napier of Glasgow; and other medieval objects. Mr. Nightingale exhibited two objects of terracotta from Wiltshire; one of them a perforated disc of unknown use, the other a cresset or lamp, probably of sacred use, found in digging a grave at St. Nicholas' Church, Wilton.

Amongst other ancient relics exhibited, were a gold ring, inscribed *tout mon cuer avez*, with figures of St. Christopher and St. Margaret, also a portion of early chasing in bronze, twelfth century-work, by Mr. Franks; a collection of Spanish pavement tiles or azulejos, by Mr. Rohde Hawkins; an ornamental brick of fine design, of Flemish workmanship, exhibited by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, lately found in rebuilding their extensive premises in Whitefriars, and representing in bold relief the arms and devices of the Emperor Charles V., with the date 1542; an impression from a sepulchral brass discovered under the pewing during the recent restorations of the church of Newark, Notts, with an escutcheon of the arms of the Drapers' Company, presented to the Collection of the Institute by the Rev. J. Byron; a set of silver toilet implements with a seal of crystal on coloured foils, dated 1589, by Mr. Hellyer.

Mr. Blackburn exhibited a richly sculptured ivory horn, of oriental work, supposed to have been long time preserved as a tenure horn of some property in England, but its history had not been ascertained; also a collection of beautiful point-lace dresses for some noble infant in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, and a richly embroidered shirt or linen tunic, which had been kept as a relic in Mr. Blackburn's family, with the tradition that it had belonged to Charles I., and had been worn by him at his execution. It bears stains of blood. This relique, as also the horn, had descended to the present possessor from the Hares, of Stow Hall, Norfolk; a lady of that family having espoused the Lord Keeper Coventry, in the time of Charles I. The Rev. C. Manning sent a representation of a wooden frame, found in one of the windows at Framingham Earl, Norfolk, probably for fixing the "fenestralle" or net-work, which in early times was used in lieu of glass. Mr. B. Williams exhibited impressions from the ancient mayoralty seal of Loudon, and from several interesting seals in the collections of M. Metivier,

in Guernsey, comprising official seals of the Channel Islands, with several of the Grandison, de Pratellis, Delacourt, Cheyne, Turberville, Albigni, and other families of note. Mr. Way produced numerous impressions from the valuable examples of seals found by Mr. Ready amongst the muniments of Corpus College, Cambridge, to which he had been permitted to have access, especially a beautiful seal of Sir Peter Courtenay, in the reign of Richard II.; and a seal, hitherto unknown, of John Baliol. The collections formed by Mr. Ready in the muniment rooms of Caius College, Pembroke and Queen's, are of the highest interest to the collector of seals; and impressions will be supplied on very moderate terms, on application to Mr. Ready, St. Botolph's-street, Cambridge.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 12. Annual General Meeting. Ralph Bernal, esq. M.A. President, in the chair.

The Auditors' Report was presented and received, by which it appeared that during the last year 9 associates had died, one foreign member and one correspondent, that 27 associates had withdrawn, and that 11 had been erased for non-payment of their subscriptions; 80 associates had been elected, 5 honorary foreign members, and one correspondent. The sum of 443*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* had been received, and 520*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* paid by the Treasurer, including some payments for illustrations, some of which had not yet been used in the Journal. The great number of papers and the necessary illustrations had made such demands upon the finances that it was resolved, in order to prevent the diminution of their number, to establish a voluntary donation fund in addition to the annual subscription, and upwards of 100*l.* were on the instant subscribed. Mr. Pettigrew read notices of the deceased members, including the Earl Ducie, Lord Skelmersdale, Sir W. Betham, J. Dodsley Cuff, esq. S. W. Stevenson, esq. &c. which have since been printed in the Journal. Votes of thanks to the officers, auditors, and others who had rendered services to the Society during the year were passed, and a ballot taken for officers and council for the ensuing year, when the following were elected: *President*, R. Bernal, M.A.; *Vice-Presidents*, J. H. Davis, F.S.A. Sir F. Durrant, F.R.S. F.S.A., J. Heywood, M.P. F.R.S. F.S.A., John Lee, LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A., T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S. F.S.A., S. R. Solly, F.R.S. F.S.A., E. G. Harcourt Vernon, M.P., Sir Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L. F.R.S.; *Treasurer*, T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S.; *Secretaries*, Charles

Baily, F.S.A. Rev. Thos. Hugo, M.A. F.S.A., J. R. Planché, *Rouge Croix*: For Foreign Correspondence, W. Beattie, M.D. Registrar, Curator, and Librarian, Alfred White, F.L.S.; Draughtsman, H. C. Pidgeon; Council, W. J. Ainsworth, F.S.A., A. Ashpitel, F.S.A., W. H. Black, H. Syer Cuming, H. Duesbury, John Ellis, George Godwin, F.R.S. F.S.A., Nath. Gould, F.S.A., J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S. F.S.A., R. Horman-Fisher, G. Vere Irving, H. Lawes Long, M. P. Lott, F.S.A., C. Lynch, Wm. Calder Marshall, R.A., Wm. Meyrick, J. Whichcord, F.S.A.; Auditors, W. H. Palin and J. Wimbridge, F.S.A.

May 24. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V.P.

Mr. J. Clarke, of Easton, exhibited a small brass coin of Constantine Tiberius, found in Suffolk. (It is noticed in Akerman's Catalogue, ii. 407). He also communicated the particulars of the discovery of mural paintings in Easton Church, which are now destroyed. One of the figures, of which a tracing was sent, represented an old man, apparently a captive, with his hands fastened behind him, about to be shot by an archer in a close cap and having a long beard. The other figures were of a bishop, a king, a charlatan on horseback with a deep conical cap and a knot of ribbons flying from the top of it. The Nativity was also represented.

Mr. Thompson exhibited a much corroded bronze which had been enamelled, and represented a bird; the head and one of his legs were wanting. Mr. Pettigrew pronounced it to be Egyptian, and it most probably had belonged to a standard; the bird appeared to be the ibis. It had been discovered among some old brass, and its history therefore unknown.

The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited a small bronze Hercules found in New Cannon Street, and another from York was also exhibited, the latter of a more ancient character.

Mr. Bennett sent a drawing of the porch of Chalk Church, Kent, representing in its sculpture the Whitsun Ale. This subject has been copiously treated by Mr. Douce in Carter's *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture* in reference to St. John's Church, Cirencester.

Mr. Hay exhibited 25 charters relating to the Moreton (Earl Ducie) family; they were referred for particular examination. Several had their seals, and were very perfect. They belonged to the 14th and 15th centuries.

Mr. W. W. King exhibited several rubbings from interesting brasses of the 15th century, chiefly from St. Alban's.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of a long paper by

Capt. Shortt, of Heavitree, entitled "Notes of a Visit to Berry Castle and Sidbury Castle, the latter supposed to be the Tidortis or Tidertis of the anonymous *Ravennas*, in the county of Devon."

The Chairman announced that the Eleventh Annual Congress would be held in the month of August next at Chepstow, and that Ragland, Tintern, Carleon, &c. would form objects for the excursions, and that a visit would also be paid to Bristol.

May 10. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V.P.

Mr. Patrick exhibited a large gold betrothal ring, formerly in the possession of Lord Southampton; the initials were H. and S. one on each side of a true lover's knot.

Mr. Whichcord exhibited an early ring of oriental fabrication, and a fine flint spear-head, 8 inches in length, both lately found at Maidstone.

The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited a bronze fibula and ring belonging to the Roman period, and another antiquity, also in bronze, found in Bucklersbury.

Mr. C. R. Griffiths exhibited a piece of ancient sculpture which has been lying in the vaults of the workhouse of St. Martin's parish for upwards of 20 years. It is a sepulchral monument, and represents three figures. Time has done much injury to its surface, and obscured the features, but it presents a specimen of good art, and Mr. Calder Marshall pronounced it to be Greek.

Mr. O'Connor produced a large collection of antiquities, chiefly in bronze, and found in different parts of Ireland. Upon these Mr. Syre Cuming read a paper descriptive of their peculiar characteristics.

Mr. Gunston exhibited the rubbing of the well-known fine brass at St. Alban's of the Abbot de la Mere, of Flemish execution and remarkable beauty.

Mr. Pettigrew also produced rubbings from three brasses, taken by Mr. J. Clarke, from Easton Church, Suffolk, early in the fifteenth century, as the armour denoted, though no inscription now remains attached to it; and the others of two members of the Wingfield family, bearing date 1584 and 1601. The latter offers a very fine example of the female costume of the time.

An interesting discussion relating to the preservation of brasses in churches, in the course of which an immense number of lost ones were referred to, closed the meeting.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEW-CASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

May 3. Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe read a paper entitled "The Ensigns of Swin-

burne and Woderington," and exhibited a gold ring, of small size, which was found by an old woman at Washington, co. Durham, and is now in the possession of Robert Davis, esq. of Wrehenton House. It bears the motto in black letter *Joye sans fyn*: which motto stands in juxtaposition to the standard of Widdrington, in the Visitation of 1575. Mr. Longstaffe is inclined to attribute this relic to the reign of Edward the Fourth; at which period Ralph Woderington married Felicia, a coheirress of Claxton of Horden, co. Durham; and he conjectures that the family motto may have been adopted at the time of that marriage, in allusion to the lady's christian name. The chairman, Mr. John Clayton, remarked that when the ancestral lands of the Widdringtons were forfeited after the Rebellion of 1745, that portion, in the county of Durham, which was held by the last Lord in right of his wife, a Tempest of Stella, escaped forfeiture, as Lord Widdrington had only a life-interest in it; and the present owner, Mr. Towneley, is the representative of the female branch of the family, to whom it passed.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

May 8. The Master of Gonville and Caius college in the chair.

It was announced that the Society had become the possessors of the whole of the antiquarian collections of the late Mr. I. Deck.

A paper was read, entitled "A Notice of Two Catalogues of a Monastic Library," by the Master of Jesus college. These catalogues are preserved in the library of Jesus college, in a volume which formerly belonged to the abbey of Revesby, in Lincolnshire. The oldest of them is probably of about the date of 1142, and the other anterior to 1200. They represent the books to have been arranged in stalls, designated by the letters of the alphabet, and the classing seems to have been made partly in reference to individual authors; for instance, the works of St. Augustine are in one stall, of Bede in another. Their early date is marked especially by the absence from them of any books connected with the schoolmen.

Mr. J. E. B. Mayor, of St. John's college, read some very interesting and unpublished letters of Matthew Prior and of R. Askham, extracted from the collection of manuscripts made by T. Baker, of St. John's college.

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 4.—At the quarterly meeting held at Banbury a large collection of antiquities was exhibited, among which

were the gloves presented by Charles I. to the Lord Mayor of York, and a letter relating to the execution of King Charles I., exhibited by Rev. E. Payne, of Swalcliffe. Rev. J. Hewitt, of Bloxham, exhibited a silver crucifix, said to have been worn by Charles I., also a richly embroidered bag for his great seal. Mr. T. Beesley, of Banbury, an original warrant of Sir Wm. Compton, the governor of Banbury Castle, to the constables of Boddicote, commanding them, upon pain of death, to bring all the masons, carpenters, and sawyers within their township to the castle, to be there employed in his majesty's service. Rev. G. C. Payne, who occupied the chair, read the first paper, which was on the Execution of Charles I.; the second paper, relative to the Civil War and the siege of Banbury, was by Lord Alwyne Compton; the third, by Mr. A. B. Rye, was on the Ancient Town and Camp of Madmarstone; and the fourth, by Mr. E. G. Bruton, was on the value and importance of Archæology, and its influence on decorative and ornamental art.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY.

April 27. This Society held its annual meeting at Eye, and, notwithstanding the very inclement weather in the early part of the morning, was attended by a numerous party of archæologists, with the noble President of the Institute, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, at their head, and a few zealous friends from the Norfolk Archæological Society. The first place visited was the interesting Church of Yaxley, which offers many attractions to the ecclesiologist. Its porch, of late perpendicular work, is one of the handsomest in the county, with some curious figures in the spandrels of the arch of entrance. The pulpit is the finest of the Jacobean period in the county; and the rood screen, which is entire, retains the figures of St. Clare, St. Dorothy, St. Barbara, and St. Mary Magdalen, which adorned the lower panels on the south side. In the chancel are the old choir seats, a Holy Sepulchre, and a low-side window, and the east window contains some fine fragments of painted glass.

The party next proceeded to the Assembly Rooms at Eye, where the annual report of the Committee was read. It stated that since the last anniversary meeting an excellent small collection of specimens in Natural History has become the property of the Institute, which now embraces within its range of inquiry the natural history as well as the archæology and topography of the entire county of Suffolk. The Committee have also ac-

cumulated a number of antiquities, and have commenced the formation of a library of works relative to the county, or written by Suffolk authors. They are also desirous, as opportunities offer, of acquiring not only antiquities, original deeds, and MSS., but views, portraits, and representations, engraved or otherwise, in any way illustrative of the topography of the county.

The Rev. J. A. Campbell read an interesting memoir, by T. W. Barlow, esq., of Manchester, of the life and labours of Dr. William Broome, sometime vicar of Eye, who translated eight books of the *Odyssey* for Pope, and wrote all the notes, receiving for his labour the sum of 500*l.* only, and, in consequence of his complaints, a niche in the Dunciad; whilst the other coadjutor, Fenton, got 300*l.* for his translation of only four books. The books translated by Dr. Broome were, according to Dr. Johnson, books 2, 6, 8, 11, 12, 16, 18, and 23.

The Rev. R. Cobbold then explained to the meeting a curious political painting of the seventeenth century, referring to the religious dissensions of that unhappy period.

Among the antiquities exhibited were—by Lord Henniker and the Rev. S. W. Bull, a British cinerary urn, and part of another found in 1851 at Stoke Ash, on the north side of the rivulet below the church; and some fragments of other vessels, celt, &c.—By Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart, two computi, or rentals of lordships lands, manors, &c., in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, &c., belonging to Sir Thomas Cornwaleys, of Brome Hall, in the 16th and 30th Eliz.—By the Rev. C. R. Manning, ten gold Roman coins, found at Eye in May 1781: several hundred of them were found at the time, chiefly of the Emperors Honorius and Arcadius, in a leaden box; and near them were some human bones. A small gold pendant ornament of the Saxon period found at Palgrave in 1851. A subsidy roll of Hoxne Hundred, 17 Chas. I.—By Mrs. Chenery, a small mazer-cup, set in silver; and a metal box of Dutch workmanship, of the seventeenth century, engraved on one side with the Creation of Adam and Eve, and on the other the Temptation.—By Mrs. Edgar Chenery, of Eye, wax impressions of seals of Henry VII. (*pro brevibus coram iusticiariis*), Henry VIII. (*Exchequer Seal*), and Queen Mary; also an elegant silver basket for confectionery.—By the Rev. Henry Creed, an early watch made by Robert Fenn, London, one of the first members of the Clockmakers' Company, temp. Chas. I.: it is a beautiful specimen of stud-work upon tor-

toiseshell, and works with a chain, one of the earliest made. An English watch (one of the first made) attached to a contemporary dial plate, constructed of cutgut instead of a chain, which was not then invented. The maker was "Edward East, Londini." He was appointed one of the Assistants on the establishment of the Clockmakers' Company in 1681, by Charter of Charles I. This dial watch is in the possession of Mr. Marsh, of Diss. Beautifully carved ivory tobacco-stopper. A leaden medal in commemoration of the Peace concluded with the Dutch at Breda, June 29, 1667. Obverse in exergue, "Rediit Concordia Mater Bredæ. June 1667." Reverse, "Mitis et Fortis." In exergue, "Procul Hinc Mala Bestis Regnis. June 29, 1667." A silver taper stand, used in burning a light before the image of the Virgin, or a saint, in the fourteenth century.—By the Rev. H. Todd, a black jack, of a quart measure, tipped with silver, from Cornwall. By Mr. T. G. Youngman, some needlework, supposed to be of the time of Henry VII.—By Mr. Samuel Tymms; a ring with cameo onyx of Assyrian head. A leaden token of very ancient date with the name of "John Edwards" thereon, found in Bury St. Edmund's. Sulphur and gutta-percha impressions of the seals of the Burgesses of Eye; the honour of Eye; and the Priory of Eye. A seal of Ethilwald, Bishop of Dunwich, from silver matrix found at Eye. Seal of Butley Priory, Suffolk, from a deed dated 4 Edw. IV. in Caius college, Cambridge. Seal of Michael de la Pole, first Earl of Suffolk; and seal of Michael Stanhope, Vice-Admiral of Suffolk. Inedited seal of Thomas de Tottington, Abbot of Bury in 1308. A quarter noble of Edw. IV. struck after the victory at Mortimer's Cross found in the churchyard, Bury.

After examining the Local Museum, the company proceeded to the castle, where the Rev. H. Creed read an account of the Castle Hill, and its adjacent earthworks, tracing it through the British, Roman, and Norman times; the builder of Eye Castle, Robert Malet; and the holders of the castle and honour of Eye from Edric, falconer to Edward the Confessor, to the present owner, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.; and pointed out the remains of the earthwork and Norman masonry, as well as the extent of it originally.

The visitors afterwards went to the church, where the Rev. H. Creed directed attention to all its many beauties, both externally and internally, showing from documentary evidence the dates of the various parts, and explaining their uses and intentions. The tower, of the Per-

pendicular period, is very magnificent, and the contemporary porch large and handsome. The latter appears not to have been finished, the series of trefoil-headed panels having never been faced with the cut flint-work which forms so striking a feature of the church-work of this period. In the interior is a perfect rood-screen, with much of the original gilding and colour remaining: and in the lower panels on either side may still be seen the figures of saints, which added much to its original beauty.

It was intended to have adjourned from the church to the Priory Farm; where some few fragments of the conventual buildings still exist, with a curious series of small moated inclosures, but time would not permit.

On the 7th of July the Institute anticipate the honour of entertaining the members of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, who propose to come over to Bury from their Annual Meeting at Cambridge.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 20. The Rev. John Gunn read an interesting paper respecting the parishes of Irstead and Barton Turf. The turf formation in the valleys of Barton Turf and Irstead, from the rapidity of its conversion from water to solid land, is singularly adapted for the preservation of any articles that may have been accidentally dropped into the water, as coins, crockery, and every description of implements or utensils—ancient canoes or boats, skeletons of men and animals. Some coins of Edward III. were found in cutting turf, about two feet beneath the present surface, near the boundaries of Catfield and Irstead, proving that water prevailed on the surface, and indicating also the depth which covered the ground while such coins were current. The mode in which turf beds are formed, and water is converted into terra firma, Mr. Gunn has observed during his residence at Irstead, now nearly a quarter of a century. There is a magnificent broad, part in Barton Turf and part in Irstead, besides another smaller one; and in many parts where he could sail his boat twenty-four years ago in part of Barton and Irstead Broad, he can now walk without wetting his feet; and where land was in the same condition as that which will now just bear his weight, heavy cattle are feeding and carts and horses are borne upon it. The process by which these changes are effected is this—sedge and rushes grow at certain depths in the water, and if not cut down annually, their roots lose their hold in the

muddy soil, and rise, forming floating masses or small islands. These are drifted about by the wind and currents, till they settle in some spot where, if the water is deep, they float upon the surface till they gradually decay and sink to the bottom, and successive layers silt or fill up the deep water, or if it be shallow, the floating islands are stranded, and soon form solid land. This process, which is a matter of observation, will account for the finding roots of rushes deposited at great depths beneath the surface, apparently as if they had grown there, ten or twenty feet beneath the level of the water. It has been by no means uncommon to find human bones associated with the bones of deer, and of the *Bos primigenius*, at a considerable depth beneath the turf deposit.

Mr. Gunn next introduced some observations on the changes which have taken place in the customs and modes of life of the inhabitants since the decay of what may be termed the manorial system. At one time there was a sub-division of the Irstead manor into "the Lower and Upper;" and when we consider that but a small part of the acreage of this parish was then under plough, compared with what there is at present, it must be a matter of surprise that a lord of the manor at that time could maintain his dignity, and occupy the spacious halls which still bear evidence of his state. The difficulty of accounting for this is increased by the fact that two or three entire parishes are required to maintain the establishment of one country squire at the present day. In explanation of this Mr. Gunn suggested that "the extent of water, rough woodland, and morasses, furnished the lords of the manor of the olden time with amusement and occupation in hunting, hawking, fishing, otter hunting, and badger baiting, every day in the week, besides the necessity for destroying pole-cats and foxes. They furnished his table also with venison, game, and fish in abundance. The villains were engaged in cultivating the soil, and furnished sufficient corn for food and barley to cheer them all with the old English beverage. Thus they had no occasion to travel for amusement sake, or to indulge in expensive foreign wines for their exhilaration. It appears to me that a satisfactory solution is thus afforded to the problem how the dignity of the lords of manors could be maintained on so small an area as was under their jurisdiction. We read too of their driving their carriages and four horses, and this gives us an idea of considerable style. Their horses, however, were employed in cultivating the land, and occasionally taken from the cart and applied to the carriage;

and, considering the state of the roads, horses of that description were the only ones adapted for the work. So late as 1780, when Mr. Norris went out in his carriage in full style, four black horses were taken from agricultural work and had their long tails (which generally hung up in the carriage-house) screwed or otherwise fastened on for the occasion. The material of clothes, too, was far more durable than at present, although very splendid and costly at first. It appears, therefore, that to form an effective history of by-gone times, we ought to be furnished with such data as Bishop Stanley suggests, including the acreage of the parishes from time to time, the prices of commodities and of labour especially, and the various customs relating to the sports of the time and military services."

Mr. Gunn also produced extracts from the parish-registers, which extend back to the very earliest date of 1538.

Mr. Harrod laid on the table a plan of Walsingham abbey, as indicated by recent excavations, which he stated that Mr. Lee Warner was quietly continuing: and the Rev. C. R. Manning read some architectural notices of the church of Hellington, about seven miles to the south-east of Norwich.

YORKSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN CLUB.

April 19. Mr. Procter gave an account of the discovery of the remains of a Roman villa, recently made about three miles from Thorp Arch. The site is a field known by the name of Dalton Parlours, and which, before the inclosure, formed part of Clifford Moor. It was formerly called Abbey Field, from the remains of walls then existing, and which were removed about the year 1806. The field is now tilled, and at various periods coins, tiles, and other remains of Roman occupation have been ploughed up. During the present spring the Rev. B. Eamson, of Collingham, and F. R. Carroll, esq. of Thorp Arch, decided to examine the site, and invited several gentlemen to view the result. The portion of the villa thus discovered consists, in the first place, of two rooms, with the remains of hypocausts. The western one, which measured 8 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 2 in. had five rows of pillars, each row being five in number, built of the usual flat Roman tiles, and three feet in height. This room had been much larger, but part had been previously destroyed and its boundaries obliterated. At its western end were the remains of a fire-place. On the east it was bounded by a wall, communicating with a second hypocaust by an opening like a flue. This chamber was nearly of the same size, and had pillars of stone as

well as of tile, the same in number and arrangement as was observed in the first. These pillars seem to have supported a floor of thick concrete, laid on tiles or flags, passing across the top of the pillars. Amongst the remains were found a number of square hollow tiles, with an opening in one side for the conveyance of hot air. At the eastern end of this second hypocaust was a space of 18 feet long, which had not been excavated except by a broad trench extending diagonally across it, which revealed nothing but a large number of tesserae, which had probably formed part of a floor. Beyond this was a slab of concrete, 7 feet by 2 feet, and grooved at one corner, as if to allow the escape of water; this had no doubt formed the bottom of a bath; and further on was found a grooved channel set in stones, and in connection with the grooved corner of the slab of concrete. The excavations will be continued. Numerous skeletons have been found near the remains, and in one case interment under tiles seems to have been adopted. Coins of Antoninus Pius, Postumus, Constantine, &c. have been found in the locality.

Mr. Pritchett, jun. exhibited several Greek and Roman coins found near Ripon. He also produced a skull which had recently been dug out of a barrow at Aldro.

Mr. Cook showed a silver coin of Edred, and a Roman bell, both found near York.

Other Roman relics, found lately at the Mount, near York, were also examined by the members.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the March meeting of this society it was joined by the Earl of Rosse, Sir J. Bernard Burke, and several other new members.

The Rev. Constantine Cosgrave, F.P., Keash, Ballymote, forwarded a communication on the district of Dunaveeragh, in the county of Sligo, in one of the valleys of which called Carrick-no-horan stand a number of huge primeval monuments. The most prominent of these is one known as "Rocking-stones," and, at a distance from it of about nine feet, is a cromlech of corresponding proportions. The superincumbent slab is in the usual sloping position, and possesses all the characteristics of the class of antiquities to which it belongs, although deeply marked by the decaying hand of time. The glens of this district, perhaps the most romantic and beautiful in Ireland, are particularly noted as being the passes through which the O'Donnells, Princes of Tírconnell, invariably marched their forces when on their way to the county Clare,

for the purpose of enforcing their supremacy over that and the adjoining territories. Here it was that Con O'Donnell encountered MacDermott, Prince of Moylurg, and here he was deprived of the talismanic cathach, or battler, which had the alleged privilege of ensuring victory to its possessor. It consisted of a manuscript of the Psalms, asserted to have been written by St. Columbkille, in the sixth century. Here also occurred the conflict between Red Hugh O'Donnell's forces and those of Elizabeth commanded by Sir Conyers Clifford, in which the latter were defeated and their commander slain. The spot where this event took place is indicated by a monument, which is kept in suitable repair by Viscount Lorton.

William Hackett, Esq., of Middleton, suggested an interesting field for investigation in the exploration of some of those ancient heaps of burned stones scattered through the country, known in the county Cork as "Falloch Fia" (*i.e.* Fenian feasts), in Tipperary as "Deer Roasts," and in Ulster as "Giants' Cinders." He described some investigations made on this subject in South Munster, the result of which was, that those heaps of stones—which were evidently primeval cooking-hearths—usually formed a kind of crescent crater, embracing a pool of water. In several instances wooden troughs were found, formed in the hollow of a large tree, the use of which manifestly was to boil water, by passing heated stones in at one end and out at the other in rapid succession. He had seen one such trough formed of boards and trenails displaying no mean skill in carpentry. Another was constructed of marl brought to a hardness equal to stone; it was in a crater four feet in diameter. The average dimensions of those troughs might be given as 6 feet long, 2 feet broad, and 1½ deep, except the hollowed trees, which were sometimes longer and narrower. Mr. Hackett stated he had remarked indications of the existence of heaps of "Giants' Cinders" in the county of Kilkenny, near Bennets-bridge, Luke's Well, and other places, and he had no doubt they would well repay examination.

Mr. Prim communicated some documents relative to Old Kilkenny Canal, projected about a century ago.

An important paper from the pen of Dr. Aquilla Smith was then read, being a complete literary history of the curious and remarkable coin called "the St. Patrick's Money." Dr. Cane in the first volume of the Society's Transactions had first called attention to this numismatic puzzle, in his communication on the

Ormonde coin and Confederate money. Dr. Smith, having quoted Evelyn, Discourse of Medals, p. 133, and plate lxiv.; Thoresby, Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 378, n. 481; Nicholson, Irish Historical Library, p. 170; Leake, Historical Account of English Money; Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 219; and Simon, Irish Coins, p. 48; controverted Dr. Cane's reasoning seriatim, and in doing so endeavoured to establish his own view of the subject, which is to the effect that the coin, of which there are several varieties, was struck as a private token immediately after the Restoration, and that Dublin was probably the place of its mintage.

May 3. Among numerous presents this day made, was the brass matrix of a seal of the thirteenth century found in a field near the workhouse at Kilkenny: bearing an escutcheon charged with a lion rampant, and round the verge the inscription, *s' THOME FIL' HENRICI DE ROS*. It was conjectured that this Thomas de Ros was a monk of St. John's abbey, and mentioned in the patent roll of 1288, which records that "Brother Robert, prior of the monastery of St. John, Kilkenny, being worn out with age, appointed as his attorneys Richard le Whyte and Thomas de Ros."

With reference to his communication on the "Giants' Cinders" at the previous meeting, Mr. Hackett sent some notices of another class of ancient indicia, hitherto unnoticed. They are subterranean sewer-like passages, constructed of dry stones, frequently met with in fields where there is no vestige of building or other works. Having ascertained that they are not drains, nor in any way sepulchral, Mr. Hackett suggested that they were intended as boundary lines, and expressed his belief that the baked clay urns, containing charcoal, which have frequently been found, and generally regarded as sepulchral, were also hidden boundary witnesses, such as are described in the laws of the Gentoos.—Mr. Graves remarked that the Gentoos law referred to presented a striking resemblance to some passages in the Brehon laws of Ireland relative to ancient boundaries; and remarked that it would be interesting to ascertain whether any Ogham inscriptions were deposited in these *souterrains*.

GREEK SLING-BULLETS.

At a recent meeting of the Cork Cuvierian Society, B.A. exhibited in the shape of inscription—years at the ru

the ancient capital of Cephalonia. The first exhibited, which weighs 1 oz. 3 dwts., is inscribed ΝΙΚΗΝΦΗ, and, beneath, the word ΔΥΟ; a passage from Diodorus Siculus shows the use of the same word. This legend may be interpreted "I bore off a victory twice." No. 2 was inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ, "the King's"—probably used by the royal body-guards, or some company maintained at the King's expense. Nos. 3, 4, 5, bore the same legend, of which the letters ΕΡΑΙ alone are visible. No. 6, ΠΙΡΑΤ, probably some imperative form from the verb *πιρᾶω*, and may signify "try me." Mr. Caulfield produced two other sling-bullets from the cabinet of Mr. W. Leicester; each of them weighed about 3 oz. 2 dwts. The legends were very perfect. No. 1, ΑΙΤΕΙΛΑΤΕ. Mr. Caulfield quoted a passage from an ancient gloss to show that this was a name given to Pluto. No. 2, legend ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΕΣ. There was a noble Athenian of this name, surnamed Justus, and the legend probably meant to convey an idea that those who used it would see justice done. The words ΦΑΙΝΕ (appear), ΔΕΧΑΙ (take this), ΑΙΤΕΙ

(desist), have been inscribed on others. Some of the bullets have been found weighing as much as an Attic pound, and specimens have been found on the plains of Marathon and Corecyra at Athens. They were sometimes used as a warning by secret friends in an enemy's camp. Thus, when Sylla laid siege to Athens, and the city was reduced by famine, a secret friend within the walls informed the Roman general that, on the following night, Achelaus (the general of Mithridates) intended to introduce some provisions for the Piræus; the information was inscribed on a sling bullet. Sylla was thus enabled to intercept the supply. Mr. Caulfield, in the course of his paper, quoted several other ancient authors in reference to this curious subject; which, it will be recollected, was discussed a few years ago in a paper by Mr. Ernest Hawkins read before the Society of Antiquaries of London, and printed in the *Archæologia*. In our Magazine for March, p. 298, will also be found a description of some inscribed sling-bullets recently exhibited to the same Society.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The text of the treaties of *Constantinople* and *Berlin* has been published. The former, which was signed on the 12th of March by Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and Redschid Pasha, as plenipotentiaries for their respective sovereigns, engages the western powers to send assistance by land as well as sea to the support of the Ottoman empire, and provides for the action of the allied army without control or interference on the part of the Turkish government, which, however, is bound to afford every aid and facility for their accommodation and supply. It is likewise agreed that no separate overtures for peace shall be received by any of the contracting powers, and especially that the Sultan shall conclude no armistice or engage in any negotiation for a peace without the consent of his allies. Lastly, the Emperor of the French and her Britannic Majesty engage to withdraw from the Ottoman territory immediately on the conclusion of a peace, and to give up to the Turkish authorities all the fortresses or positions they may have occupied within forty days from the exchange of the ratification of a treaty by which the war

shall be terminated. The treaty of Berlin of the 20th of April binds the contracting powers of Austria and Prussia to a strict offensive and defensive alliance. It states the regret with which these Governments have seen the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and the Western Powers, and engages them to continue their efforts for a pacification. It provides that if one of the powers (Austria) should find it necessary to take an active part, the other would take measures to protect that action; but that if Russia should advance beyond the line of the Balkans both should declare war. The continued occupation of the Principalities for an indefinite period or their annexation to Russia would likewise form a ground for a declaration of war. Power is reserved for the other German States to join the Alliance. It is reported that the Governments of Hanover, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, have already sent in their adhesion.

France.—Generals d'Hautpoul, Baraguay d'Hilliers, and Ornano, are to be raised to the rank of Marshals. Two large camps are to be formed, one of 100,000 men near St. Omer and the other of

Shumla. The right wing lines Trajan's Wall, with its reserve at Bazardjick and Varna. The Turkish force on those different points may be estimated at from 120,000 to 130,000 combatants, including the garrisons of the strong places. The troops of the second line are concentrated round Adrianople, and the 50,000 or 60,000 English and French already arrived at Gallipoli, Scutari, and Constantinople form the third line.

The Black Sea.—On the 7th of April the steamer *Furious* arrived off Odessa to fetch away the English consul. The vessel carried a flag of truce, and sent a boat also with a flag of truce to the shore. The consul had already left, and the boat was returning to the steamer, when one of the Russian batteries opened fire upon her and fired seven shots at her and at the steamer, but without inflicting any injury. On receiving information of this outrage, Admirals Dundas and Hamelin with the main body of the fleet set sail for Odessa. On the 21st a flag of truce was sent to demand that all the French and English vessels in the harbour should be given up. As no answer was received up to seven a.m., on the 22nd six English and three French steamers, with six rocket-boats, under the immediate orders of Captain Jones, opened fire on the Imperial fort and mole, and Russian vessels lying there. By three p.m. the magazine was blown up, the forts were destroyed, and the ships sunk or burnt. The city of Odessa, and the mole containing the merchant vessels of all nations, were not molested. The English loss was only one killed and ten wounded, and that of the French two killed and three wounded. The damage done by the enemy's fire was trifling. The French steam-frigate *Vauban* was set on fire by red-hot shot, but by the cool courage and activity of her captain and crew the fire was speedily extinguished.

During the confusion of the attack nine English and two French merchantmen escaped from the harbour. The loss of the Russians has been estimated at 200 killed and 300 wounded. Gen. Osten Sacken only acknowledges the loss of 4 killed and 64 wounded! The fleet left Odessa for the coast of the Crimea, which is now blockaded by 27 vessels. A detachment of seven steamers was despatched to operate against the Russian forts on the Circassian coast. It is reported that the Russians, despairing of maintaining these forts, have abandoned them all, and retired upon Kutais in Imeritia. They were immediately occupied by the Circassians, who took 1500 Russian prisoners at Soukkum Kaleh.

The Ottoman fleet, consisting of 22

ships carrying 1040 guns, and commanded by Vice-Admiral Kaissarli Ahmed Pasha, left Constantinople for the Circassian coast on the 4th of May, carrying 5000 men for disembarkation in Abasia. Mushaver Pasha (Adm. Slade) accompanies the expedition.

On the 10th May the *Tiger* steamer, 16 guns, Capt. Giffard, got on a sandbank, about three miles from Odessa, while in pursuit of a Russian schooner, which ran into the port. The Russians brought down batteries and fired into her with red-hot shot, and completely disabled her. Two steamers came up, but were unable to render assistance. It is said that the Russians continued to fire after the flag had been hauled down, and signals of distress made. The truth may be merely that the fire was renewed to destroy the vessel after the crew had been got out. As the Russians were unable to get her off, she was burnt to the water's edge. Capt. Giffard lost his foot in the action, and a midshipman was killed.

Greece.—An ultimatum has been addressed to the Greek Government by France and England, demanding the observance of strict neutrality, and the punishment of the Greek officers who have taken part in the insurrection. A reply was required by the 22nd of May. The division of Gen. Forey, with a detachment of English marines, left Malta for Athens on the 22nd, with the intention of occupying the Piræus.

The Greek seas have lately been much infested by pirates, whom the government seems to have been utterly unable or unwilling to restrain. Some of the English and French vessels are now cruising after them, and have already attacked and sunk several.

On the 25th of April the town of Arta, in *Epirus*, was attacked and taken by the Turks under Osman Pasha, and 3,000 insurgents under Karaiskaki defeated. On the 26th Osman Pasha defeated the principal body of the insurgents commanded by Gen. Tsavellas, and took the whole of their baggage, money, arms, and ammunition. In the baggage of Tsavellas, who escaped, is said to have been discovered a correspondence with M. Scarlati Soutzo, the Greek Minister of War, which fully establishes the complicity of the Greek government in the insurrection. The Souliotes have laid down their arms, and the insurrection, as far as *Epirus* is concerned, is at an end. In *Thessaly* and *Macedonia* the insurgents under Karatassos have obtained some success and taken several villages; but the last accounts report that they had sustained a defeat.

Naples.—The harsh treatment of the

victims of state cruelty in the Neapolitan prisons has recently been aggravated by chaining the prisoners, among whom is the ex-Minister Pœrio, to the wall, under the pretence that a paper had been thrown out of one of the windows.

Spain.—A decree for a forced loan of 2,000,000*l.* sterling was published in the Gazette on the 20th.

The Government has offered to return the fine imposed on the Black Warrior, but refuses to give the compensation demanded. Great efforts are made to put Cuba in a state of defence.

United States.—A reply has been made by Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, on the part of the American Government, to the communication of the declarations of

England and France as to neutral flags. His letter, which is dated April 28, expresses satisfaction at the maxims adopted by the latter powers, and gives an assurance that the President will enforce the laws against privateering.

Cape of Good Hope.—The abandonment of the Orange River sovereignty has been carried into effect. The authority was handed over by Sir George Clerk to a provisional government, and is now placed in the hands of a Volksraad, or council, which is an elective body, renewed every four years, under a president, to be elected every five years. The territory so relinquished now constitutes the "Orange River Free State."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the 8th May the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his supplementary Budget, of which the substance is as follows: The Income tax is doubled, i.e. raised from seven pence to fourteen pence in the pound. The Sugar duties, which would, by law, be payable on and after July 5 next, to be augmented by one shilling and one shilling and sixpence per cwt. The Malt tax to be raised by one half—viz. from two shillings and eightpence-halfpenny to four shillings. The duty on Spirits in Scotland to be raised one shilling per gallon, and in Ireland eightpence per gallon.

May 10. This day the Corporation of *The Sons of the Clergy* commemorated its Bicentenary Festival. The interior of St. Paul's cathedral was fitted up by Mr. Newman the architect, so that full service might be performed under the dome with the effect of 300 voices. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. H. R. H. Prince Albert attended the service, and in the evening presided at the dinner in Merchant-tailors' hall, when his speech was characterized by his customary good sense and pertinency. The financial report announced that his Royal Highness contributed 100 guineas, that the 113 stewards of the festival had handed in lists amounting to 3500*l.*, that the collection at the cathedral doors was 690*l.*, the subscriptions 3145*l.*, and an estimated sum of 3600*l.* might be expected from the proceeds of sermons. Including a donation of 500*l.* from the dowager Lady Wiltoughby de Broke, the receipts of the year would amount to 12,051*l.*

May 14. The Royal All pierced for 131 guns,

Woolwich Dockyard in the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and other members of the Royal Family. She is of 3726 tons burden, 272 feet in length, 61 feet broad, and 66 feet deep, and her screw-propeller will be driven by trunk engines of 500-horse power. She was designed by Mr. Oliver Lang, the late master-shipwright of Woolwich, and has been twelve years on the stocks.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existing state of the City of London have issued a comprehensive Report, which has been presented to Parliament. The report enters very minutely into the constitution, rights, and government of the corporation. We subjoin the heads of the principal recommendations: 1. That a new charter be issued, containing all such provisions in existing charters of the corporation of London, and all such customs of the city, as it may be deemed expedient to preserve. 2. That the Lord Mayor be elected by the common council, from the common councillors, or from persons qualified to be common councillors. 3. That the Aldermen be elected by the burgesses of the wards for six years, and be re-eligible; that they be justices of the peace during their term of office. 4. That the powers of the Municipal Corporations Act with respect to the appointment of stipendiary magistrates be extended to the corporation of London. 5. That the Court of Aldermen be abolished, and that its functions be transferred to the Common Council. 6. That the number of wards be reduced to number not less than 12, nor more than 16; and that their area and

equal. 7. That each ward return one alderman and five common councilmen to the common council; and that their qualification be that prescribed by the Municipal Corporations Act for the larger class of boroughs, namely, the possession of real or personal estate of 1,000*l.*, or being rated on an annual value of at least 30*l.* 8. That the voters in the ward-mote elections be the occupiers of premises in the ward rated to the amount of 10*l.* per annum, without any additional qualification. 9. That the elections in common hall be abolished. 10. That the Sheriffs be elected by the common council. 11. That the Lord Mayor's court and the Sheriff's court be consolidated, and that an appeal be given from such court to one of the superior courts at Westminster. 12. That the Court of Hustings be abolished. 13. That the court at St. Martin's-le-Grand be abolished. 14. That all regulations prohibiting persons not free of the city from carrying on any trade or using any handicraft within the city, be abolished. 15. That the metage of grain, fruit, and other measurable goods be no longer compulsory. 16. That the Fellowship of Porters be dissolved, and that other privileges of porters be abolished. 17. That the admission of brokers by the Court of Aldermen be abolished. 18. That the street toll on carts not the property of freemen be abolished. 19. That the city police be incorporated with the metropolitan police. 20. That the conservancy of the river Thames be transferred to a board consisting of the Lord Mayor, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Deputy-master of the Trinity-house, and the First Commissioner of Woods. 21. That the exclusive privileges of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen on the

river Thames be abolished. 22. That the accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the corporation be consolidated. 23. That the money and securities of the corporation be lodged in the Bank of England. 24. That the election of auditors be amended. 25. That the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, with respect to the mortgaging of lands, and the making of an annual return of the revenue and expenditure to the Secretary of State, be extended to the corporation of London. 26. That the Irish Society be dissolved; that its trusts be declared by Act of Parliament; and that new trustees be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. 27. That the external boundaries of the city remain unchanged; but that the municipal connexion between the corporation of London and a part of the borough of Southwark be abolished. 28. That the rest of the metropolis be divided into districts for municipal purposes. 29. That, in the event of such division being made, a Metropolitan Board of Works be created, composed of members deputed to it from the council of each metropolitan municipal body, including the common council of the city. 30. That the coal duties now collected by the corporation of London, so long as they remain in force, be under the administration of this board; and that, in case the coal duties which expire in 1862 should not be renewed, the 4*l.* duty now levied on behalf of the city should cease at the same time. 31. That this board be empowered to levy a rate, limited to a fixed poundage, for public works of general metropolitan utility, over the metropolitan district. 32. That no works be executed by this board unless the plans have been approved by a Committee of the Privy Council.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

April 28. Charles A. Henderson, esq. to be Consul in the Republic of Paraguay.—79th Foot, Surg. Thomas Goldie Scot, M.D., from 48th Foot, to be Surgeon.—Depôt Battalion at Walmer, Staff-Surg. Alexander Gibb, M.D. to be Surgeon.—Depôt Battalion at Winchester, Surg. John Grant, from 79th Foot, to be Surgeon.—Depôt Battalion at Fermoy, Staff-Surg. Samuel Smith to be Surgeon.—Depôt Battalion at Templemore, Surg. W. L. Breslin, M.D., from 46th Foot, to be Surgeon.—Staff, William Govett Romaine, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Deputy Judge Advocate with the troops on a particular service to the eastward of Malta.—Brevet, Capt. Ebenezer Jones, of 66th Foot, to be Major; brevet-Major Ebenezer Jones, of 66th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 30. William Ogle Carr, esq. to be Chief Justice of Ceylon.—Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Edward Grimes, and Charles Mac Mahon, esqrs. to be non-elective members of the Legislative Council of the colony of Victoria.

Glostershire Yeomanry, the Duke of Beaufort to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.—Royal Montgomeryshire Militia, Major the Hon. Henry Hanbury Tracy to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant; Capt. John Edward Harryman Pryce to be Major.—1st Norfolk Militia, Major H. F. Custance to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Charles Bedingfield to be Major.—4th West York Militia, Major George Cairnes, late 36th Foot, to be Major.—6th West York Militia, Robert Stansfield, esq., late 19th Foot, to be Major.

May 1. Major Home Purves to be Equerry to the Duchess of Cambridge.

May 2. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.

May 3. Knighted, Richard Budden Crowder, esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Samuel Bignold, esq. Mayor of Norwich.

May 5. Sir W. P. Wood, Knt. Vice-Chancellor, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Knt. Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Attorney-General, Sir R. Bethell, Solicitor-General, Sir T. E. Perry, Knt., J. G. Shaw Lefevre, esq., H. S. Keating, esq., Q.C., Thomas Greenwood, esq., James Stewart, esq., and Germain Lavie, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the arrangements of the Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery, for promoting the Study of Law and Jurisprudence, and securing a sound Education to the Students.—11st Foot, Assist.-Surg. W. A. Anderson, from 51st Foot, to be Surgeon.—46th Foot, Staff-Surgeon Vere Webb to be Surgeon.—48th Foot, Assist.-Surg. G. A. P. Shelton, M.B., from 60th Foot, to be Surgeon.—72d Foot, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Faber, from half-pay 63d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Ambulance Corps, Capt. John James Grant, half-pay unatt., Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Commandant, and to rank as Dep. Assist. Quartermaster-Gen.—Hospital Staff, Staff-Surg. of the 1st Class, J. S. Chapman to be Dep. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.—Staff, Maj. T. W. E. Holdsworth, from 2d Foot, to be Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the army.—Vet.-Surg. Felix Delany, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Vet.-Surg. to the army proceeding to Turkey.

May 6. William Handcock Middleton, esq., to be one of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Cotter, retired.—J. Heath Haviland, esq., to be a member of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island.

May 8. Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knt., now Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands.—Dominick Daly, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

May 9. Royal Horse Guards Blue, General Lord Raglan, G.C.B., from 53d Foot, to be Colonel.—53d Foot, Maj.-Gen. John McDonald, C.B., to be Colonel.—70th Foot, Major-Gen. G. W. Paty, C.B., to be Colonel.—86th Foot, Major-Gen. Lord James Hay to be Colonel.

May 12. 3d Dragoon Guards, Staff-Surgeon R. M. Allen to be Surgeon.—2d Foot, brevet Major T. Addison to be Major.—98th Foot, Major E. Haythorne to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. F. Peyton to be Major.

May 13. John Deas, esq. one of the Lords of Session, to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.—Charles Neaves, esq., advocate, to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.—Capt. Thomas Vernon Watkins, R.N., to be Harbourmaster and Marine Magistrate for the colony of Hongkong.

May 19. The Duchess of Atholl to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* the Countess of Charlemont, resigned.—16th Light Dragoons, Capt. W. T. Dickson to be Major.—12th Foot, Major Thomas Brooke to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. F. Kempt to be Major.—Charles James Lindam, esq., late Lieut. Rifle Brigade, to be one of H. M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

May 20. William Young, esq. to be Attorney-General; Lewis M. Wilkins, esq. to be Provincial Secretary; William A. Henry, esq. to be Solicitor-General; and James B. Uniacke, esq. to be Commissioner of Crown Lands for the province of Nova Scotia.—William Henry Rawstorne, esq. to be Postmaster for the island of Mauritius.

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May 22. Major George Howard Vyse, 2d Life Guards, to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

May 26. 27th Foot, Major U. Williamson to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. T. P. Touzel to be Major.

To be Directors of the East India Company, appointed by Her Majesty under the provisions of the 16 and 17 Vic. cap. 95:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., John Pollard Willoughby, esq., and Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. [The other Directors are named in p. 519.]

Captain Gossett to be Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms attendant on the House of Commons, *vice* John Clementson, esq. retired.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Devonport.—Sir Erskine Parry.

Flintshire.—Hon. Thomas E. M. Lloyd Mostyn.

Hastings.—Frederick North, esq.

Hertfordshire.—Abel Smith, esq.

Lichfield.—Lord Waterpark.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

May 1. Vice-Adm. C. J. Johnston to receive a pension of 150*l.* a year.—Rear-Adm. Philip Browne to be Vice-Admiral on reserved half-pay.—Rear-Adm. Henry Prescott, C.B., to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue.—Capt. William Keats, Capt. Sir Henry John Leeke, K.H., Capt. Thomas Martin, Capt. Henry Edwards, to be Rear-Admirals on the Reserved List.—Capt. C. H. Fremantle to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Capt. J. G. Aplin to be Retired Rear-Admiral.

To be Captains,—A. P. E. Wilmot, Robert Coote.

Captain Mansell to the Powerful 84.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. William Gordon, brother of the Premier, M.P. for Aberdeen-shire, and who was a member of Lord Haddington's Board of Admiralty, has been appointed Commander-in-chief at Sheerness, *vice* the Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B. whose term of service has expired.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. J. Barnard, Combe the 14th Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Ven. C. B. Clough, Deanery and Chancellorship of St. Asaph.

Rev. W. H. Cox (R. of Tenby), Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Rev. C. Dodgson (R. of Croft), Archdeaconry of Richmond, dio. Ripon.

Rev. H. J. Ellison (Incumbent of Edensor), Hon. Can. in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.

Rev. W. Arthurs, Dr. Downe's Lectureship in the Cathedral Church of Waterford.

Rev. C. Allen, St. Paul P.C. Belfast, dio. Connor.

Rev. H. W. G. Armstrong, Willesden V. Middx.

Rev. R. W. Bacon, Ewhurst R. Sussex.

Rev. T. Bartlett, Luton V. Beds.

Rev. W. R. L. Bennett, Holy Trinity P.C. Dover, Kent.

Rev. T. Blair, Milbourne St. Andrew V. w. Dewlish V. Dorset.

Rev. R. P. Blakeney, Christ Church P.C. Cloughton, Cheshire.

Rev. R. Boys, Loose P.C. Kent.

Rev. — Bull, New Church P.C. York-shire.

Rev. E. T. Cardale, 1

Rev. W. Carna 11

Maurice R. 1

Peter Colebr

Rev. J. R. Charlesworth, Elstead P.C. Surrey.
 Rev. W. Collett, Brightwell P.C. w. Foxhall
 and Kesgrave P.C. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. J. Cort, St. Andrew P.C. Sale Moor.
 Rev. A. L. Courtenay, D.D. St. James P.C.
 Pentonville, London.
 Rev. A. Cowburn, Tidenham V. Gloucestersh.
 Rev. J. Davidson, Nafferton V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. W. Davies, New Church P.C. Rhondda
 Valley, South Wales.
 Rev. G. De Gruchy, Little Bealings R. Suffolk.
 Rev. C. Douglas, Pembroke St. Mary V. w. St.
 Michael V. and St. Nicholas V.
 Rev. R. Eden, Wymondham V. Norfolk.
 Rev. F. Fitz-Patrick, Painstown R. dio. Meath.
 Rev. G. Gaisford, Wigginton P.C. Herts.
 Rev. A. Gedge, Ludborough R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. R. Giles, Partney R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. J. Graves, Kilmore V. dio. Ossory.
 Rev. F. T. Gregory, St. Mary's Platt P.C.
 Wrotham, Kent.
 Rev. E. R. Hampden, Eaton Bishop R. Heref.
 Rev. C. Hare, St. Munchin's R. Limerick.
 Rev. E. Hawke, Willingham R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. E. C. Hawtre, D.D. (Provost of Eton
 College), Farnham Royal R. Bucks.
 Rev. S. J. Heathcote, Williton P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. M. Hobson, Templescabin R. and V. dio.
 Ferns.
 Rev. J. McC. Hussey, Afternoon Preachership
 at the Foundling Hospital, London.
 Rev. F. J. Kitson, Hemycok R. Devon.
 Rev. R. D. Lagden, North Wootton P.C. Dorset.
 Rev. J. Leatherdale, Little Plumstead R. Norf.
 Rev. A. H. Leech, Emly V.
 Rev. J. Lees, St. Mark P.C. Islington, Middx.
 Rev. J. P. Lightfoot, DD. (Rector of Exeter
 College, Oxford), Kidlington V. w. Water
 Eaton C. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. W. Locock, East Haddon V. Northamp.
 Rev. J. G. Longueville, Eccleston R. Cheshire.
 Rev. J. Macnaught, St. Chrysostom P.C. Ever-
 ton, Lancashire.
 Rev. R. A. Maunsell, Morning Preacher in the
 Cathedral Church of Limerick.
 Rev. G. W. S. Menteath, Hascombe R. Surrey.
 Rev. C. A. Molony, Hougham V. Kent.
 Rev. E. Morgan, Llanychaia P.C. Cardigan.
 Rev. H. Morgan, Henven P.C. Cardiganshire.
 Rev. F. O. Morris, Nunburholme R. Yorksh.
 Rev. W. P. Musgrave, Eton R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. A. Nettleship, Minsterworth V. Glouc.
 Rev. J. Peel, Hernaby [qy. Thornaby?] P.C.
 Yorkshire.
 Rev. G. A. Perrin, Sutton-Guilden P.C. Chesh.
 Rev. G. O. S. Pigott, Kingston-Seymour R. Som.
 Rev. C. E. Prichard, South Luffenham R. Rutl.
 Rev. C. T. Quirk, St. Thomas R. Golborne, Chesh.
 Rev. W. Randolph, St. James P.C. Aldersholt,
 Dorset.
 Rev. G. Renaud, Woodhill P.C. Herts.
 Rev. S. Robins, St. James R. Dover, Kent.
 Rev. T. Robson, Kirk-Leatham V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. A. D. Shafto, Brancepeth R. Durham.
 Rev. F. Storr, Brencley V. Kent.
 Rev. W. Stothert, Macclesfield Forest Chapel,
 Cheshire.
 Rev. J. Stroud, Bundley R. Devon.
 Hon. and Rev. H. W. V. Stuart, Bulkington
 V. Warwickshire.
 Rev. D. Thomas, St. George R. Glamorgansh.
 Rev. T. B. H. Thompson, Weyhill R. Hants.
 Rev. C. Thornhill, Burwell V. Camb.
 Rev. C. Thoroton, North and South Rauceby
 V. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. S. L. Townsend, D.D. Louth R. archdio.
 Armagh.
 Rev. G. R. Turner, New Radnor R.
 Rev. W. C. Welsford, Saltford R. Somerset.
 Rev. D. Williams, Llyswen R. Brecknockshire.
 Rev. T. P. Wilson, Bardsley P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. T. Woodroffe, Alton V. w. Holybourne
 C. Binsted C. and Kingsley C. Hants.
 Rev. W. W. Woolcombe, Wootton R. N'p'n.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. R. S. Bryan, to the Earl of Portsmouth.
 Rev. J. A. Burrough, H.M.S. Calcutta.
 Rev. G. W. Clemenger, H.M.S. Gladiator.
 Rev. W. H. Cummins, Bombay Presidency,
 H.E.I.C.S.
 Rev. M. De Burgh, to the Earl of Limerick.
 Rev. T. Donkin, H.M. Gaol, Sydney, N.S.W.
 Rev. H. Drury (V. of Bremhill), to the Bishop
 of Salisbury.
 Rev. A. W. Edwards, to the Bishop of Derry.
 Rev. W. Goode, Warburtonian Lectureship,
 Lincoln's Inn, London.
 Rev. W. H. Holman, H.M.S. Powerful.
 Rev. J. Lowry, the Union, Chichester.
 Rev. J. L. Popham, to the Bishop of Salisbury.
 Rev. T. Richardson, the Lunatic Asylum, York.
 Rev. S. Rolleston, the Union, Oakham, Rutland.
 Rev. W. N. St. Leger, H.M. Troops at Corfu.
 Rev. J. Thorp, the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.
 Rev. D. Walsh, the Union, Chichester.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. E. P. Arnold, one of H.M.'s Inspectors
 of Schools.
 Rev. J. E. Bode, Bampton Lectureship (1854-5)
 in the University of Oxford.
 Rev. E. H. Browne, Norrisian Professorship
 of Divinity, University of Cambridge.
 Rev. W. Campbell, one of H.M.'s Inspectors
 of Schools.
 Dr. E. Forbes, Professorship of Natural History,
 University of Edinburgh.
 Rev. H. Fowler, Mastership, Collegiate School,
 Gloucester.
 Rev. S. Lodge, Head-Mastership of Horncastle
 Grammar School, Lincolnshire.
 Rev. A. K. Thompson, Head-Mastership, Bide-
 ford Grammar School, Devon.
 Rev. J. Tulloch, Principal, St. Mary's College,
 St. Andrew's.

Rev. E. J. Bell (R. of Crostwick), Organising
 Secretary of the Society for the Propagation
 of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the arch-
 deaconries of Norwich and Norfolk.
 Rev. R. Hewson, Dublin Station of Irish Church
 Missions to the Roman Catholics.
 Rev. W. Kendall, Association Secretary of the
 Church Pastoral Aid Society, London.
 Rev. H. Margetts, Official of the Archdeaconry
 of Huntingdon, dio. Ely.
 Rev. J. B. Sweet, Travelling and Organising
 Secretary of the Society for Promoting the
 Employment of Additional Curates in Popu-
 lous Places.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 11. At Melbourne, Victoria, the wife
 of Hugh Colling Eardley Childers, esq. a son.
 April 5. The wife of Lieut.-Col. Dunsmure,
 of Kyde, a dau.—8. At Canonteign house,
 the Hon. Mrs. Lane, a dau.—11. At the
 Admiralty, Mrs. Milne, a dau.—13. At Mont-
 le-Grand, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Yerbury, late
 3rd Dragoons, a son.—15. At Cadbury house,
 Som. the wife of Frederic George Urquhart,
 esq. a dau.—16. Viscountess Ebrington, a
 son and heir.—17. At Hemsworth hall,
 Yorksh. the wife of W. H. Leatham, esq. a son.
 —18. At Hazlewood castle, the Hon. Mrs.
 Varasour, a dau.—At Cheltenham, the wife
 of Anthony Thomas Letroy, esq. a dau.—
 19. At King's Lynn, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs.
 Frank Cresswell, a dau.—At Holt, Wilts, the
 wife of John Neild, esq. M.P. a dau.—The
 wife of Chas. Chaldecott, esq. a son and heir.
 —21. Lady Townsend Farquhar, a dau.—
 25. In South street, Park lane, the Hon. Mrs.
 Vesey Dawson, a son.—26. In Eaton place,
 Lady Colville, a son and heir.—At Bourne-

month, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Dicken, Rector of Norton, Suffolk, a son.—28. At Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Nedham, R. Art. a son.—At Brighton, the wife of Beaumont Hankey, esq. a son.—30. At Corsham, Lady Methuen, a son.—At Cairnhill, Lanarkshire, Lady Agnes More Nisbett, a dau.—In Dublin, Lady Lurgan, a dau.—At Coldham hall, Suffolk, the wife of L. Conran, esq. a son.

May 1. In Eaton sq. Lady Gilbert Kennedy, a son.—At Cheltenham, the wife of J. Agg Gardener, esq. a son.—2. At Cambridge terrace, Hyde park, the wife of Robert Ogilby Moore, esq. a son.—3. In Belgrave sq. the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, a dau.—At West hill, Suffolk, the wife of W. W. Rushbrooke, esq. R.N. a dau.—At Liskeard, the wife of the Rev. James Glencross, a son and heir.—4. At Eaton sq. the wife of Col. Codrington, Coldstream Guards, a son.—5. At Eaton pl. South, the Hon. Mrs. George Denman, a son.—6. In Eaton pl. the Countess of Mulgrave, a son.—At Ayot St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, a son.—At the vicarage, Newbold-on-Avon, the wife of the Rev. Theodosius W. Boughton Leigh, a son.—7. At Cumberland terrace, Regent's park, the wife of John Evans, esq. Q.C. a son.—At Whatley, near Frome, the wife of J. H. Shore, esq. a dau.—8. At Bryanstone sq. Lady Amelia Wentworth Beauclerk, a son.—9. At Somersal Herbert, the wife of W. FitzHerbert, esq. a dau.—10. At Great Stanhope st. Mayfair, Lady Anne Tufnell, a son and heir.—11. In Park st. Grosvenor sq. the Hon. Mrs. Proctor Beauchamp, a dau.—12. In South st. Grosvenor square, the Hon. Mrs. Matheson, a son and heir.—At Gifford's hall, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. Gresley, H.E.I.C.S. twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 6, 1853. At Christ church, Canterbury Settlement, Edward James Lee, esq. of Leslie, on the Wairau river, to Harriette-Maria, second dau. of the Rev. R. B. Paul, late Fellow of Exeter college, and Commissary to the Bishop of New Zealand.

Nov. 28. At Australind, Western Australia, Henry William Brown, Colonial Chaplain, of Bunbury, to Lucy, fourth dau. of Marshall Waller Clifton, esq.

Dec. 6. At Adelaide, Dr. J. C. Bompas, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, to Miss Scrutton, of London.

Jan. 7. At Paddington, the Hon. George Wrottesley, Lieut. R.E. third son of Lord Wrottesley, to Margaret-Ann, dau. of Gen. Sir John F. Burgoyne, G.C.B.

31. At Byculla, Edward Melville Lawford, esq. 4th Madras Light Cav. to Elizabeth-Margaret, second surviving dau. of the Rev. J. G. Wrench, D.C.L. Vicar of Salehurst, Sussex.

Feb. 2. At Calcutta, John D'Oyly Gaby, second officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Bengal, and son of Benjamin Gaby, esq. of Bath, solicitor, to Ann-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Greenaway, esq. of Calcutta.

4. At Delhi, William Henry Lowe, esq. Bengal Civil Service, third surviving son of John Lowe, esq. of Hyde pk. sq. to Harriett-Louisa, eldest dau. of Charles Robert Gwatkin, late of 60th Regt. B.N.I. and granddau. of Brigadier E. Gwatkin.

8. At Serampore, John Newmarch, esq. of Calcutta, eldest son of the Rev. J. L. Newmarch, Vicar of Hooton Pagnell, Yorksh. to Mary-Eliza, only child of late Thomas Haggerston Leather, esq. and step-dau. of James Hunt, esq. of Serampore.

9. At Kerowly, Rajpootana, James R. Battyne, esq. LL.D. Principal of the Government college, Benares, to Annabella-Georgiana, fourth dau. of the late Capt. T. Monck Mason, R.N. and granddau. of the late Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, Bart. K.C.B.

18. At Benares, India, Robert Maunders, esq. C.S. to Augusta-Maria, dau. of the late Hugh Kennedy, esq. Cultra, co. Down.

22. At Bombay, William Stuart Furneaux, esq. Capt. 1st Bombay Fusiliers, eldest son of Col. Furneaux, Royal Art. to Diana-Harriet, second dau. of John Warden, esq. Member of Council, Bombay.

Lately. At Southampton, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Sugden, Rector of Newdigate, Surrey, to Annie-Jane, second dau. of the Rev. George Elton.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Francis Wood, of Trin. coll. Camb. eldest surviving son of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart. of Glazenwood house, Essex, to Louisa-Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Hodgson, esq. of Appleshaw, and granddau. of late Gen. Hodgson.

March 1. At Long Thorpe, Peterborough, George-Henry, eldest son of George Virtue, esq. of Finsbury square, to Mariann, only child of Richard Dean, esq. of Long Thorpe, Peterborough.—At St. Marylebone, Henry Hodges, esq. of Lowestoft, to Emily, eldest dau. of the Chev. George Manders, Portuguese Consul-General for Ireland.

2. At Sproughton, Suffolk, Horace Cobbold, esq. of Walton, youngest son of George Cobbold, esq. of Capel Hall, Trimley St. Martin, to Katharine-Sarah, youngest dau. of Thomas Haward, esq.—At Stoke, George Rashleigh Edgell, esq. late Capt. R. Fusiliers, to Emily, widow of Capt. Graves, 15th Foot, and eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Nooth, Devonport.—At St. Pancras, Charles Creed, esq. of Duke st. St. James's, to Louisa-Dorothea, second dau. of the Right Hon. Sir John Pollock, Lord Chief Baron.

4. At Duisburg, Prussia, E. T. Dundas, esq. of Manor, N.B. to Everilda, third dau. of the Rev. Mordaunt Barnard, Rector of Little Bardfield, Essex.

7. At Ashton-under-Lyne, the Rev. H. Rees Webb, S.C.L. to Hannah, eldest dau. of Ralph Kershaw, esq. of Audenshaw.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Playfair, B.A. Minister of Abercorn, to Jane-Kincaid, youngest dau. of the late James Pitcairn, esq. M.D.

8. At Lianbadarn Fawr, James H. Ravenshill, esq. solicitor, Hereford, to Margaret-Julian, dau. of the late Rice Jones, esq. banker, Aberystwith.

9. At St. George's Bloomsbury, Henry Graves Bull, esq. M.D. of Hereford, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Henry Read, esq. late of Buckhurst hill, Essex.—At Streatham, Capt. M'Mahon, 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart. K.C.B. to Julia, widow of Joseph Davies, esq. of Stonecot, Surrey, dau. of James Coster, esq. of Streatham.—At Burlington St. Edmond, Norf. Dixon Edward Hoste, Capt. Royal Art. son of the late Sir George Hoste, K.C.B. to Jane-Mary, dau. of the Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes, Rector of Burlington.

10. At Egg Buckland, Devon, Sir Wm. Norris Young, Bart. of Marlow park, Bucks, to Florence, second dau. of Erving Clarke, esq. of Efford manor, near Plymouth.

11. At Christ church St. Marylebone, John D'Urban, esq. to Maria-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Thos. Sidney Cooper, esq. A.R.A.—At Wrington, Somerset, D. J. Whitley, esq. M.D. of Britonferry, Glam. to Harriet-Anne, only child of Thomas Hamlin, esq.

13. At Tortola, James-Watson, son of the late James Dunlop, esq. Glasgow, to Augusta-Cornell, fourth dau.; and at the same time,

Charles, son of the Rev. H. Girdlestone, Rector of Landford, to Eliza-West, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Chads, President of the Virgin Islands.

14. At Limerick, Capt. Frederick Hammersley, 14th Foot, to Sarah-Mary-Anne, dau. of Archdeacon Keating.

16. At West Brompton, the Rev. H. G. Garrett, Curate of Cardiff, to Emma-Graham-Eardley, youngest dau. of late Capt. Eardley Howard, Bengal Fusiliers.—At Christchurch Marylebone, Lieut. William Briggs, of the 71st Regt. of Bengal Infantry, third son of the late Lieut.-Col. Briggs, K.H. to Adelaide-Augusta, youngest dau. of Sir Richard Henegan.

20. At Monkstown, co. Dublin, William Foster, esq. Capt. 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, eldest son of Sir William Foster, Bart. of Thorpe, Norfolk, to Georgina, second dau. of Richard Armit, esq. formerly of the 3d Regt. of Foot Guards.

21. At Surrey chapel, the Rev. Francis Baron, of Ripley, Hants, to Sophia-Emma, second dau. of E. Perronet Sells, esq. of Ferring, Sussex.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Rowland Winn, esq. eldest son of Charles Winn, esq. of Nostell priory, Yorkshire, and Appleby hall, Linc. to Harriet-Maria-Amelia, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Dumaresq, and niece of the Earl of Lanesborough.—At Bradford, Samuel Bateman, jun. esq. of Wibsey, only son of Samuel Bateman, esq. of Cripple house, near Harrogate, to Eliza-Jane, eldest dau. of Joseph Baxter, esq. of Blake Hill house, near Bradford.—At Paddington, Thomas Wright Watson, eldest son of W. G. Watson, esq. of Chigwell, to Claudine-Marian, fifth dau. of the late John Gore, esq. of Harts, Woodford.—At St. Paul's, Deptford, Robert Francis Langley, esq. of Cardiff, solicitor, to Rosa-Lydia, youngest dau. of the late J. A. Price, esq. of Bromley.

22. At Moretonhampstead, T. Howard Elphinstone Stone, esq. Madras N.I. to Matilda-Catharine, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Charles Clack, Rector of Moretonhampstead.

23. At Exmouth, John James Harris, esq. of Hayne, second son of the late I. D. Harris, esq. of Hayne, to Frances-Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Edward Acton, esq. of Gatacre park.—At Membury, Samuel Domett, esq. of Hawkchurch, Dorset, to Elizabeth-Jane, only dau. of Samuel Newbery, esq. of Goodmans, Devon.—At St. Pancras, George Newcomen, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Ann-Jane-Brown, eldest dau. of John Vaughan, esq. of Middlesborough, Yorkshire.—At Devonport, John Bulteel, esq. of Flete, eldest son of the late J. C. Bulteel, esq. and Lady Elizabeth Bulteel and grandson of the late Earl Grey, to Emphena, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Parsons, C.M.G.

24. At St. George's Hanover sq. Wyndham-Berkeley, eldest son of W. B. Portman, esq. to Emily-Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late George Newton, esq. of Croxton park.

25. At Birkenhead, Henry Leeds, esq. second son of Sir Joseph Leeds, Bart. to Anna-Dorothea, second dau. of the Rev. J. E. H. Simpson, M.A. of Drumsnatt rectory, Monaghan, Ireland.

28. At St. George's Hanover sq. George Markham Giffard, esq. of the Inner Temple, Fellow of New college, Oxford, fourth son of Adm. John Giffard, to Maria, second dau. of the late Charles Pilgrim, esq. of Kingsfield, near Southampton.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Ven. George Glover, A.M. Archdeacon of Sudbury, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Rev. Sir Robert Alleck, Bart.—At Marylebone, Charles Paul Wood, esq. of Bernard st. and Gray's inn, to Mary, younger dau. of John Lyall, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. Rowland Winn, to Margaretta-Stephann, second dau. of the late Geo.

Walker, esq. of Overhall, Essex.—At Dublin, Charles T. Aitchison, esq. Bombay Army, son of the late Major-Gen. Andrew Aitchison, to Annie-Acheson, youngest dau. of the late A. W. Colquhoun, esq. J.P. of Crosh, co. Tyrone.

29. At Stretton-en-le-Field, Derby, the Rev. Howard Gough, third son of Ralph Gough, esq. of Gorsebrook house, Staff. to Julia-Mead, younger dau. of the Rev. W. A. C. B. Cave, Rector of that parish.

30. At Shurdington, Glouc. George Welstead Colledge, esq. Bengal C.S. eldest son of Thos. R. Colledge, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham, to Katharine-Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Dent, esq. of Bickley park, Kent.—At Paddington, Erskine Grant Langmore, esq. 27th Bengal N.I. son of Dr. Langmore, of Finsbury sq. to Elise, third dau. of the late Gasper Winteler, esq. of Tavistock sq.—Capt. Robert John Anar, of Cahrliske, co. Kilkenny, son of the late Major Knox, to Philippa-Allen, eldest surviving dau. of Fred. Lindsay, of Loughry, co. Tyrone, and granddan. of the late Sir E. B. Sandys, Bart.—At Brighton, Capt. John Hudson, R.N. son of the late Rev. J. Hudson, Vicar of Stanwix, to Matilda, dau. of Major Roe, E.I.C.S. of Brighton.—At Croydon, Edward Loat, esq. Croydon, to Elizabeth-Loat, eldest dau. of Wm. Russell, esq. Croydon.—At Marylebone, Lieut. Guavus S. Tilly, Royal Eng. to Josephine-Lizzie, only dau. of Hamilton Henning, esq. of the Royal Naval Hospital at Malta.—At Sighill, George Corr, esq. of Greenlawalls, Northumb. to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late H. Colbeck, esq. Leamington house.

April 4. At Florence, Richard Cane, esq. to Louisa, only dau. of the Hon. William Dawson Damer.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Robert Aglionby Slaney, esq. of Walford manor, Shropshire, to Catherine-Anne, widow of G.C. Archer, esq. of Mount John, co. Wicklow.—At Banbridge, Alexander James Sutherland, esq. 53d Regt. to Elizabeth, third dau. of Geo. Tyrrell, esq. M.D.—At Winchester, Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of John Barton Baldwin, esq. late of Ingthorpe grange, Craven.—At Maidstone, Francis Mackenzie, esq. 26th Bengal Light Inf. to Julia, youngest dau. of John Mercer, esq. of Maidstone.—At Salford, the Rev. Fred. F. Gough, M.A. of Ningpo, China, to Mary-Vigers, eldest dau. of E. R. Le Mare, esq. of the Grange, near Manchester.—At Ripon, the Rev. H. W. Wright, M.A. Incumbent of St. John's, Newcastle, to Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Bernard Hague, esq.

5. At Weymouth, Frank, youngest son of the late John Drewett Austin, esq. of Her Majesty's Ordnance, to Johanna-Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. J. Urquhart, Vicar of Fleet, Dorset.

6. At St. George's Hanover sq. James Buchanan, esq. 4th Madras Light Cav. to Helen-Katherine, second dau. of John Harris, esq. Argyll st.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Osgood Hanbury, eldest son of Osgood Hanbury, esq. of Holfield grange, Essex, to Helen-Caroline, only dau. of W. H. Newton, esq. of Leamington.—At Warton, Lanc. Joseph Waitman, esq. second son of William Waitman, esq. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of William Sharp, esq. of Linden hall.—At Battersay, George-Francis, fourth son of John Humphery, esq. of Clapham common, to Isabella, fourth dau. of William Kew, esq. of the Wandsworth road.—At Dublin, the Rev. Thomas Henry, Rector of Kilcommack, Ardgah, to Rebecca-Jane, youngest dau. of the late J. C. Bickerstaff, esq. of Lislea, Longford.—At Folkestone, John Thomas Downman, esq. second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Downman, K.C.B. to Ann-Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Capt. B. Backhouse, 63d Foot.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF PARMA.

March 26. At Parma, aged 31, Ferdinand Charles (III.) Joseph Maria Vittorio Balthasar de Bourbon, Infante of Spain, Duke of Parma, Piacenza, and the states annexed.

The sovereignty of Parma descended to the Spanish Bourbons by the marriage of the heiress of Farnese to Philip the Fifth of Spain. His sons, Charles the First (afterwards Charles the Third of Spain) and Philip, were both Dukes of Parma, as was his grandson Ferdinand (a son of the latter), who by the Archduchess Maria-Amelia, daughter of the Emperor Francis I. had issue Louis King of Etruria. Louis married the Infanta Maria-Louisa-Josephina of Spain, who was his cousin-german by her mother, and second-cousin by her paternal grandfather Charles III. From this marriage was born Charles II. Duke of Parma, the father of the subject of the present notice. This prince (who is still living) was formerly Duke of Lucca, in which principality he succeeded his mother in 1824. In Oct. 1847 he ceded Lucca to Tuscany; and in December of the same year, on the death of the Archduchess Maria-Louisa, the widow of the Emperor Napoleon, he succeeded to the sovereignty of Parma, Placentia, &c. After a reign of only fifteen months he abdicated in favour of his son, who assumed the title of Charles the Third.

This prince was born on the 14th Jan. 1823, his mother being the Princess Theresa of Sardinia, daughter of King Victor-Emmanuel. Having succeeded to the duchies by the abdication of his father, dated the 14th March, 1849, he assumed the reins of government by a proclamation dated the 27th August following. His reign has been one continual period of arbitrary misrule. The duchy had been declared in a state of siege in 1848, and the state of siege continues to this day. Every college, school, and seminary was closed in 1848, and the youth of the duchy have ever since been denied all education, either at home or abroad. The Duke used the public moneys to any extent, and at any time it suited his purpose. He fixed no limits to the civil list, and gave no account of either revenue or expenditure. He allowed no

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1848.

Yorkshire jockey, or groom, named Ward. Besides the outrages which signalized every year of his reign, the Duke had lately driven the people to despair by a forced loan of eight millions, which would have achieved the ruin of the landowners,—a loan for which neither war nor any public calamity could afford a shade of a pretext. To give an idea of the manner in which this money was squandered away, it is sufficient to say, that, on the occasion of his late journey to Madrid—a journey undertaken for the sole purpose of following a woman with whom he had some intrigue—he took with him 300,000 francs out of the money which had been destined for the construction of a railway. A sum of the same amount he had invested in a diamond, intended as a wedding present to the future Empress of Austria, and for that wedding he was preparing himself, with all his court, to travel to Vienna in grand state, and at an enormous cost. Immense sums were also lavished to keep up an army of 5000 men, though he could not yet dispense with, and had dearly to pay for, Austrian garrisons in all his towns; and he had lately been extravagant in endowing, painting, and gilding the Opera-house. He had disgusted his people by a life such as even Italian courts had been unused to, and had given serious cause of offence to his Duchess, who in vain attempted to recall him to a better course, and to withdraw him from the fatal influence of minions, especially of Baron Ward, whom he had made his prime minister at home, and general agent and representative abroad.

The Duke was assassinated on the 26th of March. Various accounts of the occurrence have been circulated. It was at first stated to have been perpetrated by a soldier in a low wine-shop; but it now appears that it occurred as follows:—The Duke was walking in the Strada Santa Lucia, dressed in the costume of an Hungarian general, and accompanied by an aide-de-camp. As he passed a by-street called Borgo San Giorgio, a man rushed upon him and stabbed him in the stomach. The assassin immediately effected his escape, in which he was evidently favoured by the by-standers, and he has not since been discovered. On the following day it was found that the wires of the telegraphic line connecting with Lombardy had been

1845, the Princess
Henrietta, daughter

of the late Prince Ferdinand d'Artois, Duc de Berri, and sister of the Duc de Bordeaux (Comte de Chambord). The Duchess survives him, with four children: 1. Margaret - Maria - Theresa - Henrietta, born Jan. 1, 1847; 2. Robert-Charles-Louis-Maria, his successor, born on the 9th July, 1848; 3. Alice - Maria - Caroline - Ferdinanda - Rachel - Anne - Philomena, born 1849; and 4. Henry - Charles - Louis-George - Abraham - Paul, Count of Bardi, born 1851.

The Duchess of Parma has assumed the regency during the minority of her son Prince Robert. The ministry is dissolved, and Baron Ward has received orders to quit the country, and never to return to it. This order has given great satisfaction.

THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, K.G.

April 29. At his town residence in Old Burlington-street, in his 86th year, the Most Noble Henry William Paget, Marquess of Anglesey (1815), second Earl of Uxbridge (1784), tenth Baron Paget of Beaudesert, co. Stafford (by writ 1550), the fourth Baronet (of the kingdom of Ireland, 1730), Knight of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Knight of the orders of the Guelphs of Hanover, Maria Theresa of Austria, St. George of Russia, and William of the Netherlands, a Privy Councillor, a Field Marshal of Her Majesty's forces, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, a member of the Board of General Officers, Captain of Cowes Castle, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Anglesey, Vice-Admiral of the coast of North Wales and the county of Carmarthen, Chamberlain and Chancellor of North Wales, Constable of the castle of Carnarvon, Ranger of Snowdon Forest, &c. &c.

The Marquess of Anglesey was born on the 17th of May, in the year 1768. He was the eldest child of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnoise. His father had the numerous family of seven sons and five daughters, of whom he was the last survivor, although the whole of them, except the youngest, survived the years of childhood. The third son, Sir Arthur, was a Privy Councillor and Grand Cross of the Bath. The fourth, Sir Edward, a General and also Grand Cross of the Bath. The fifth, Sir Charles, a Vice-Admiral and Grand Cross of Hanover. Of the daughters, the eldest was Countess of Galloway; the fourth, Countess of Eaniskillen; the youngest, Lady Graves; and the third, the wife of the late Right Hon. General Sir George Murray, G.C.B.

Few and unimportant are the details which have been preserved to us of this gallant nobleman's early youth. When still young, he was placed at Westminster School, and after leaving Westminster, he was entered at Christchurch, Oxford, and was created M.A. on the 28th June, 1786. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war in 1793, Lord Paget, with all that vivacious impetuosity which distinguished his subsequent career, raised among his father's tenantry the 80th Regiment of Foot, or Staffordshire Volunteers, which have since distinguished themselves in many a hard-fought field, from the Pyramids to the Sutlej. When completed to 600 men, Lord Paget was presented with the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and on 400 more being added, his Lordship was offered the Colonelcy, which he declined, on the ground of his not having then been on foreign service. Meanwhile, he received the commissions of Lieutenant in the 7th Foot, March 11, 1793; Captain in the 23d, on the 25th March; Major in the 65th, on the 29th May; and Lieut.-Colonel on the 12th Sept. 1793. His father, who had for many years commanded the Staffordshire, or King's Own, Militia, which was permanently quartered at Windsor, under the immediate eye of King George the Third, eagerly seconded the disposition of his son to take a share in the vast military movements which were then going forward. Accordingly, three months after the letter of service, Lord Paget, with his regiment, embarked for Guernsey, and from thence, in 1794, he joined his Royal Highness the Duke of York in Flanders; and in the alternate checks and triumphs of that campaign commenced his military career. In the disastrous repulse of Turcoing he first earned a name for dashing bravery. From the date of that important check the English troops lost ground daily, retired rapidly upon Bois-le-Duc, and from thence across the Meuse. During this memorable retreat, which was effected in the midst of an intense frost, and in want of almost every necessary, Lord Paget, at the head of his gallant 80th, acquired additional laurels; and, although at that time only 26 years of age, he, during the temporary absence of Lord Cathcart, had the distinction of replacing that officer at the head of the brigade.

On the 15th June, 1794, his Lordship was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 16th Light Dragoons; on the 3d May, 1796, he obtained the rank of Colonel; and on the 6th April, 1797, he was removed from the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 80th to the active command of the 7th Light Dragoons, which with other bodies of cavalry was

sent down to Ipswich for drill. There it was that his lordship commenced that series of evolutions, and laid the foundation of that system of discipline, which effected an entire reform in cavalry practice.

Lord Paget was member for the Carnarvon district of boroughs in the parliament of 1790-6.

At the close of 1799 he again prepared to accompany the Duke of York in the expedition to Holland. In the general attack made on the 2nd Oct. 1799, Lord Paget was attached to the division under the command of the Russian General de Herman, posted on the Sand Hills, where his brilliant cavalry manoeuvres contributed materially to the victory that day obtained by British troops under circumstances of the most discouraging nature. Late in the evening the enemy's cavalry, having been defeated in an attempt which they made upon the British Horse Artillery, were charged by Lord Paget's brigade and driven back with considerable loss, nearly to Egmont-op-Zee. In the final retreat his lordship's arduous services were recognised by his being honoured with the difficult and dangerous duty of protecting the rear. While engaged in this duty, some pieces of our cannon having been captured in a skirmish, his lordship, with one squadron, made a desperate attack upon the force of Gen. Simon, amounting to seven squadrons, utterly routed them, and recaptured the British and five of the enemy's cannon, sustaining a merely nominal loss.

Soon after the return of the army from Holland, on the 1st July, 1795, Lord Paget was united to Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, by whom he had eight children, but with whom, nevertheless, he did not lead so happy a life as might have been anticipated. It terminated in a divorce, pronounced by the Scotch courts in 1810, when her ladyship was remarried to the Duke of Argyll. She died in 1835.

After this time Lord Paget remained for some years devoting himself entirely to the discharge of his regimental duties. By his unremitting attention and admirable discipline, the 7th Light Dragoons, in which he took much pride, became one of the first cavalry corps in the service. He was promoted to Major-General April 29, 1802; and to Lieut.-General April 25, 1808.

Towards the close of 1808 Lord Paget was ordered into Spain with two brigades of cavalry, consisting of the 7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th regiments of Hussars, to strengthen the corps of the army under Sir David Baird, who was passing through Galicia for the purpose

of joining a junction with the main body advancing upon Salamanca, under the brave but unfortunate Sir John Moore. Lord Paget disembarked his force at Corunna, amidst innumerable difficulties opposed by the want of forage, the apathy of the Spaniards, and the insufficient supplies they afforded, and proceeded in the route taken by the division of Sir David Baird. On the 10th Dec. Lord Paget arrived at Zamora, and, after a long and laborious march, brought up to the assistance of Sir John an active and well-equipped body of cavalry.

In the retreat his cavalry brigade brought up the rear, when his lordship's somewhat imprudent ardour frequently exposed him to imminent danger. Skirmishes, of course, were of more than daily occurrence; but by the masterly disposition of his lordship, and the consummate discipline and alacrity he had infused into his brigades, the British troops were enabled to continue their retreat with trifling loss.

At the commencement of the retreat his lordship put himself at the head of four hundred of his men at Sahagun, and resolutely attacked a body of nine hundred French. The English fought with incredible valour, putting the enemy to flight, and capturing nearly two hundred men, besides thirty killed and several more wounded.

Soon after, in passing Mayaga, Lord Paget heard that a party of the enemy was in the town. On reconnoitering, he discovered two squadrons without and a small party within. Ordering up two squadrons of the tenth Dragoons, he advanced through the town, when the enemy retreated to high ground. His lordship then ordered one squadron to the attack, which approached within two hundred yards of the enemy, and then slackened their pace. Thinking that they hesitated, Lord Paget rode through them, and commenced the charge; the French remaining firm, and firing their carbines, with some effect. The charge was made with the greatest order, and the result was a hundred prisoners, with fifty of their horses, and nearly as many left dead on the field.

A third enterprise, at Benevente, amidst the worst circumstances of the retreat, was still more brave and successful. The whole of the infantry and heavy artillery had left the place, when the French made their appearance; Lord Paget was still in the town, and placed himself at the head of the tenth Hussars just as the enemy was commencing with the picquets.

General Stuart at the head of the

had crossed it. On the other side they formed again, and threatened a second attempt; but were again repulsed, and the Commander of the Imperial Guard, General Lefebvre Desnouettes, was taken prisoner. To this brave repulse of the advanced guard of the French, the safe arrival of the English at Corunna may in a great measure be ascribed.

The battle of Corunna took place in a few days, and gave Lord Paget another opportunity of distinguishing himself. While some soldiers were conveying their wounded and dying commander from the field, Lord Paget hastened with the reserve to support the right wing of the army. Perceiving Colonel Beckwith, at the head of the rifle corps, retiring before a superior force, his lordship attacked this force with surprising courage, repulsed it, and then pressing on dispersed every thing before him, till the enemy, perceiving their left wing in danger, drew it entirely back. This bold movement decided the fate of the day: it deterred the French from further advance, until the body of the commander was safely interred, and the entire army embarked in the vessels waiting in the harbour.

Lord Paget received a medal for his conduct in the action at Sahagun; and a magnificent groupe in silver was presented to him, bearing the following inscription: "This piece of plate is presented to Lieut.-General Lord Paget, by the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the inscribed Officers of the Hussar brigade, who have served under his Lordship's command, in token of their admiration of his high military acquirements, and of the courage and talents constantly displayed by him in leading the Hussars to victory against the French cavalry, during the campaign in the Peninsula in 1808."

In the autumn of 1809 Lord Paget returned to England, where he remained for some time, taking no part in the subsequent Peninsular campaigns. During this time his lordship was, in 1810, divorced from Lady Paget, and then married Lady Cowley, the daughter of the Earl of Cadogan, and mother of the present Lord Cowley, who had been divorced from Lord Cowley in the same year.

From 1806 to 1812 Lord Paget sat in the House of Commons as representative for Milbourn Port; when the death of his father, in the latter year, removed him to the House of Peers as Earl of Uxbridge. In the spring of 1815 he commanded the troops assembled in London to quell the Corn Bill riots; and immediately after, when all Europe was thunderstruck by Napoleon's sudden burst into France from

his island cage, the allies recalled their scattered armies, and again took the field. This campaign was to be fought by minutes. Both sides knew well that all depended on time. By a happy appointment, the command of the large cavalry forces attached to the Anglo-Belgian army was given to the Earl of Uxbridge.

Next to the great leader of the host, the victory of Waterloo was more indebted to the Earl of Uxbridge than any other of the numerous warriors of that memorable day. An eye-witness of his lordship's conduct remarks, that "he displayed consummate valour in the sight of his admiring men." As it was the great object of the moment to kindle the spirit of our troops, what could more effectually do this than the display, the gallantry, and the dash of their superior? This was the more important from the fact that, not having as yet made an essay on the Cuirassiers, they entertained an idea that all attack upon them was ineffectual. Twice had the gallant Earl led the Guards to the charge, cheering them with the rallying cry of "Now for the honour of the household troops!" when three heavy masses of the enemy's infantry advanced, supported by artillery, and a numerous body of Cuirassiers. This formidable force drove in the Belgians, leaving the Highland brigade to receive the shock. At this critical moment Lord Uxbridge galloped up to the second heavy brigade, under the command of Sir William Ponsonby, when the three regiments were wheeled up in the most masterly style, presenting a beautiful front of about thirteen hundred men. As the Earl rode down the line, he was received by a general shout and cheer from the brigade. Then, placing himself at their head, they made the most rapid and destructive charge ever witnessed. The division they attacked consisted of upwards of nine thousand men under Count D'Erlon. Of these, three thousand were made prisoners, and the rest killed; with the exception of a few hundred men, who formed themselves under cover of the Cuirassiers. After this his lordship bravely led the same troops in several other brilliant attacks, cutting in pieces whole battalions of the old French Guard, into whose masses they penetrated.

After performing prodigies of valour, and apparently getting through the arduous struggles of the day, the Earl received a wound in the knee, by almost the last shot that was fired. At first the wound was not considered material; but upon surgical examination it was found necessary to amputate the leg. For this purpose his lordship was conveyed to Waterloo, and taken to the house of a respectable

draper in the village, nearly opposite the head quarters of the commander-in-chief. The operation was performed without delay, and with the best success. Strangers who visit the place are always shown with pride the chair in which his lordship sat to undergo the operation; the boot that was taken from the amputated leg; the spot in the garden where the limb was buried, and over which the friendly owner has planted a weeping willow, adorning the avenues leading to the spot with appropriate shrubs.

The Prince Regent was prompt in rewarding the bravery of his servant, for in five days after the battle we find his lordship raised to a marquissate of the united kingdom by the title of Marquess of Anglesey.

In about two months the noble Marquess was able to leave his retreat in Waterloo and return to England. His stay in London was as short and private as possible; but on passing through Lichfield on his way to the family seat at Beaudesert, he was received with public and appropriate honours. In anticipation of his arrival, a costly sword had been voted by the corporation, who, in full costume, and attended by the principal inhabitants on horseback, met his lordship at some distance from the city, and conducted him to their hall, amidst the acclamations of a prodigious multitude collected from a circuit of many miles. On reaching the hall the sword was presented by the Mayor, and an address delivered by the Recorder. To the latter the noble Marquess replied in a speech of singular modesty and good sense. Two allusions, one to the Duke of Wellington, and the other to himself, were delivered with great animation, and produced a powerful effect. He nobly disclaimed the honour of the victory, and attributed the whole to the surpassing wisdom and valour of the commander-in-chief. Then pointing to the seat of his own wound, to the artificial limb he had been compelled to assume, and to the glittering weapon he had just placed beside it—"Though I cannot look forward to the exercise of my former vigour, but must expect to remain the subject of bodily infirmity, and of consequent occasional depression of mind, yet with this sword by my side I shall derive fresh strength and spirits from the recollections it will excite, and shall hope, when necessity demands, and opportunity offers,

of further service."

Some weeks after he paid a visit at Beaudesert, and then staying at Lord Craven's.

GENT. MAG.

For his services at Waterloo the Marquess of Anglesea was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath, in 1815; also by the Emperor of Austria a Commander of the order of Maria Theresa, and by the Emperor of Russia a Knight of the order of St. George, of the second class. In 1816 he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and in 1818 elected a Knight of the Garter.

He attained the full rank of General on the 12th August, 1819. He was unpopular during the period of Queen Caroline's trial, in 1820, on account of the support which he gave to the bill of pains and penalties; and on one occasion he was surrounded by the populace, who insisted on his shouting "The Queen for ever!" After much reluctance, he at length cried out—"The Queen! the Queen! and may all your wives be like her!"

At the coronation of George the Fourth, in 1821, the Marquess of Anglesey sustained the office of Lord High Steward of England; and the grace and dignity with which he accompanied the Champion during the ceremony of the Challenge in Westminster Hall were the subject of universal admiration.

In 1826 he received the appointment of Captain of Cowes Castle (which will not again be filled up).

On the 30th April, 1827, when the Duke of Wellington ceased to be Master-general of the Ordnance, the Marquess of Anglesey succeeded him, and on that occasion he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and took a seat in the Cabinet. His tenure of office at this period extended to the spring of the following year; when, on the 1st March, he was sworn Lord Lieutenant-Governor and Governor-general of Ireland. In this important station, as representative of his Sovereign, his lordship engaged the warm affections of the Irish people. He secured their obedience to the laws. He subdued religious animosities. He conciliated general goodwill. He sought to ameliorate and improve the condition of the labouring classes; commerce received an active spring through his patronage and munificence, and every means were put in progress towards national prosperity, when he was recalled by the king's minister in the twelfth month of his vice-regal functions. He was succeeded by the Duke of Cumberland; but became Viceroy of Ireland in the close of 1830, under the Grey administration.

In 1831 matters went so far as the year of 1831, when the Duke of Cumberland was then the popular ruler against a

certain order of public meetings, and the virtual ruler disobeying, undergoing trial, pleading guilty, and so getting off harmless as to induce the report and impression, never afterwards entirely got rid of, that there was compromise and even collusion between the agitator and the Whig Government. In Moore's *Memoirs* it appears that the poet thought the Viceroy extremely nervous about the state of Ireland. But in public there was never any appearance of discomposure. Those who saw him mobbed in Dublin streets, as sometimes happened, can well remember the smiling good humour, the look of amusement, with which the lame soldier, alone and armed only with his umbrella, used his weapon to rap the knuckles of the noisy Paddies who laid hands on the bridle of his pony. He was very popular in the midst of his proclamations and coercions. His bearing suited the temper of the Irish; and there really was a good deal of love between them. The coercion acts that he called for were, however, fatal to Lord Grey's government. The one he obtained in 1833 was severe. Lord Grey thought it ought to be renewed, with the omission of the provision for martial law. Others thought not; and Lord Grey went out upon it. There was misunderstanding in the cabinet, causing a renewal of the complaint of underhand dealings with O'Connell, while O'Connell declared himself tricked; and Lord Grey's retirement was the consequence. Thus it appears to have been Lord Anglesey's remarkable lot to have precipitated Catholic emancipation by his first short tenure of the viceroyalty, and the breaking up of the Grey cabinet by the second. Some interesting letters and other papers regarding his Irish administration, which he at this time communicated to the late Lord Cloncurry, are printed in the *Recollections* of that nobleman. (See our January number, p. 86.)

Lord Anglesey again became Master-General of the Ordnance on the formation of Lord John Russell's administration in 1846; and he held that office till Lord Derby came into power, in March, 1852.

After commanding the 7th Light Dragoons for more than forty years, he was removed to the command of the Royal Horse Guards in 1842. In 1846 he was advanced to the rank of Field Marshal, and at his death he was the only Field Marshal in the British army, with the exception of her Majesty's consort and uncle.

In 1849 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford, having been previously for many years Lord Lieutenant of the county of Anglesey, in which are situated the

estates of his ancestors in the male-line the Bayleys, who became Pagets in the person of his father in the year 1770.

"All have thought and felt alike about the merits of Lord Anglesey. In every journal, in every society, the same sentiment has prevailed. It was the peculiarity indeed of his frank and noble nature to make itself understood, and to impress all who had intercourse with him, however slight, with a lively sense of his qualities. It might almost be said that his character could be read off at sight, the express image of chivalry as he was. His bearing bespoke the man, so gallant, so high, so courteous. Seldom have bravery, gentleness, and generosity been combined in such noble proportions. In his character there was not a fold, it was all open as day. His politics were thoroughly Liberal, and with more far-sighted and sound statesmanship in them than the world has perhaps given him credit for. There is not within the last forty years a single important measure of reform in Church and State of which Lord Anglesey was not a strenuous, a steady, and an early advocate. He generally, indeed, was in advance of public opinion, and strongly urged measures which were opposed at the time as Radical, but which are now extolled for their wisdom, and the settled law of the land. Catholic Emancipation, Reform in Parliament, Free Trade, Reform of the Irish Church, had in him an early and stanch champion. He was a repealer of the Corn Laws and a thorough Free Trader years before those objects became popular, and he disapproved of the compromise of the low fixed duty proposed in 1840, as short of what justice and policy required. Upon Sir Robert Peel bringing forward his plan of Free Trade, it was remarked to Lord Anglesey that he must not shut his eyes to the injury it would do to the landed interest. His answer was, 'Never mind—it is right and just, and the landed interest must not stand in the way of right.' The Board of Education in Ireland, one of the greatest benefits ever conferred on that country, was Lord Anglesey's work. The credit has been given to Lord Derby, but it is so far from being deserved that he was actually hostile to the scheme, which originated with Lord Anglesey, and was by his energies and exertions conducted to success. Lord Anglesey's political services were not appreciated, because he was not a speaker, and could not talk well of what he did well, or at least could not do justice in words to his own acts. But he had a sound, shrewd understanding, a judgment seldom at fault, often acting like an instinct, and accompanied with a moral courage not inferior to his

brilliant physical bravery in the field of battle. Few men have better understood themselves than Lord Anglesey, and he knew exactly for what he was fit and for what he was not fit, and office had no attraction for him except where lay his sphere of utility, beyond which he never sought, nor would accept employment.

"Lord Anglesey's administration of the Ordnance Department was remarkable for its scrupulous justice, and attention to all soldierly interests and claims; other influences than those of duty had not the slightest weight with him. We have heard complaints of his refusing favours to old friends, but he practised what he subjected others to, and acted the noble part of refusing a favour to himself when there was another whom he thought more deserving of it. On the death of the Duke of Gordon, the command of the Scots Fusilier Guards was offered in the most gratifying way by King William to Lord Anglesey. He received the letter communicating his Majesty's pleasure at night, and at eight the following morning he was in St. James's Palace requesting an interview, which he readily obtained. He expressed his gratitude for the King's kind intention, and the admiration in which he held the corps the command of which was offered to him; but he added, 'I am sure that in naming me to this honour your Majesty has not borne in mind the fact that Lord Ludlow lost an arm in Holland at the head of this very regiment.' The King acknowledged that the fact had escaped his memory, and thanked Lord Anglesey for reminding him. Lord Ludlow had the regiment, and Lord Anglesey had the satisfaction of seeing a brave old soldier rewarded, and made happy for the rest of his life.

"While at the Ordnance Office he rendered the service of putting the coast defences in a proper state of preparation. On one of his visits of inspection to Portsmouth he was accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and most interesting was the spectacle of the two veterans, old companions in arms, tottering along together, arm-in-arm, each fancying he was the prop of the other, and supporting the unsteady step.* The older was, however, by far the younger, notwithstanding the loss of his leg. What Lord Anglesey was to the last in appearance will dwell in the recollection of thousands. He seemed to have left age behind him, and, for a quarter of a century after he had turned three-score,

there was the same upright buoyant carriage and youthfully cheerful mien. Yet his sufferings from a nervous disease were of the most cruel nature, but they never affected either his system or his spirits. His activity with his single leg was something marvellous, and, *apropos* of that, we must mention a fact illustrative of his character.

"After the battle of Waterloo a pension of 1,200*l.* a-year was voted to him for the loss of his leg, but he would not accept the grant. He did not like the idea of turning blood to gold. It is easy to calculate the large sum which this self-denial saved to the nation.

"All through life, and to his last breath, duty was with him, as with his great comrade in arms the Duke, the ruling sentiment; indeed, in Lord Anglesey's dying hours, when his mind wandered occasionally for a few instants, the inquiry was, what brigade was on duty, and upon the answer that it was not his own, he seemed relieved that he was not neglecting his turn of duty.

"His death was serene, more than resigned, cheerful. He was surrounded by numerous loving relatives, and cheered them with pleasant words almost with his dying breath; and so parted this brave and honest spirit."—*Examiner*.

By his first wife, already named, the Marquess of Anglesey had issue two sons and six daughters: 1. Lady Caroline, married in 1817 to the present Duke of Richmond and Lennox, and has issue; 2. Henry, now Marquess of Anglesey; 3. Lady Jane, married in 1824 to the present Marquess of Conyngham, and has issue; 4. Lady Georgiana, married in 1833 to Edward Lord Crofton, and has issue; 5. Lady Augusta, married in 1820 to Arthur first Lord Templemore, who died in 1837, leaving issue; 6. Lord William Paget, Capt. R.N. who married in 1827 Fanny only dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis de Rothenburgh, and has issue a son; 7. Lady Agnes, married in 1829 to the Right Hon. George Stevens Byng, eldest son of Lord Strafford, and died in 1845, leaving issue; and 8. Lord Arthur Paget, who died in 1825, in his 21st year.

By his second wife, who died on the 8th July, 1853, the Marquess had further issue six sons and four daughters: 9. Lady Emily-Caroline, married in 1832 to Lord Viscount Sydney; 10. Lord Clarence Edward Paget, Captain R.N. who married in 1852 Martha-Stuart, youngest daughter of the late Adm. Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart. G.C.B. and has issue a son; 11. Lady Mary, married in 1838 to the Earl of Sandwich, and has issue; 12. Lord Alfred, who died an infant; 13. Lord

* The same spectacle was witnessed during the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851; and the Duke and Marquess were constant companions in the House of Peers.

Alfred Henry Paget, Major in the army, and M.P. for Lichfield, who married in 1847 Cecilia, second daughter of the late George Thomas Wyndham, esq. of Cromer hall, Norfolk, and has several children; 14. Lord George-Augustus-Frederick Paget, Captain in the Grenadier guards, and M.P. for Beaumaris; 15. Lady Adelaide (the youngest surviving child), married in 1851 to the Hon. Frederick William Cadogan, youngest son of Earl Cadogan, and has issue a daughter; 16. Lord Albert-Augustus-William; 17. Lord Albert-Arthur; and 18. Lady Eleanor, who all died infants.

We have endeavoured to ascertain the members of the Marquess of Anglesey's grandchildren, and we find they amount to about forty-five; his great-grandchildren to ten or twelve.

The present Marquess, who was born in 1797, has been a Privy Councillor since 1839 (when he was appointed Lord Chamberlain), and a member of the House of Peers since 1832, when he was summoned to Parliament in his father's barony of Paget, to assist in the enactment of Parliamentary Reform. He married first in 1819 Eleanor, second daughter of the late Colonel John and Lady Charlotte Campbell; and, secondly, in 1833, Henrietta-Maria, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Charles

Bagot, G.C.B. and has issue by both ladies. His eldest son, Henry-William-George, now Earl of Uxbridge, was born in 1821, and married in 1845 Sophia, second daughter of the late James Eversfield, esq. of Denne Park, Sussex, by whom we believe he has no issue.

The body of the late Marquess was deposited in the family vault in Lichfield cathedral, as was that of his late Marchioness. It was attended from Uxbridge House, on Friday the 5th May, by an escort of the Horse-Guards Blue, by four mourning coaches containing relatives, and by the carriages of—her Majesty (with six horses and ten servants), H.R.H. Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Duchess of Gloucester, the French Ambassador, and about sixty others of the principal nobility and gentry, who went in procession to the Euston-square Station of the Midland Railway, by which the funeral cortège was conveyed by special train to Lichfield, where the assembly-room of the George Hotel had been prepared for the ceremony of lying in state.

The next day, the streets of Lichfield were lined by about 1,300 of the militia, and the Anglesey troop of Yeomanry Cavalry came from Burton to take a place in the procession, which at twelve moved from the George Hotel in the following order:—

The Anglesey troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, on foot.

The Town Crier of Lichfield.

The Macebearers of the Corporation, bearing the Maces, covered with crape.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and members of the Town Council.

Magistrates of the City.

The Band of the First Regiment of the King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

State Plumes of Feathers.

The Coronet and Baton of the deceased, on a velvet cushion, borne by a man on horseback.

THE HEARSE,

with state plumes and escocheons of armorial bearings.

Colonel the Hon. P. W. Talbot.

Mourning Coaches:—Containing, 1. The Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Paget, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord George Paget; 2. The Duke of Richmond, Lord Crofton, Lord Enfield, Lord Sydney; 3. Lord Sandwich, Hon. Frederick Cadogan, Lord Cadogan, Lord March; 4. Lord Templemore, Lord Maidstone, Hon. Henry Paget, Hon. Alexander Paget; 5. Hon. Mr. Byng, Hon. Mr. Crofton, Lord Hinchinbrooke, Mr. Augustus Paget; 6. Hon. and Rev. Francis Paget, Hon. Henry Graves, Rev. Edward Paget, Colonel Paget; 7. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Colonel Bagot; 8. Sir William de Wyll, Sir Frederick Stovin, General Robbins, Colonel Keane; 9. Lord Hatherton, Dr. Quin, Mr. Cameron.

Private carriages—The officers of the Second Regiment of Staffordshire Militia.

THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.

March 12. At his residence in Stanhope-street, May Fair, in his 59th year, the Right Hon. Thomas William Anson, Earl of Lichfield (1831), second Viscount Anson of Shugborough and Orgrave, co. Stafford, and Baron Soberton of Soberton, co. Southampton (1806), a Privy Councillor, Lieut.-Colonel of the Queen's Own

Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry, and D.C.L.

The Earl of Lichfield was born at Shugborough on the 20th Oct. 1795, and was the eldest son of Thomas first Viscount Anson, by Lady Anne Margaret Coke, third daughter of Thomas-William first Earl of Leicester.

He succeeded his father as Viscount

Anson on the 31st July, 1818. On the 24th Nov. 1824 he was sworn a Privy Councillor upon the occasion of his being appointed Master of his Majesty's Buckhounds, which office he held until Dec. 1834. At the coronation of William the Fourth he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Lichfield by patent dated the 8th September, 1831.

From May 1835 to Sept. 1841, his Lordship occupied the office of Postmaster-general; and during his administration of the Post-office the system of a uniform penny postage was brought into operation.

He held the office of Postmaster-general without a seat in the Cabinet. One of the most remarkable incidents in his political life was the assemblage at his house in St. James's-square, during the administration of Lord Melbourne, of a great party gathering, at which some arrangements were understood to be made with Mr. O'Connell and other Irish members, which were subsequently very frequently referred to as "The Lichfield House Compact."

In 1842 the Earl of Lichfield fell into serious pecuniary difficulties. His magnificent mansion in St. James's Square was dismantled, and its contents dispersed by the hammer of Mr. George Robins, as were those also of his country seat at Shugborough, where the same official held a sale for twelve days. An account of the prices produced by the most remarkable pictures and pieces of statuary there dispersed will be found in our vol. xviii. p. 405. His Lordship had previously been a warm supporter of the turf. In 1836 his horse *Elis* won the great St. Leger stakes at Doncaster; and in sporting matters he was the intimate friend and confederate of the late Lord George Bentinck.

The Earl of Lichfield married, on the 11th February, 1819, Louisa-Catharine, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Phillips, esq. of Slebech, co. Pembroke; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and four daughters, who are all living. Their names are as follows: 1. Lady Louisa-Mary-Anne, married in 1838 to Edward King Tenison, esq. of Kilronan Castle, co. Roscommon, son of the late Thomas Tenison, esq. and Lady Frances King, daughter of Edward first Earl of Kingston: Lady Louisa is the author of a handsome book of *Travels in Spain* recently published; 2. Lady Anna-Frederica, married in 1843 to Francis Lord Elcho, a Lord of the Treasury, and M.P. for Hadingtonshire, eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss and March, and has a numerous family; 3. Thomas-George, now Earl of Lichfield; 4. Lady Harriet-Frances-Maria, married in 1851 to the Hon. Augustus-Henry Vernon, eldest son of Lord Vernon,

and has issue two daughters; 5. the Hon. William-Victor-Leopold-Horatio, Lieut. R.N., godson to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent; 6. the Hon. Augustus-Henry-Archibald, Ensign in the 44th Foot; 7. Lady Gwendolena-Isabella-Anna-Maria; and, 8. the Hon. Adalbert-John-Robert, born in 1840.

The present Earl was born in 1825, and is unmarried. He has sat in the present Parliament for Lichfield.

LORD COLBORNE.

May 3. In Hill Street, Berkeley Square, aged 75, the Right Honorable Nicholas William Ridley Colborne, Lord Colborne.

This lamented nobleman was the second son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, of Bladon, in the county of Northumberland, Bart. by Sarah, daughter and sole heir of Benjamin Colborne, esq. in accordance with whose will, proved in 1793, Lord Colborne, then Mr. Ridley, assumed, June 21, 1803, in addition to that of Ridley, the name and arms of Colborne. He was born April 14, 1779, in the parish of St. Mary-lebone, and was educated at Westminster, and at Oxford, at which university he was a member of Christ Church college, and where he graduated B.A. June 19, 1800. On Dec. 12, 1795, he was entered of Gray's Inn, but withdrew from that Society April 26, 1809, without being called to the Bar. He first took his seat in parliament in 1804 for the borough of Appleby, and from that time, with a short interval, until the year 1837, was a Member of the House of Commons, representing in different parliaments, Malmesbury, Blechingley, Thetford, Horsham, and Wells. During the whole period of his political career he was closely united to the Whig party, and gave a zealous and undeviating support to all the chief liberal measures that were brought forward. In 1839, during the administration of Lord Melbourne, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Colborne, of West Harling, in the county of Norfolk, and, it may be almost superfluous to add, continued his adhesion to the liberal party until the day of his decease. But, as regards Lord Colborne's public position, he was better known to the world as a warm and active promoter and encourager of art, and more particularly that of painting; and he has nobly carried out this object by bequeathing to the nation, for its gallery, of which he was a trustee, eight of his very valuable pictures.

Lord Colborne was a director of the British Institution, and one of the members of the Fine Arts Commission, still sitting under the able presidency of Prince Albert. He was, like many others, a contributor to numerous charitable institu-

tions; but, better than this, his assistance, in any case of private charity that merited support, was never asked in vain.

It is, however, in viewing the late respected peer in all those relations of domestic life which constitute the charm of our English homes that the still more pleasing part of this brief biographical task remains. He was open-hearted, social, and of a nature singularly kind and conciliatory. His manner was peculiarly engaging. There was a cordiality in his greetings that was the index of his friendship and of his hospitality, and the benignity of his parting words made you long to meet him again. There was a playfulness in his features, a blandness in his voice, and a sparkling of the eye that betokened the benevolence of his heart. It was the sunshine of a happy and contented mind desirous to make others partakers of its brightness. In his own wide-spreading circle of kindred and friends he was the central point towards which their affections converged, and, in return, his own love and regard were radiated around upon those who are yet left to mourn him. Many, in all grades, will be the tongues that will speak in praise, and many the hearts that will deplore the loss of a friendly neighbour, a generous benefactor, and a sound, a just, and a kind adviser; and on this latter point we write with a full knowledge of facts when we say that, on looking round for an arbitrator, no better could be found than Lord Colborne, and many were the differences that he satisfactorily adjudicated. In a word, he was one of those most valuable members of society—a highly cultivated English country gentleman, enjoying the world's goods, with gratitude to the Giver of all good, but enjoying them, at the same time, for the welfare and enjoyment of others.

Lord Colborne was married at St. Mary-lebone Church, June 14, 1808, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Thomas Steele, by Charlotte, eldest daughter, and eventually sole heir, of General Sir David Lindsay, of Evelick, N.B., Bart. By her, who survives him, he had issue: William-Nicholas, who died unmarried in 1846, being then M.P. for Richmond; Henrietta-Susanna, married to Brampton Gurdon, of Letton, co. Norfolk, esq., and has issue; Maria-Charlotte, married to Sir George Edmund Nugent, Bart. of Westhorpe House, co. Bucks, and has issue; Emily-Frances, married to John Moyer Heathcote, of Connington Castle, co. Huntingdon, esq., and died 1849, leaving issue; and Louisa-Harriett, married to Harvie Morton Farquhar, esq., next brother to Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., and has issue.

The interment took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on the 11th instant, in the same vault where the remains of his only son had previously been placed.

The title, it will be seen, is extinct.

LORD COCKBURN.

April 26. At Edinburgh, aged 75, Henry Thomas Cockburn, esq. one of the Lords of the Court of Session, and a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary.

He was the son of Archibald Cockburn, esq. a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, by a daughter of Capt. David Rennie of Melville Castle, and sister to Elizabeth first Viscountess Melville.

He was called to the Scottish bar in 1800; and was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in Nov. 1830, at the same time that the late Lord Jeffrey was made Attorney. In 1834 he was placed on the bench as one of the permanent Lords ordinary of the Court of Session; and in 1837 he received the additional appointment of a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary.

"The last, or nearly the last, survivor of that brilliant group of Whig barristers who so signally adorned the legal profession and the political history of Scotland—the sharer of the friendship, the principles, and the labours of Horner, Jeffrey, Moncreiff, Murray, and Fullerton—he was, from early youth, in spite of family connections and opposing influences, the ardent, unflinching, yet temperate and judicious friend of civil and religious liberty, and of those liberal principles of which he lived to see the triumph and hear the universal recognition. In the earlier period of the struggle none could escape hostility; but for many long years he had surrounded himself with friends of all parties, and of him it may be said, as of Professor Wilson, that every political difference had long been forgotten in generous admiration and regard. As a pleader, especially in criminal causes or jury trials, we shall never again see the equal of Mr. Cockburn. Jeffrey alone, and that only on some occasions, approached him. His sagacity, his brevity, his marvellous power of expression—so homely, yet so truly and touchingly eloquent, his mingled pathos and humour, his winning Scottish manner, his masterly analysis of evidence, and the intense earnestness, not the less effective that it was visibly chastened and restrained, with which he identified himself with his client, made his appeals to Scottish juries always powerful, and frequently resistless. As a judge, he was distinguished by his skilful detection of falsehood in principle or in evidence, by breadth and distinctiveness

of view, not unfrequently receiving the confirmation of the House of Lords on appeal, by his graceful and luminous exposition, by purity and impartiality of character, and by uniform affability and courtesy of demeanour. As a citizen, his name is associated with every thing which adorns the metropolis of Scotland; for in his sound sense, good taste, and universal popularity, his fellow-citizens were wont to seek and find a safe guide in civic improvement and a sure guarantee of public favour. Within the smaller circle of friends and relatives on whom this bereavement falls so heavily, how kind he was, how genial, and how charming; and how happy he made all who knew him, as, in the lovely home which it was his pride and pleasure to adorn, he gathered his friends round his hospitable board, and entertained them with stores of anecdote and flashes of wit, we need not say. None who have visited Bonaly can lose the recollection of their host." — *Caledonian Mercury*.

Lord Cockburn wrote the *Life of his friend Lord Jeffrey*, which (with a selection of Lord Jeffrey's correspondence) was published in two volumes 8vo. 1852. We are not aware that he published any other important work. His love of art and of the metropolis of Scotland drew from him about five years ago a characteristic pamphlet on "The Best Way of Spoiling the Beauty of Edinburgh." He was also the writer of some articles in the *Edinburgh Review*.

Lord Cockburn opened the Circuit Court at Ayr on the 18th of April. Being rather indisposed, he was relieved by Lord Ivory of the arduous duty of presiding at a trial for murder, which occupied nearly two days; but after the conviction the sentence of death was pronounced by Lord Cockburn. It was the last judicial act which he performed, and none who heard him will ever forget it. Brief, gentle, simple, solemn, it was an exquisite specimen of the pathetic eloquence in which he was unrivalled. Many eyes filled with tears as the touching tones of that matchless voice fell on the listening ears of a crowded audience—when he urged, not harshly but kindly, the unhappy man whom he addressed to use aright the few fleeting days between him and eternity, and make his peace with God through Jesus Christ. Ere one short week had passed, the judge, who pronounced the sentence and urged the use of time's swift-winged hours, had anticipated the man whom he condemned, and was summoned from the judgment-seat on earth to appear before the tribunal of Heaven.

The biography of Jeffrey is closed by

words which may not inaptly be applied to him who wrote them:—"As soon as it was known that he was gone, the eminence of his talents, the great objects to which they had been devoted, his elevation by gradual triumph over many prejudices to the highest stations, even the abundance of his virtues, were all forgotten in the personal love of the man."

Lord Cockburn has left a large family, and is survived by Mrs. Cockburn, sister of Mrs. Maitland, now the widow of Lord Dundrennan, and of Mrs. Fullerton, now the widow of Lord Fullerton, the three sisters having married three young advocates, who maintained through life the closest friendship, and all died Judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland.

THE KNIGHT OF GLIN.

April 25. At Glin Castle, near Limerick, after a few hours' illness, of cholera, John Fraunceis Fitzgerald, Knight of Glin, Lieut.-Colonel of the county of Limerick Militia, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of the same county.

He was born on the 28th June 1791 the son and heir of John Fitzgerald, Knight of Glin, by Margaretta-Maria, daughter of John Fraunceis Gwynn, esq. of Combe Florey, co. Somerset.

He was a member of Christ's college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1812. He was also admitted to the same degree at Trinity college, Dublin. He served the office of Sheriff of the county of Limerick in 1830.

He married July 28, 1812, Bridget, fifth daughter of the Rev. Joseph Eyre, of Westerham, Kent; and had issue two sons, John-Fraunceis-Eyre, and Edmond-Urmeston-M'Leod; and two daughters, Geraldine-Anne, and Margaretta-Sophia. His elder son married in 1835, Clara, only daughter of Gerald Blennerhasset, esq. of Riddlestown, co. Limerick, and has issue.

LT.-GEN. SIR C. W. THORNTON, K.C.H.

April 6. At his apartments in St. James's Palace, aged 90, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Wade Thornton, Knt. and K.C.H. Lieut.-Governor of Hull.

He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1779, and First Lieutenant in 1782. In March 1793 he accompanied the Guards to Holland, and was wounded in the battle of Famars; he also served during the siege of Valenciennes; and at the taking of Lannoy he lost his right arm by a cannon-shot. In Nov. 1793 he was promoted to Captain. He was afterwards Assistant-Barrack-Master-General at the office in Spring Gardens, London. In 1816 he was appointed

Lieut.-Governor of Hull, which command he held until his death.

He became Esquerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland on the 24th July 1813; and he was also honoured with the friendship of their late Majesties George the Fourth and William the Fourth. He was knighted by the latter in 1831, and nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order by the King of Hanover in 1837, having been for many years before a knight of the third class of the same order.

He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1811, to that of Colonel 1825, Major-General 1837, and Lieut.-General in 1846.

REAR-ADMIRAL GIFFORD.

Sept. 20, 1853. At Mont Orgueil cottage, Jersey, Rear-Admiral James Gifford, on the retired list of 1846.

This officer entered the Navy in 1786 as midshipman on board the Assistance, Capt. Wm. Bentinck, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Sir C. Douglas on the Halifax station. He served successively in the Weasel, Juno, Colossus 74, Robust 74, and St. George 98, the flag-ship during the occupation of Toulon.

He was made Lieutenant Oct. 22, 1793, and joined the Lutine 32, and also served in that capacity in the Pompée 74 and Prince and Prince George 98's, the flag-ships of Rear-Admiral Sir C. Cotton. He was made Commander May 7, 1802; and, after holding for a few months the acting command of the Braave frigate, was appointed, on the 8th May 1804, to the Speedy; on the 16th May 1808 to the Sarpen; and 17th Feb. 1812 to the Shel-drake; sloops employed on the Channel and Baltic stations.

He was promoted to Post-Captain Aug. 12, 1812; and became a retired Rear-Admiral on the 1st Oct. 1846.

COLONEL W. E. POWELL.

April 10. In Hyde Park-terrace, aged 66, William Edward Powell, Esq. of Nanteos, Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire, Colonel of the Militia of that county, and late M.P. for the same.

He was born on the 16th Feb. 1788, the elder son of Thomas Powell, esq. of Nanteos, by Elinor, eldest daughter of Edward Maurice Corbet, esq. of Ynys-y-maengwyn—by Hannah his wife, daughter and coheir with her sister Mary wife of Sir John Hill of Hawkstone, Bart. of John Chambre, esq. of Petton in Shropshire.

He was returned to parliament for Cardiganshire in May 1816 on the death of Thomas Jones, esq. and sat in eleven successive parliaments until the Disso-

lution in 1852, having never had a competitor for his seat. He voted with the Conservative party.

Colonel Powell was twice married: first, in 1810, to Laura-Edwynna, eldest daughter of James Sackville Tufton Phelps, esq. of Coston House, Leicestershire. She died in 1822, leaving two sons, William-Thomas Rowland, and Cornelius.

The Colonel married secondly, in 1841, Harriett-Dell, widow of George Ackers, esq. of Moreton Hall, Cheshire, and youngest daughter of Henry Hutton, esq. of Cherry Willingham, co. Lincoln.

His son and successor was born in 1815, and married in 1839 his cousin Rosa-Edwynna, daughter of George Cherry, esq. of Buckland, co. Hereford, (by Eleanor, daughter of J. S. T. Phelps, esq. above named), and has issue.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. ACTON.

April 10. At Westaston, co. Wicklow, William Acton, esq. Lieut.-Colonel of the Wicklow Militia, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant, and late M.P. for that county.

This gentleman was the elder son of Thomas Acton, esq. of Westaston, by Sidney, daughter of Joshua Davis, esq. barrister at law, of Dublin. He served as High Sheriff of the county Wicklow in 1820. At the general election of 1832 he became a candidate for the representation of that county in parliament, but was unsuccessful, the two Liberal candidates being returned—

James Grattan, esq.	717
Colonel Ralph Howard	710
Major William Acton	664
Major John Humphreys	132

After the election of 1835 had been allowed to pass unquestioned, the year 1837 witnessed another contest between the same parties, but with the same result as before—

James Grattan, esq.	698
Col. Sir Ralph Howard	697
Lieut.-Col. William Acton . . .	623
Major John Humphreys	6

In 1841 Colonel Acton had better success, and was placed at the head of the poll—

Lieut.-Col. William Acton . . .	660
Sir Ralph Howard	599
James Grattan, esq.	561

In 1847 he was again returned, together with Lord Viscount Milton, without a contest. In May 1848 he retired, by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. He had voted with the Conservative and Protectionist party; and his electioneering expenses, attended by petitions to the

House of Commons, are said to have cost him upwards of 30,000*l.*

Colonel Acton married in 1817 Caroline daughter of Thomas Walker, esq. Master in Chancery; by whom he had issue three sons, Thomas, William, and Charles; and one daughter, Jane.

ROBERT RADCLYFFE, ESQ.

March 28. At Bath, aged 80, Robert Radclyffe, esq. of Foxdnton-hall, Lancashire.

He was born on the 14th Dec. 1773, and was the only son of Robert Radclyffe, esq. of Foxdnton, (descended from the Radclyffes of Ordshall,) by his cousin Frances, third daughter of the Rev. Samuel Sidebottom, M.A. Rector of Middleton. He succeeded to the family estates when still a minor on the death of his father in 1783.

In 1813 he served the office of High Sheriff of Dorsetshire.

He married in 1796 Mary, fifth daughter of Thomas Patten, esq. of Bank, near Warrington, by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters. The former were, 1. Robert, who married in 1837 Agnes, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Sill, of Burton, Westmerland; 2. Charles-James, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who married in 1835 Anna-Maria, only child of the late R. Lillington, esq. of Stockley, co. Dorset; and 3. Frederick-William, in holy orders.

His eldest daughter, Mary, was married in 1827 to William Hallett, esq. of Philliols, Dorsetshire; son of William Hallett, esq. of Candys, Hants.

JOHN DAVIES GILBERT, ESQ.

April 16. At Prideaux Place, Cornwall, when on a visit to his brother-in-law Charles Prideaux-Brune, esq. in his 43rd year, John Davies Gilbert, esq. of Trelissick, co. Cornwall, and of Eastbourne, Sussex.

This gentleman was the only son of Davies Gilbert, esq. (formerly Giddy), sometime President of the Royal Society, by Mary-Anne, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Gilbert, esq. of Eastbourne. He was born in the house of his grandmother at St. Erth in Cornwall. "Though a Cornishman by birth, his early years were principally spent at Eastbourne, but he always retained a passionate attachment to the home of his ancestors, and a thorough devotion to Cornish interests. From his youth he appears to have looked forward to a permanent abode in this county; and, on succeeding to his patrimony, he purchased the beautiful demesne

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of Trelissick, where he has since resided. He valued his station as a country gentleman not merely for its dignity, but for its responsibilities. His lively interest in the success of agriculture, his assiduous attention to the duties of the magistracy, the liberal cast of his politics, and his constant readiness for any active service, marked him as a useful and rising public man, who would some day come to the highest honour his countrymen could bestow upon him. His talents were rather solid than shining—not so much the display of brilliant ability as of lofty principle. His character lay upon the surface—his frank open countenance, the cordiality of his manner, and his sunny temper, were the clear indications of what he really was, one of nature's own nobility, a thoroughly sincere, warm-hearted, and right-minded man. All Cornwall mourns over his tomb. Not twelve months ago we heard him say, Here I have come to live, and here I hope to die." — *West Briton.*

Mr. Gilbert inherited considerable estates in Sussex from the will of his uncle Charles Gilbert esq.

He married, Oct. 7, 1851, the Hon. Anna-Dorothea, elder daughter of Robert Lord Carew, K.P. Lord Lieutenant of the co. Wexford; and has left issue one son.

His funeral took place at Feock in Cornwall on Saturday the 29th April.

THOMAS PLUMER HALSEY, ESQ.

April 24. Aged 38, Thomas Plumer Halsey, esq. of Great Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, one of the Members of Parliament for that county.

This gentleman's father, the late Joseph Thompson Halsey, esq. who died in 1818, assumed the name of Halsey instead of Whately by Act of Parliament in the year 1804, on occasion of his marriage with Sarah the only daughter of Thomas Halsey, esq. formerly M.P. for Hertfordshire, and sole heiress of the family of that name, which has been seated at Great Gaddesden from the time of Elizabeth. Mr. Whately was a brother of the present Archbishop of Dublin; and the son of the Rev. Joseph Whately, D.D. of Nonesuch Park, Surrey, by Jane Plumer, sister to William Plumer, esq. of Ware Park, formerly also M.P. for Hertfordshire. Mrs. Halsey, who is still living, married secondly, in 1821, the Rev. John Fitz Moore, who, on his marriage, assumed the additional name of Halsey.

Mr. Thomas Plumer Halsey was born on the 26th Jan. 1815.

He was first elected to parliament for

the county of Hertford, without opposition, in Jan. 1846, on the vacancy occasioned by the succession of the present Earl of Verulam to the peerage; and had been rechosen in 1847 and 1852. His votes were given with the Conservative and Protectionist party.

He married, in Jan. 1839, Frederica, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Johnston, the representative of Johnston of Hilton on the Merse, co. Berwick; by whom he had issue, Thomas-Frederick, born in 1839, and now at Eton, and other children.

Mr. Halsey was one of those whose lives were lost in the Ercolano steamer, in consequence of her collision with the Scyllia off Villa Franca, on her way from Genoa to Marseilles. His fate was shared by his wife and an infant son, Ethelbert-Arthur-Sackville, with their two maids; Mrs. Edw. Lewis Knight, with three little children and two waiting-women; Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and a niece; and the secretary and two servants of Sir Robert Peel—in all sixteen English passengers. Seven other Englishmen were saved, of whom Sir Robert Peel was narrowly preserved by swimming.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq. M.P.

March 10. At Bedwely House, co. Monmouth, aged 62, William Thompson, esq. of Underley hall, Westmerland, and Penydarran House, co. Glamorgan, M.P. for the county of Westmerland, senior Alderman of the city of London, President of Christ's Hospital, Colonel of the Royal London Militia, Vice-President of the Hon. Artillery Company, a Director of the Bank of England, and of the Cambrian, Gloucester, and London Railway, and Treasurer of King's College, London.

Mr. Alderman Thompson was the son of Mr. James Thompson of Grayrigg near Kendal in Westmerland, where his family has been located for some generations. He entered into business in London, under the protection of a relation, who left him a large fortune, and he finally became one of the wealthiest iron-masters in the kingdom, his works being principally carried on at the Penydarran Works near Merthyr Tydvil.

He was returned to parliament in 1820 for the Cornish borough of Callington, for which he sat until 1826. In 1821 he was elected an Alderman of London, for the ward of Cheap; he served the office of Sheriff in 1825, and that of Lord Mayor in 1829. During his mayoralty he was elected President of Christ's Hospital.

In 1826 he became a candidate to represent the city in parliament; and he

was placed at the head of the poll, which terminated thus,—

Alderman Thompson	. 6483
Alderman Waithman	. 5042
William Ward, esq.	. 4291
Alderman Wood	. 4280
Alderman Venables	. 4514
Alderman Garratt	. 330

He was re-elected for the city without opposition in 1830 and 1831, on the former occasion with the same colleagues as before, and on the latter with Mr. Alderman Venables in the place of Mr. Ward.

In 1832 he first canvassed the electors of the borough of Sunderland, not merely as a prominent member of the shipping interest but as a good Reformer, having already voted for Parliamentary Reform and for the abolition of the Corn Laws. He was, however, out-voted by Captain Barrington, a Conservative, as well as by two other candidates, who were both Liberals, the poll terminating thus,—

Sir William Chaytor	. 696
Captain Barrington	. 525
David Barclay, esq.	. 402
William Thompson, esq.	. 376

Captain Barrington's seat becoming vacant the year after, Alderman Thompson was then more successful, polling 574 votes against 556, which were given to the other Liberal candidate, Mr. Barclay.

In 1835 his politics were still more popular, and he was placed at the head of the poll, being returned in conjunction with Mr. Barclay to the exclusion of Sir W. Chaytor. The polling was—Thompson 844, Barclay 709, Chaytor 389.

In 1837 the Alderman was again at the head of the poll, in conjunction with Mr. Andrew White, who excluded Mr. Barclay, the votes recorded being—Thompson 620, White 628, Barclay 591.

In 1841, (Mr. White having retired,) Alderman Thompson was returned unopposed, together with Mr. Barclay; but by this time his politics had so far clunged, that no one was surprised when, shortly after, the announcement reached the electors of Sunderland of his determination to close his connection with them, and to transfer his political services to the county of Westmerland, where a seat had become vacant by the elevation of Lord Lowther to the peerage. It was on the 8th Sept. 1841 that he accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds, and offered himself to his native county as a friend of Agricultural Protection. Many of his former supporters in Sunderland regarded this step as a flagrant act of political tergiversation, and the landlord of the Commercial Hotel, who had placed the Thompsons across

carved in stone in the front of his house, removed them in a fit of indignation. The Alderman retained his seat for Westmerland until his death.

He was for some years Chairman of the Committee at Lloyd's, but resigned on the subscribers expressing themselves dissatisfied with his having joined the Sunderland Shipowners' Mutual Assurance Association.

He profited largely by his iron-works, and was extensively, we cannot say how profitably, connected with railways. However, it is certain that he lived far below his income, and that he continually made large accessions to his realized property. It was only in January last that it was announced that he had purchased for 98,000*l.* the Barnacre estate, late the property of the Duke of Hamilton.

Alderman Thompson married in 1817 Amelia, second daughter of Samuel Homfray, esq. formerly M.P. for Stafford, and niece to Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. of Tredegar. He has left that lady his widow, and an only child, Amelia, married in 1842 to Thomas Earl of Bective, son and heir-apparent of the Marquess of Headfort, who has issue.

The Earl of Bective has been elected to succeed his father-in-law as one of the members for Westmerland.

At a special court of Aldermen held on the 17th March, an unanimous resolution was passed "expressing their deep sense of the great loss they have sustained, and of the excellent manner in which their departed brother discharged the important duties entrusted to him, including those of Chief Magistrate and President of Christ's Hospital, and his honourable and manly conduct on all occasions."

JOHN KINNERSLEY HOOPER, Esq.

April 17. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 63, John Kinnersley Hooper, esq. Alderman of the City of London for the ward of Queenhithe, President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Deputy Chairman of the Monarch Life Assurance Office.

He was the third son of the late Richard Hooper, esq. of Queenhithe, and of Limpsfield, Surrey, and carried on business as a wine merchant.

He was elected Alderman of Queenhithe ward in 1840, on the death of Alderman Venables. He served the office of Sheriff in 1842, and was elected Lord Mayor in 1847. The year in which he filled the civic chair was one of no ordinary difficulty and responsibility. During its course occurred the memorable 10th April (1848), when the safety, not only of the metropolis, but of the country at large,

seemed to be placed in jeopardy by the myrmidons of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. The Lord Mayor evinced on this occasion much sense and decision. Later in the same year he received the French National Guard at the Mansion House.

In his ward he was the liberal supporter of all the local charities, and there were few men, either in public or private life, of more consistent character, or more generally respected.

RICHARD DE BEAUVOIR BENYON, Esq.

April . . . Aged 84, Richard De Beauvoir Benyon, esq. of Englefield House, co. Berks, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

The grandfather of this gentleman, Richard Benyon, esq. Governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, married for his third wife Mary, daughter of Francis Tysen, esq. of Balmes House, Hackney, and widow of Powlett Wrighte, esq. a grandson of Lord Keeper Wrighte. By this marriage he had an only son, Richard Benyon, esq. who married Hannah, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart. of Breamore House, Hants, and had issue an only son, the gentleman now deceased.

Mr. Benyon succeeded his father in 1796. He represented Wallingford during two parliaments, from 1806 to 1812. In 1814, after succeeding to the estates of his half-uncle Powlett Wrighte, esq. (who had died in 1779,) he assumed the surnames of Powlett-Wrighte; and in 1822 after the death of his distant relative the Rev. Peter De Beauvoir, Rector of Davenham, Essex, from whom he inherited very large property, both in estates and in the funds, he assumed that gentleman's name. He was High Sheriff of Berkshire in 1816.

He married Sept. 27, 1797, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Francis Sykes, Bart. of Basildon Park, Berkshire, by the Hon. Elizabeth Monckton, his wife, daughter of William second Viscount Galway. That lady died without issue on the 29th Oct. 1822. Mr. Benyon's sisters were married to William Henry Fellowes, of Ramsey Abbey, M.P. for Huntingdonshire, and to George fourth Lord Viscount Middleton. The latter was the mother of the present Viscount.

When the Royal Berkshire Hospital was founded at Reading, Mr. Benyon contributed the munificent sum of 5000*l.*, and by his liberality aided materially in the formation of that invaluable charity. A ward in the hospital, called after him, will lastingly perpetuate his benevolence. He was considered by far the richest commoner in Berkshire.

FREDERICK HODGSON, Esq.

March 30. At his residence in Paris, in his 59th year, Frederick Hodgson, esq. formerly M.P. for Barnstaple.

Mr. Hodgson was a brewer and merchant in that town; and was first returned by it to parliament in March 1824. The vacancy was occasioned by Michael Nolan esq. the former member, accepting the office of a Welsh judge: he was a candidate for re-election, but being opposed, not only by Mr. Hodgson, but by Mr. Atkins, Alderman of London, the former was elected by 181 votes, Mr. Nolan polling 153 and Mr. Atkins 115. In 1826 there was another contest, which terminated thus—

Fred. Hodgson, esq.	401
H. Alexander, esq.	377
Michael Nolan, esq.	126

In 1830 Mr. Hodgson did not go to the poll; but in 1831 he was again successful—

Fred. Hodgson, esq.	245
J. P. B. Chichester, esq. . . .	218
G. Tudor, esq.	184
S. L. Stevens, esq.	175

Again, in 1832 and 1835, Mr. Hodgson abstained from the contests which then took place for the borough of Barnstaple; but in 1837 he was re-elected—

J. P. B. Chichester, esq. . . .	387
Fred. Hodgson, esq.	356
Hon. W. S. Best	348

Again in 1841, after a very close struggle—

Fred. Hodgson, esq.	360
Montague Gore, esq.	349
John Wm. Fortescue, esq. . . .	346
Sir J. P. B. Chichester	343

In 1847 Mr. Hodgson was defeated—

Richard Bremridge, esq. . . .	464
Hon. John Wm. Fortescue . . .	396
Fred. Hodgson, esq.	356

His votes were given with the Conservative and Protectionist party.

For the last three years he had been resident in Paris.

MICHAEL GRAZEBROOK, Esq.

April 24. At Audnam, Staffordshire, aged 65, Michael Grazebrook, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant of Worcestershire, and a magistrate for the counties of Stafford, Worcester, and Salop.

Mr. Grazebrook traced his descent from an ancient Staffordshire family seated at Greysbrook hall, in the parish of Shenstone. He was the chairman of the Ironmasters of South Staffordshire, from the period of the institution of their associa-

tion; and also of some railway companies and other institutions, from whom he received several handsome presentations of plate. He was twice invited to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, on the old Liberal interest; but he never took any conspicuous part in politics.

Mr. Grazebrook married the only daughter of John Phillips, esq., merchant, Birmingham; by whom he has left two sons and a daughter.

His funeral took place at Old Swinford on the 29th of April. The mourners were:—Michael Phillips Grazebrook, esq., John P. Grazebrook, esq., John Morgan, esq., William Grazebrook, esq., Henry Grazebrook, esq., George Grazebrook, esq., Charles Grazebrook, esq. Pall bearers: Edward Addenbrooke, esq., John Addenbrooke, esq., W. O. Foster, esq., G. Mackenzie Kettle, esq., Captain Hickman, William Trow, esq., Dr. Freeth, and Dr. Cartwright. Eight old servants bore the coffin of their late master to the grave.

JOHN DICKEY, Esq.

March 31. At Antrim, in his 88th year, John Dickey, esq. of Cullybackie.

He was the representative of his family and name now for upwards of 200 years connected by property and residence with the counties of Antrim and Derry. His more immediate ancestors were from the west of Scotland, and one of them, John Dickie or Dicke, settled early on the Ulster plantation, from which he had to flee to Scotland for a time from his connexion with Messrs. Leckie, Cruikshank, and others, through the artifices of the celebrated Colonel Blood, the conspirator. He was present in Colonel Phillips's contingent, the first that arrived to garrison the city of Derry during its memorable siege in 1688, was after driven under the walls, and had his house at Ballymully, near the Roewater, burned by the army of James on its retreat. A notice of this family is given in our Magazine of April 1851, p. 377. His descendants armed themselves as Volunteers in 1715, and again in 1745, and offered their services to resist the Pretenders. John of Cullybackie, the grandfather of the deceased and grandson of the preceding, with his sons, raised a party and marched to Carrickfergus to oppose Mons. Thurot in 1760, and the history of the glorious Volunteers of 1780 contains their names as officers commanding corps of their own raising. In the dark page of 1798 their names are written, and the deceased was imprisoned, with other suspected Antrim gentry, in the old court-house of Coleraine, where they were treated with every indignity and privation during that mo-

mentous period. Like his predecessors he was a Scots Presbyterian, and officiated as an elder in the church at Cullybackie. From the younger sons of this family derive several respectable families, besides a large connexion too extensive to be enumerated in Ireland, Scotland, India, and New York. He died sincerely respected by all his acquaintance; and leaves by his wife, Rose, daughter and heiress of the late William McNaghten, esq. of Ballyreagh, Oldstone, co. Antrim, and his wife Dorothy Major, two sons, the elder Adam, the younger William McNaghten Dickey, who are both married and have issue, besides three daughters, and several grandchildren.

COLONEL E. L. GODFREY.

Jan. 9. At Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 65, Colonel Edward Lee Godfrey, Postmaster-General of the colony.

This veteran officer was son of the late Dr. Edward Godfrey of Great Alie-street, Goodman's Fields. At the age of 17 he entered the 20th Regiment, with which he served from the expedition to Walcheren down to the close of the Peninsular campaign, and distinguished himself in several hard-fought actions, especially at the battle of Orthes, where he was wounded. He afterwards entered the 73rd, and, after several years additional service in that corps, retired as Captain.

Being in Paris towards the close of 1832, Marshal Solignac, who had been appointed to command the liberating army at Oporto, offered him an appointment on his staff, which he accepted. In the sharp fight which took place at Pastileiro, on the 18th Jan. 1833, Major Godfrey distinguished himself much, and was severely wounded. On his recovery he was appointed Major of the Fuzileiros Escosese, and he was with that Regiment when the Miguelite army was first decisively repulsed on the 25th July, and in all the successive engagements which took place up to the 17th August, when Marshal Bourmont was finally driven from the lines of Oporto. On the 27th Sept. he embarked with the expedition under Colonel Shaw, and was at the taking of Oubidos and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy to Santarem. In May 1834 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in command of the Irish Regiment, and took an active part in different skirmishes and fights until Don Miguel was driven from Portugal. In Sept. 1835, he was appointed to the command of the 8th Regiment of the Scotch Brigade, in the British Auxiliary Legion, then serving in Spain under General Sir De Lacy Evans. In the sharp fight of the 5th May, 1836, when the

Carlist lines in front of St. Sebastian were attacked, he gallantly rushed at the head of his Regiment into the Carlist battery at Lugares. He took an active part in all the other fights and skirmishes of the Legion, and finally retired from it with several decorations and the rank of Brigadier-General.

He was afterwards appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the settlement of disputed land claims in New Zealand; and the combined integrity, discretion, and promptitude with which he discharged that arduous duty, obtained for him the fullest approbation of his superiors.

After suffering severely for a few years from an affection of the knee-joint, which incapacitated him from again offering himself for military service, he regained such a measure of health as enabled him to accept of the civil appointment of Postmaster in the Mauritius, offered him by the Duke of Newcastle. In addition to three foreign orders of military merit, Colonel Godfrey received a war medal with five clasps for his services in the Peninsular.

REV. RALPH WARDLAW, D.D.

Dec. 17. At Glasgow, within a few days of completing his 74th year, the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. Pastor of the Congregational Church in West George Street, and one of the Professors of the Congregational College for the Education of Ministers.

Dr. Wardlaw was born at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh. During his infancy his father removed to Glasgow, where he became one of the most honourable of its merchants and magistrates. His mother was Anne, daughter of the Rev. James Fisher, granddaughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, and great-granddaughter of Henry Erskine, who was one of those who suffered imprisonment for non-conformity to the Episcopal Church. He was sent to the High School of Glasgow before he was eight years of age, and to the University before he was quite twelve. At a very early age he determined to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel, and his theological instructor was the venerable Dr. Lawson of Selkirk, who was the Professor in the Theological Seminary of the United Secession Church. After he was ready to receive licence as a preacher, he found that he could not conscientiously subscribe to some of the articles in the Symbol of that church, and, after examining a movement carried on by the Rev. Greville Ewing and the Rev. Mr. Innes, in favour of Congregationalism, he joined that party, and became a member of Mr. Ewing's church.

On the 16th Feb. 1803, he was ordained Pastor over a congregation assembled in North Albion Street, then consisting of only sixty-one members. It subsequently increased very considerably, and in 1819 he erected a new chapel in West George Street, which has since been occupied by one of the largest and most liberal congregations in the city. Through the fame of Greville Ewing and Dr. Wardlaw many congregations of the same faith and order were formed in different parts of Scotland, and Dr. Wardlaw lived to see nearly two hundred churches in the country of the same order, though some of them differed on doctrinal points.

In 1811 Dr. Wardlaw was associated with Greville Ewing in the tutorship of Glasgow Theological Academy, and he continued to give his services to that institution up to the time of his death. For more than a quarter of a century he taught without fee or reward, and indeed never received more than a nominal sum for his valuable services. On the 16th Jan. 1850, he received, in the presence of a very crowded meeting in the City Hall, a presentation of silver plate to the value of about 150*l.* On the completion of the 50th year of his ministry, in Feb. 1853, his people raised a large sum to erect a mission-house at Dovehill station, which is to bear his name.

From a eulogy pronounced by the Rev. Dr. John Macfarlane, at the Erskine church, in Glasgow, on the Sunday after Dr. Wardlaw's death, we give, in a compressed form, the following summary of his character:—

"There was in his whole character a wonderful combination of the peculiarities of the two apostles Paul and John—greatness and goodness—power and gentleness—fervour and modesty—zeal and love—courage and caution—forwardness and prudence—brilliant action and holy meditation. Catholicity was alike an element in the two disciples—they were not sectaries. Though decided in their convictions, and ready to speak them out, and act them out, before the church and the world, they contracted no unlovely spites against others, and eschewed the dirty smoky cabins of sectarianism and bigotry. So did Dr. Wardlaw. He was the embodiment of the principle of the Evangelical Alliance. It was little to him what might be the 'ism' of any man, provided he was a lover of Jesus and of his truth.

"In him the Christian advocate was truly a finished portrait. Taking his position, even in young life, by the banks of Zion, he wisely selected the pebbles which were afterwards slung at the head of error. As an expounder of doctrine, he was

textual, logical, and masterly. As a critic, he was profound, acute, and candid. As a philosopher, he was Christian and yet scholarly; simple, yet comprehensive. He seemed to be equally at home in synthesis and analysis, which is rather a rare combination of excellences. As a controversialist, he was fearless though kindly, truthful though courteous, and uncompromising though reasonable. In the arena his weapon was always known by the gleam of its polish, always felt by the keenness of its edge, and often pronounced victorious by the perfect success of its fence. His arena itself was always a select one, always a scriptural one. It mattered not what he advocated—it was advocated on bible ground, and with a truly bible spirit.

"As a Christian author, he stands foremost among the first, not only as regards his voluminous writings, but as regards their calibre, their fame, and their usefulness. There are few indeed of the Christian doctrines which he has not beautifully elucidated, and few of the Christian precepts which he has not clearly and forcibly explained. His works remain among the most valuable treasures of the Church of God. One of his earliest efforts is one of his best—his work on the Socinian Controversy; and his last work is not second to it—on Miracles—wherein with a giant's force, though wielded with the simplicity and gentleness of a little child, he demolishes the modern structures of infidelity.

"As a Christian minister, he was faithful, affectionate, and earnest. His discourses, published and unpublished, have made his pulpit better known in this country, I may say in Europe and America, than that of any living preacher. His style of preaching was all his own. Originality was evident in the smooth, deep, clear, steady current of his thoughts, in the calm but sublime cast of his oratory, and in the tact, as well as genius, of his address. Like Hall of Bristol, or Chalmers amongst ourselves, he stands out in the pulpit as alone in the possession of those excellences for which his name will be handed down to future generations.

"In him Christian philanthropy had one of its most impressive illustrations. His heart was large and it was warm. Every human interest had a place there, and every human being had an advocate there. He had a tear for every tear, and he had a smile for every joy. He had a curse there for every foe to human happiness and holiness, and he had a blessing there for every friend of man as a citizen of the world or a traveller to eternity. He might not be Howard militant, but he was Howard eloquent, and compassionate, and practical. He was the friend of the poor

—the patron of every charity—an associate of every institute for the present and lasting good of his fellow-citizens and his fellow-men. In the more private walks of life he was indeed a most lovely character, and in all his relationships acted throughout as one who, having first of all loved Jesus Christ, allowed the overflowings thereof to fall upon, anoint, and bless all within the circle of its approach."

The following is a list of Dr. Wardlaw's works. His great and earliest work on the Socinian Controversy, published about forty years ago. A Treatise on Infant Baptism; Lectures on Ecclesiastics, 2 vols.; a volume of Sermons; Letters to Society of Friends; Lectures on the Sabbath; Man's Responsibility for his Belief, drawn forth by certain opinions stated by Lord Brougham, when being inaugurated as Lord Rector of Glasgow college; Christian Ethics, in many respects his principal work; a Hymn Book, which has passed through many editions; Memoir of the late Rev. J. Reid, missionary; Discourses on the Atonement; a work on Congregational Independency; Lectures on Prostitution in Glasgow; Lancaster System of Education; Lectures on the History of Joseph; a work in reply to Mr. Yates on Unitarianism; Sermon on the death of Mrs. Greville Ewing; on Death of Rev. Greville Ewing; Sketch of the late Dr. M'All, Manchester; Discourse on the late Christopher Anderson, Edinburgh, &c. &c. He wrote a beautiful introduction to Bishop Hall's works; also, a Sermon on the doctrine of Particular Providence. His last work was on Miracles, which in a few weeks reached a second edition. It is understood that he left finished manuscript for very many volumes; and his works will be more generally valuable, and probably not less voluminous, than those of Dr. Chalmers. His correspondence alone would fill many volumes, and the manuscripts of his lectures and expositions are immense. Everything he wrote was a finished production; not a letter, not a point superfluous or wanting, or indistinct.

Dr. Wardlaw married, shortly after his ordination, a relative of his own, Miss Jane Smith, who survives him, with a large family. One of his sons has been for many years a missionary at Ballary, and two of his daughters also went to the mission field with their husbands. Another of his sons is a most honourable and much esteemed man of business in Glasgow.

REV. W. B. COLLYER, D.D.

Lately. In his 72nd year, the Rev. William Bengo Collyer, D.D., LL.D. and F.S.A.

Dr. Collyer was the only surviving child of Mr. Thomas Collyer, a builder, at Deptford, where he was born on the 14th April, 1782. After having previously entered upon the rudiments of learning at two neighbouring schools, he was, at the age of eight, placed at the public school belonging to the Leathersellers' Company at Lewisham, and at thirteen under the care of the Rev. John Fell, as preparatory to his admission to the Old College at Homerton. He entered that institution as a scholar in 1798, and remained there for three years and a half, under the tuition of Dr. Fisher, the Divinity Professor, being a contemporary of his friend Dr. Raffles.

During the vacations at Homerton, and indeed as early as at thirteen years of age, Mr. Collyer was in the habit of teaching at various Sunday schools, within nine miles of his father's residence at Blackheath Hill, and of publicly addressing the children, their parents, and such of the neighbours as chose to attend, at the close of his instructions. In the year 1800, when little more than eighteen, he opened his ministry at Peckham, to a congregation at first extremely small, but to which he was duly ordained in Dec. 1801, and where he continued for many years. The chapel, which had been first erected in 1717, was enlarged in 1803, and again in 1808; and at length was wholly rebuilt in 1816. The new structure, which was provided to hold 1300 persons, received the name of Hanover Chapel, and its opening was attended by H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

Mr. Collyer received the diploma of D.D. from the university of Edinburgh, in the year 1808, in compliment to his volume of "Lectures on Scripture Facts."

On the death of the celebrated Hugh Worthington in 1813, he received an invitation to succeed to the pulpit at Salters' Hall Chapel. With the consent of his congregation at Peckham, arrangements were made that he should accept this without leaving them.

"As a preacher Dr. Collyer ranks among the most popular of the present day. Both his sermons and lectures are distinguished by a depth of research, a fidelity of doctrine, and a closeness of argument, which are rendered doubly interesting by a superior elegance of style, and an unusual amplitude of illustration. Pleasing in his person, and graceful in his manners, the plaintive and feeling tone of Dr. Collyer render his eloquence peculiarly interesting; and though his language and his expression may occasionally require more extent and variety, and a greater choice of selection, yet this defect

arises only from being too readily satisfied with doing well, what he is capable of doing so much better."—*European Magazine*, Nov. 1817.

Dr. Collyer published—

Fugitive Pieces for the use of Schools. 1803. Two vols.

Lectures on Scripture Facts. 1807.

Lectures on Scripture Prophecy. 1809.

Lectures on Scripture Miracles. 1812.

Lectures on Scripture Parables. 1815.

Lectures on Scripture Doctrines. 1818.

Lectures on Scripture Duties. 1819.

Lectures on Scripture Comparison; or Christianity compared with Hinduism, Mahomedism, the Antient Philosophy, and Deism. 1823.

Hymns, designed as a Supplement to Dr. Watts's. 1812.

The Double Bereavement: two Sermons, on the Deaths of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, and H. M. King George III. 1820.

Services suited to the solemnization of Matrimony, administration of Baptism, &c. altered from the services of the Church of England; with original Hymns. 1837.

Anniversary Oration, delivered Nov. 22, 1815, before H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, and the Philosophical Society of London, of which he was a Vice-President.

He also published several other single sermons, and edited various books. At the time of his death Dr. Collyer was the oldest member of the London Board of Congregational Ministers.

He married, October 20, 1813, Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Hawkes, esq. of Lutterworth, by whom he had a daughter, born in 1814.

Notwithstanding his well-known benevolence, he has been enabled, by the aid of a legacy left him some time since, to make an ample provision for his widow. His personal estate has been sworn under 5,000*l.*

His portrait, painted by S. Drummond, R.A. was engraved by Henry Meyer, in the *European Magazine* for Nov. 1817.

PROFESSOR JAMESON.

April 19. At Edinburgh, aged 81, Robert Jameson, esq. Regius Professor of Natural History in the university of Edinburgh, and Keeper of the University Museum.

Professor Jameson was born at Leith in 1773. He studied medicine in his youth, but abandoned all intentions of pursuing the practice of that profession very early, the attractions of the natural history sciences having more charms for him. The professional studies through which he had gone proved, however, highly useful to him during his after-teachings, and enabled

him to appreciate duly the physiological as well as the systematic elements of natural history. He must have made rapid progress in geological studies at an early age, since, in his 25th year, in 1798, he published his "*Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands and of the Island of Arran, with an Appendix containing Observations on Peat, Kelp, and Coal;*" and in 1800 his "*Outlines of the Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles.*"

To perfect himself in his favourite pursuits he proceeded to Friburg in Saxony, and became a disciple of the celebrated Werner, of whose peculiar doctrines he was for some time one of the ablest advocates, and in grateful commemoration of whose merits he founded the Wernerian Society, a body that has rendered memorable services to natural history. Professor Jameson's German studies proved afterwards not only of no small advantage to himself, but also to science throughout Britain; for at a time when comparatively few persons studied the German language, or made themselves acquainted with the doings of German philosophers, the editor of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* kept naturalists and geologists well informed of the progress of their sciences in the states of Germany.

In 1804, on the death of Dr. Walker, a philosopher and practical naturalist of great merit, Mr. Jameson was appointed his successor in the Edinburgh chair of Natural History. From that time forward, he exercised a great influence through the medium of his numerous pupils, many of whom became highly eminent. Quick to perceive true merit, and ever watchful of indications of scientific ability, he never lost sight of any student who manifested a love for natural history in any of its branches. During his instructive walks and excursions to explore the geological phenomena of the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, he laid the foundations for affectionate friendship with his juniors. These rambles were among the chief attractions of his course, and, as long as his strength permitted him to conduct them, he had a large body of admiring disciples.

In 1808 Jameson published his "*System of Mineralogy, comprehending Oryctognosy, Geognosy, Mineralogical Chemistry, Mineralogical Geography, and Economical Mineralogy.*" This work was republished in a different form in 1816.

In 1819, in connection with Dr. (now Sir David) Brewster, he commenced the publication of *The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*; which has been regularly published quarterly since that time. At the end of the tenth volume, Jameson became the sole editor; and he conducted

it to the day of his death with great ability. As one of the organs of communication between the scientific world and the public, Jameson's *Edinburgh Journal* has always commanded a most important position,—the practical and popular character of his mind giving to this periodical a tone and colouring which were more agreeable to the multitude than that which ordinarily distinguishes our scientific literature. Professor Jameson was the author of other works on mineralogy and geology, and numerous papers written by him will be found in the *Wernerian Transactions* and in *Nicholson's Journal*.

All the specimens within the walls of the present museum, and many thousands besides, have been arranged and placed by his own hands. The correspondence carried on must have been enormous before such a collection could have been brought together, and the expense both of money and time very great. The vast collections of all the branches of natural history, not only in the East and West Museums, but stored up in the store-rooms, are enormous. We understand that there are nearly 40,000 specimens of rocks and minerals, geographically arranged; 10,000 specimens of fossils; 800 specimens of crania and skeletons; 8,000 birds; 900 fishes and reptiles; 900 invertebrate animals; the collection of insects very large, consisting of many thousand specimens; 300 specimens of recent shells. The collection of drawings, casts, models, geological and geographical maps, and of instruments used in the survey of countries, is very valuable. The access of visitors to this vast collection has been hitherto restricted with an excess of care. Since it is determined to found a National Museum of Practical Geology and Agriculture in Edinburgh, it will probably become more available to the public.

Professor Jameson was unmarried. In private life he was the kindest of relatives, and beloved by a large circle of friends. In person he was slender and wiry, with a countenance strongly expressive of vivid intellectual power. Latterly he was confined to his house by continued illness and infirmity, but to the last he retained his enthusiastic devotion to science.

PROFESSOR WILSON.

April 3. At Edinburgh, in his 69th year, John Wilson, esq. late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the university of that city.

Professor Wilson was the son of a successful manufacturer in Paisley, where he was born on the 19th May 1785. At an early age he

Glenorchy
Gent.]

Joseph M'Intyre, an eminent clergyman of the church of Scotland; and there he evidently acquired his passionate taste for the wild scenery and the active sports of the mountains. At the age of thirteen he removed to the university of Glasgow, and five years later he was entered of Magdalene college, Oxford. When at Oxford his character retained and deepened all its peculiar traits. He took several college honours; and was the first boxer, leaper, and runner among the students. In 1806 he gained the Newdigate prize in English verse, the subject being in "Recommendation of the Study of Grecian and Roman Architecture." He graduated B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810.

When he left Oxford he betook himself to the Lake country, where his father had purchased the estate of Ellerray, situated on the shores of Windermere. Here he speedily became intimate with Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and De Quincey, the last of whom describes him as then a tall, fresh, fine-looking youth, dressed like a sailor, and full of frankness, eccentricity, and fire. He was at that time vacillating between various schemes of life, all more or less singular. He was now projecting a journey to the interior of Africa, and now determining to be for life a writer of poetry. He contributed some fine letters to *Coleridge's Friend*, under the signature of Mathetes. From that gifted man, however, he afterwards became estranged. About this period we find him thus described in a letter from Sir Walter Scott to Miss Baillie:—

"The author of the elegy upon poor Grahame is John Wilson, a young man of very considerable poetical powers. He is now engaged in a poem called *The Isle of Palms*, something in the style of Southey. He is an eccentric genius, and has fixed himself on the banks of Windermere, but occasionally resides in Edinburgh, where he now is. Perhaps you have seen him. His father was a wealthy Paisley manufacturer; his mother a sister of Robert Sym. He seems an excellent, warm-hearted, and enthusiastic young man; something too much, perhaps, of the latter quality places him among the list of originals."

"*The Isle of Palms, and other Poems,*" were published in 1812, 8vo. and Wilson subsequently produced "*The City of the Plague,*" a poem as much distinguished for its delicacy of feeling as its extreme beauty of expression.

In 1815 their author was called to the Scottish bar, but he never had practice as an advocate.

On the publication of the *Fourth Canto* of *Childe Harold*, Wilson wrote his first

and only paper in the Edinburgh Review—an eloquent critique upon that production.

In 1817 Blackwood's Magazine was started, and shortly after Wilson was added to its staff, and began that series of contributions—grave and gay, satiric and serious, mad and wise, nonsensical and profound, fierce and congenial, which were destined to irradiate or torment its pages for fully a quarter of a century.

In 1820, on the death of Dr. Thomas Brown, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, Wilson was urged by his friends, especially by Sir Walter Scott, to stand as a candidate for the vacant chair. His opponent was Sir William Hamilton, who had devoted immense talent and research to the study of moral and mental science: but Wilson, though hitherto but little known, was elected in the face of much violent opposition, principally by political influence, for party spirit was then running very high in Edinburgh. Wilson on this occasion evinced a proper sense of the importance of his new responsibilities. He commenced to prepare his lectures with great care; and his success in the chair was such as to abash his adversaries and delight his friends. Those who attended his lectures will never forget the eloquence and genius with which he enlivened the didactic discourses of the class, and the happy combination of literature with philosophy which characterised his lectures.

He published no more volumes of poetry, but in the course of the next few years he produced three novels,—*Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, *The Trials of Margaret Lindsay*, and *The Forresters*, which were all powerfully written and fascinating books. These works contributed to raise his character, not only as a writer, but as a man.

In 1826, on the removal of Mr. Lockhart to London, Wilson became the principal, though not the ostensible, editor of Blackwood's Magazine; and his life for ten years from that date became identified with that publication. After that period, from enfeebled health, and a spirit broken by the loss of his wife, his powers were much impaired. He recovered however for a time, but his "*Dies Boreales*" were considered to be far inferior in spirit to the "*Noctes Ambrosianæ*" of the former period.

In 1842 he made a selection from his contributions to Blackwood, under the title of "*Recreations of Christopher North*," in three volumes.

In 1853 he saw the necessity of resigning his chair, owing to the increasing weakness of his frame. A pension of

200*l.* was granted to him by Lord John Russell. About a year ago his mind began to waver and decay, from repeated attacks of paralysis. From his cottage in Lasswade he was removed to Edinburgh; and, after various fluctuations, his spirit was at length released from that body which had become "a body of death."

"Wilson was not a one-sided man. He did not produce great results by working steadily on any one set of ideas. His intellect was not to be compared to a field, but to a district of fields—with hill and dale and sun and shade and moor and rock and water—a good wholesome district, with its water fresh and its air pure, though it may be that it contained not one acre thoroughly free from weeds, or deserving to be famous for high farming and heavy crops.

"There are very many poems better than *The Isle of Palms*. But we may yet read in it, and in the *City of the Plague*, not a little of the grace and tenderness, the exquisite feeling, the rich power of enjoyment belonging to the youth of a mind like Wilson's, which afterwards took a form so much higher, fuller, and more complete in his prose writing in Blackwood's Magazine. Reading those *Recreations of Christopher North*, it is hard to say whether it is in his rough strength or chastened delicacy that we most feel how true a man is speaking to us, nor less difficult to discern whether his sympathies are keenest when they deal with nature or with man. Very charming too, in quiet pathos and subdued humour, are the few novels and tales of Scottish life which he has left behind him. And let us hope that, besides the writings thus enumerated, due materials exist for a published selection from his Lectures delivered in the Moral Philosophy chair at Edinburgh. They may not be scholastic, but they will be something better, for to him the study of man was no occult science."—*Examiner*.

John Wilson was a stout, tall, athletic man, with broad shoulders and chest, and prodigiously muscular limbs. His face was magnificent; his hair, which he wore long and flowing, fell round his massive features like a lion's mane, to which, indeed, it was often compared, being much of the same hue. His lips were always working, while his grey flashing eyes had a weird sort of look which was highly characteristic. In his dress he was singularly slovenly. With all his apparent eccentricity, he had sound judgment and a genial kindly heart; and in his warm love, especially in his latter years, of all that was generous and good and sacred, and his sincere affection for Dr. Chalmers

and others of his colleagues most eminent for piety and active philanthropy, he gave proof of a religious principle far deeper than any mere sentimental feeling or philosophical persuasion.

He could enter into the spirit of lake scenery deeply with Wordsworth when floating on Windermere at sunset: and he could, as we see by Moore's Diary, imitate Wordsworth's monologues to admiration under the lamp at a jovial Edinburgh supper-table. He could collect as strange a set of oddities about him there as ever Johnson or Fielding did in their City lodgings; and he could wander alone for a week along the trout streams, and by the mountain tarns of Westmerland. He could proudly lead the regatta from Mr. Bolton's at Storr's, as "Admiral of the Lake," with Canning, Scott, Wordsworth, Southey, and others, and shed an intellectual sunshine as radiant as that which glittered on Windermere; and he could forbid the felling of any trees at Elleray, and shroud himself in its damp gloom, when its mistress was gone, leaving a bequest of melancholy which he never surmounted. The manner in which he saw, wooed, and won his wife was quite in keeping with his romantic and original character. Seeing, among a party visiting the lakes, a lady whose appearance struck him, he found out at what inn they were going to stay; and, inducing the landlord to allow him to act as waiter, he contrived to have an opportunity of seeing more of the object of his admiration, and then of declaring his passion. The result was in every way more fortunate than so irregular an introduction might have produced. The "grace and gentle goodness" of his wife were bound about his heartstrings; and the thought of her was known and felt to underlie all his moods from the time of her death. She loved Elleray, and the trees about it, and he allowed not a twig of them to be touched till the place grew too mossy and mournful, and then he parted with it. He was much beloved in that neighbourhood, where he met with kindness whatever was genuine, while he repulsed and shamed all flatteries and affectations. Every old boatman and young angler, hoary old shepherd and primitive dame among the hills of the district, knew him and enjoyed his presence. He was a steady and genial friend to poor Hartley Coleridge for a long course of years. He made others happy by being so intensely happy himself, when his brighter moods were on him. He felt and enjoyed too intensely, and paid the penalty in the deep melancholy of the close of his life. He could not chasten the exuberance of his love of nature and of

genial human intercourse: and he was cut off from both, long before his death.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, Esq.

April 30. At his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, aged 82, James Montgomery, Esq., the Poet.

James Montgomery was born Nov. 4, 1771, at Irvine, in Ayrshire. His father was a Moravian missionary, who, leaving his son at Fulneck in Yorkshire to be educated, went to the West Indies, where he and the poet's mother both died. When only twelve years old, the bent of the boy's mind was shown by the production of various small poems. These indications could not save him at first from the fate assigned to him, and he was sent to earn his bread as assistant in a general shop. He thirsted for other occupations, and one day set off with 3s. 6d. in his pocket to walk to London, to seek fame and fortune. In his first effort he broke down, and for a while gave up his plan to take service in another situation. Only for a time, however, was he content, and a second effort to reach the metropolis was successful, so far as bringing him to the spot he had longed for, but unsuccessful in his main hope—that of finding a publisher for his volume of verses. But the bookseller who refused Montgomery's poems accepted his labour, and he became shopman to Mr. Harrison in Paternoster row. After eight months, however, he returned to Yorkshire, and in 1782 he gained a post in the establishment of Mr. Gales, a bookseller of Sheffield, who had set up a newspaper called *The Sheffield Register*. On this paper Montgomery worked *con amore*, and when his master had to fly from England to avoid imprisonment for printing libellous articles, the young poet became the editor and publisher of the paper, the name of which he changed to *The Sheffield Iris*. In the columns of this print he advocated political and religious freedom, and, like his predecessor, he incurred the censure of the Attorney-General, by whom he was prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned; in the first instance, in 1795, for three months, for reprinting a song commemorating "The Fall of the Bastille;" in the second case, for six months in 1796, for an account he gave of a riot in Sheffield.

He contributed to magazines, and, despite adverse criticism in the "Edinburgh Review," established his right to rank as a poet. In 1797 he published "Prison Amusements;" in 1805, *The Ocean*; in 1806, *The Wanderer in Switzerland*; in 1809, *The West Indies*; and in 1812, *The World before the Flood*. By these works he obtained the chief

reputation he has since enjoyed. In 1819 appeared "Greenland," a poem in five cantos; and in 1829, "The Pelican Island, and other Poems." In 1851 the whole of his works were issued in one volume, 8vo., and of which two editions are in circulation; and in 1853, "Original Hymns, for Public, Private, and Social Devotion."

"His larger poems, though belonging to that dispensation under which sonority of cadence and pomp of words were more cultivated than thought or fancy, may be returned to, even in these days, by all large-minded readers of verse, because of a certain harmony in their numbers, an elevation of tone and sentiment, and a feeling for the picturesque in description. His lyrics and minor verses are of higher merit. Without reaching the freshness and originality of Wordsworth's short poems, they are far in advance on 'The Poplar Field,' and 'The Rose,' and 'The Morning Dream,' and the Olney Hymns of Cowper, which in their day were so much admired and so largely cited. 'Moonlight in York Castle,' 'The Grave,' the verses to 'the Memory of Joseph Browne' the Quaker martyr, and 'The Common Lot' (to name only a few among many), have a feeling and a sincerity, consistent with sweetness of cadence and elevation (if not subtlety) of imagination. They are not canting; they are not cold; they are not weak; they have a faith and a truth in them beyond the conventions of any creed shaped by well-meaning human formality. Montgomery's prose, so far as we know it, was genial, kindly, and direct in the expression of purpose and judgment, but not vigorous."—*Athenæum*.

The Iris continued under his management, till about 1840; it was then bought by other parties, and is now extinct.

A few years back the Queen conferred upon Mr. Montgomery a pension of 150*l.* a year.

His funeral took place at the Sheffield cemetery, and, in addition to the relations and immediate friends of Mr. Montgomery, consisted of deputations from the corporation of the town and from all the public institutions. Every class appearing desirous to testify its respect and regret, a vast concourse of people accompanied the body to its last resting-place. The church, from its smallness, could not contain the mourners, but the service was read in the cemetery by the Rev. T. Sale, Vicar of Sheffield.

It is expected that a monument will be raised to his memory; Mr. T. Milnes, the sculptor, a year or two back, took a bust of him, which is a fine likeness, and an excellent work of art.

GEORGE NEWPORT, ESQ. F.R.S.

April 7. At his residence in Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, after a short illness attended with fever, aged 51, George Newport, esq. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Royal, Linnæan, and Entomological Societies, and also of many similar societies on the continent and in America.

This gentleman was the son of a wheelwright at Canterbury, and was himself apprenticed to the trade. He worked for a time at the hammer and anvil, but his attention being early drawn to a museum of natural history, established in that town by Mr. Masters, the nurseryman, he turned from the structure of wheels to that of insects, and obtained the post of Curator. He commenced with great zeal to study the anatomy of articulated animals, and, selecting medicine for his profession, he became a student of University College, London. Here he attracted the attention of Dr. Grant, and, during his vacation rambles, he continued diligently to observe the habits and economy of the insect world. He paid frequent visits to places in his native county, especially to Richborough, near Sandwich, and his observations were made on the commonest species. As an instance of the value and originality of his researches, we may mention that the humble-bee, the white cabbage butterfly, the tortoise-shell butterfly, and the buff-tip moth, afforded him materials for papers deemed of sufficient importance for publication in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. But the great triumph of Mr. Newport's anatomical researches was his discovery that, in the generative system of the higher animals, the impregnation of the ovum by the spermatozoa is not merely the result of contact, but of penetration; and for his paper published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1851, entitled "On the Impregnation of the Ovum in the Amphibia," Mr. Newport had the distinguished honour to receive the Society's Royal Medal. He contributed, also, numerous valuable papers on insect structure to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, and to the Entomological Society, of which he was for two years President. He wrote occasionally in periodicals, as, for example, the article Insects, in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology;" and, though his pursuits were not greatly varied, he studied also the archaeology of his native county and cathedral.

Mr. Newport settled at the west end of London as a surgeon, but his heart and mind were too much engrossed in microscopical investigation, leading to

philosophic ends, to obtain much practice. He possessed sincere and interested friends in Dr. Marshall Hall, Sir John Forbes, and Sir James Clark; and the last procured him a pension from the civil list of 100*l.* a year. He exercised great facility in making his dissections, and acquired a dexterity in drawing either with the right hand or the left, which in his demonstrations of insect anatomy and physiology was invaluable. His style of writing was flowing and agreeable, though some might pronounce it to be verbose. In all cases his papers, even though on abstruse details, are very readable.

Mr. Newport was morbidly sensitive to criticism, and viewed with a somewhat jaundiced eye the labours of others. Hence among little minds he made combative and bitter enemies. Not very long since an attack, hardly justifiable, was made in the "*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*," upon his researches on the Blood and Respiratory Structures of Animals; and, sure of his strength, one of the latest acts of Mr. Newport's life was to address a note to that periodical, in which he says, "I have observed with surprise and regret such a mass of erroneous statements, that I shall feel called upon to attempt to remedy the injury which those errors are likely to inflict on science by their promulgation." Mr. Newport's skill in minute demonstration was remarkable, and his views were always sound. A medal offered by the Agricultural Society of Saffron Walden, for the best Essay on the Turnip Fly, was readily gained by him; and his researches made during the last few years on the embryology and reproduction of Batrachian reptiles, and out of which the discovery just noted was elicited, have gained him universal renown. Mr. Newport was a member of the Council of the Royal Society at the time of his decease, and only the day previous was dictating from his bed on his favourite subject of the impregnation of the ovum. The wheelwright of Canterbury lived to receive the highest honours for researches in natural knowledge which this country has to bestow; and it remains to mourn that a naturalist of such high philosophic powers should have been cut off in the zenith and vigour of his useful career.—*Literary Gazette.*

A subscription (limited to one guinea) has been set on foot among the Fellows of the Royal and Linnean Societies, for a tombstone over his grave.

EDWARD RIDDLE, ESQ. F.R.AST.S.
March 31. At Greenwich, aged 67,
Edward Riddle, esq. F.R.Ast.S. late

Head Master of the Greenwich Hospital Schools.

Mr. Riddle was one of the most distinguished of the many eminent mathematicians who have been reared within the watershed of the Tyne. He was born at Troughend in 1788, and first kept school at Otterburn, on Reedwater, where he became acquainted with the late Mr. James Thompson, a person well-known in those parts for upwards of half a century for his knowledge of many branches of science, and his attainments in mathematics. From him Mr. Riddle derived that taste for the sciences which clung to his mind to the end of his life. From Otterburn he removed to Whitburn, in the county of Durham; and while there, in 1810, his name first appeared in the *Ladies' Diary*, then under the editorship of Dr. Hutton, to which he for many years continued a contributor, and his solutions were always remarkable for beauty and accuracy. In the years 1814 and 1819 he obtained the prize given by the editor of that periodical.

After continuing seven years at Whitburn, Mr. Riddle, through the recommendation of Dr. Hutton, was appointed Master of the Trinity House School, Newcastle, in which he remained for the same length of time, proving by his energy and abilities of the greatest service to the nautical education of the port, which had previously been in the lowest possible state. In 1821, while holding that situation, he made an extensive series of observations to ascertain the longitude of that school, and "to determine, by actual experiment, what confidence may now be placed in the results of lunar observations." The mean longitude was found to be 1 deg. 37 min. 17 sec. W. These observations are given in a table in his *Remarks on the Present State of Nautical Astronomy*, published in 1821, a little essay admirably written, and proving that he was as able to become the historian of science as to extend her boundaries.

In 1821, by the same powerful influence of Dr. Hutton, he was appointed Master of the Upper School, Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich, where he remained till the period of his retirement in 1851. Soon after his removal to London, he became a member of the Royal Astronomical Society, to which he contributed several valuable papers. Mr. Riddle was one of the council of that learned body, and took an active part in all its plans for the advancement of science. In the third volume of the *Transactions of the Society*, there is an able paper by him, "*On Finding the Rates of Timekeepers*," in which he showed how this could be done without a

transit instrument. To amateur astronomers, and to seafaring men not having access to such an instrument, his method must be very useful. In the twelfth volume of the same Transactions appeared another of his papers, "On the Longitude of Madras by Moon-Culminating Observations," which is very elaborate, and contains many valuable formulæ and remarks. His most valuable work, however, is his "Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy." It forms a course of mathematics for the nautical man, containing as much algebra and geometry as is necessary for the demonstrations of the various problems which it comprehends.

Mr. Riddle was noted for the surprising quickness and accuracy with which he took celestial observations. Shortly after his retirement in 1851, his bust in marble was presented to him by a large number of friends, accompanied with the expression of their high esteem for his worth both as a public and a private man. It was presented in the boys' department of Greenwich School—the Admiral and all the officers attending in full uniform. These were deserving honours for a long, useful, and honourable life. He retired on full salary. His son, John Riddle, F.R.A.S., a worthy son of a worthy sire, succeeded him as head master of the Mathematical School at Greenwich Hospital.

MR. F. CROLL.

Feb. 12. At Edinburgh, aged 27, Mr. Francis Croll, a young engraver who was rapidly rising into eminence in his native city.

At a very early age his talent for drawing attracted the notice of the Messrs. Ritchie, the well-known Scottish sculptors, who urged his friends to cultivate it: he was, therefore, in due time articled to Mr. Dobbie, of Edinburgh, an engraver, and an excellent draughtsman and naturalist, with whom he made considerable progress in drawing, but not much in the art of engraving, inasmuch as his master had little employment in works of any importance. On the death of Mr. Dobbie, before the expiration of his term of servitude, he was placed with Mr. R. C. Bell, with whom he remained two years. To this gentleman, who engraved for the Art-Journal Etty's Picture of The Duett, Wyatt's Astronomer, and Wilkie's Bagpiper, all in the Vernon Gallery, Mr. Croll always acknowledged he was indebted for his proficiency in the art of engraving. He afterwards engraved for the same series the Tired Soldier, from the picture by F. Goodall, A.R.A.

While thus occupied with his graver,

Mr. Croll found time to attend the schools of the Scottish Academy, under the direction of the late Sir W. Allan, R.A. whose tact and ability to impart knowledge, combined with a readiness on the part of the young student to receive it, enabled the latter to become a superior draughtsman. This gave him the power to engrave with much facility and correctness, especially in portraiture; and hence he was frequently employed by the Edinburgh publishers in the execution of portraits. He was one of a few engravers commissioned by the Scottish Association for the Encouragement of Art, to engrave a series of plates from "The Cottar's Saturday Night," from drawings by J. Faed, R.S.A. While on the subject entrusted to him, number five on the list, the disease which terminated his life first manifested itself: he died soon after the completion of the plate.—*Art Journal.*

MR. DAVID VEDDER.

Feb. 11. At Newington, near Edinburgh, in his 64th year, Mr. David Vedder.

Mr. Vedder had been a large contributor to periodicals, and was the author of several poems, of which the first published was "The Covenanters' Communion." The next was,—

Orcadian Sketches; legendary and lyrical pieces. Edinburgh, 1832. 12mo. (A volume dedicated to Allan Cunningham.)

In the same year he published,—

A Memoir of Sir Walter Scott, with critical notices of his writings. Dundee, 1832. 12mo.

And subsequently—

Poems, Legendary, Lyrical, and Descriptive. 1842. 8vo.

The Pictorial Gift-book of Lays and Lithography. Edinburgh, 1848. 4to.

The story of Reynard the Fox: a new version. Illustrated by the designs of Gustav Cadot. 4to. 1852.

CLERGY DECEASED.

[P. 437.] Rev. William Yates, Rector of Eccleston, Lanc. was of Bruzenose coll. Oxford, B.A. 1799, M.A. grand compounder 1805. With one exception he was the oldest clergyman in the deanery of Leyland, having been Rector of Eccleston for upwards of forty years.

[P. 438.] The Rev. Oswald Sergeant was the second son of Wm. Sergeant, esq. of the firm of Sergeant and Milne, eminent solicitors in Manchester. He was the first Incumbent of the district parish church of St. Philip, Salford; which appointment he filled with considerable popularity from 1825 until his promotion to a Fellowship in the collegiate chapter in 1832. He was Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Sutherland, and published a farewell sermon on leaving St. Philip's, Salford, 3 Feb. 1833; and a sermon on the Christian Duty of providing Church Accommodation for the Poor.

March 27. At Green Bank, aged 36, Margaret, wife of Thomas James Backhouse, esq. of West Hendon House, Sunderland.

March 28. Aged 23, Robert-Chatfield, third son of the late Abraham Clarke, esq. of Newport.

March 30. Henry James Franks, M.D. house-surgeon to the Warneford hospital, Leamington, and Fellow of Queen's college, Birmingham.

In St. James's-sq. Harriet, widow of George Byng, esq. M.P. for Middlesex. She was the dau. of Sir Wm. Montgomery, Bart. of Peebles, co. Wigton. She was left a widow in Jan. 1847.

At Canterbury, aged 88, Mrs. Hannah Campbell, sister of the late Rev. Archibald Colin Campbell, of Watling-street.

At Colchester, aged 67, Joseph Carter Elsdell, esq.

At Lower Clapton, aged 88, Miss Dorothy Farrell.

Aged 78, Mrs. Charlotte Fletcher, of Chelsea, and formerly of Bedford, widow of Major Joseph Fletcher, 12th Bengal N. Inf.

In Brunswick-pl. Walworth-road, aged 82, Henry Grant, esq. late a member of the Stock Exchange.

At Westerham, Kent, aged 57, Robert Kidder, esq.

At Brampton, aged 53, Mr. Anthony Lawson,

youngest son of the late Rev. Anthony Lawson, master of the Grammar School.

In Gloucester-pl. Regent's-sq. Lucy, widow of Edward Leese, esq.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, C.B. late of 55th Regt. and of Eastbourne terrace, London.

At Weybridge, in her 78th year, Frances-Julia, widow of Thomas Martin, esq. of Liverpool, who is noticed in the Obituary of our Magazine for May 1850.

At Aylesbury, aged 88, Mary, widow of William Rickford, esq. M.P. for Aylesbury, who died on the 14th of June last (see his memoir in p. 321).

G. R. Scatcherd, 24th Bombay N.I., third son of the late J. S. Scatcherd, H.E.I.C.S.

March 31. Aged 30, Mr. T. L. Wade, son of the late Lieut. William John Wade, R.N.

At Morton, near Gainsford, aged 91, Henry Wade, esq. late of Headlam.

April 1. At Funchal, Madeira, aged 20, Chas.-Henry, eldest son of Henry Joseph Cherer, esq. of Acacia-road, St. John's-wood.

At Brussels, aged 76, Catherine, wife of George William Lee, esq. late of Hyde Park-st. and the United States.

April 4. Aged 64, Miss Cardew, dau. of Dr. Cardew, Cornwall.

Aged 45, Mr. Samuel Gauntlett, third son of the late Rev. H. Gauntlett, Vicar of Olney, Bucks.

April 6. In Thayer-st. aged 93, Mary, relict of Vernon Knight, esq. sister of the late Rev. John White, Rector of Hildwick, Bucks, and Preb. of Salisbury.

April 7. At Bourton, Dorset, aged 67, Lieut. Matthew Evans, on retired full-pay R. Art.

In Alpha-pl. Regent's-park, aged 67, William Jones, esq.

At Ruswarp, near Whitby, aged 57, Robert Braithwaite, esq. shipowner.

At Bayswater, aged 63, Anthony Calvert Eccleston, esq.

Aged 80, Miss Mary Ann Hunt, of Hanover-st. Islington.

At Cavendish-sq. aged 22, Catherine-Louisa-Georgina Manners, wife of the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P. She was the only dau. of the late Colonel Marlay, was married on the 10th June, 1851, and has left issue a son, Henry-John-Brinsley, born in 1852. On the 12th March she gave birth to a daughter, who was named Edith-Katharine-Mary, and died on the 24th. Her Ladyship, having been attacked with scarlet fever, sunk after a painful illness.

Mary, third dau. of the late Jeremiah Morgan, esq. of Bonham, Wilts.

At Aberystwith, aged 65, Roderick Eardley Richarides, esq. of Penglais, Cardiganshire.

At Sandwich, aged 80, Mrs. Solly.

At Brighton, Penelope-Sarah, wife of Edward Wilberforce Unwin, esq.

At Wooburn House, Bucks, aged 61, Anne-Ruth, relict of William Venables, esq. Alderman and Lord Mayor of London.

At the Manor House, Bampton, aged 66, Frederick Whitaker, esq. Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire.

At Mallow, aged 35, Joseph Doughty Windham, esq. late Capt. 1st Foot, youngest son of the late Vice-Admiral Windham, by Anne, dau. of Peter Thellusson, esq.

April 8. At Exeter, suddenly, Mary-Beckford, widow of Charles Bevan, esq. of Devonshire-pl.

At Preston Hall, near Edinburgh, William Burn Callander, esq.

At Woolwich, Dorothea-Anne, wife of the Rev. James C. Connolly, Chaplain of Woolwich Dock-yard.

Julia, wife of Lieut. Henry Hope Crealock, 90th Regt. youngest dau. of Alexander Hatfield, esq. Hyde Park-terr.

In London, aged 51, Mr. Benjamin Finch, third son of the late James Finch, esq. of Colchester.

In Upper Harley-st. Edward-Arbutnot, third son of Robert von Glehn, esq.

At Landside, Devon, aged 55, Henry Dawbney Harvey, esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 46, Joseph Hayes, esq.

At Bangor rectory, Flintshire, aged 61, Julia, wife of the Rev. G. A. E. Marsh.

Aged 45, Anne wife of Mr. Francis Price, of Barwell Fields, youngest dau. of Wm. Hunt Power, esq. formerly of Barwell House.

At Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 22, Mr. Arthur Rand, student at Guy's Hospital.

At West Villa, Wetherby, aged 89, Frances, widow of Edward Richardson, esq. of Bond End, Knaresborough.

At Kensington, aged 86, Frances-Maria-Rachel, widow of John Henry Rougemont, esq.

At Brighton, aged 83, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Trusty Trickey. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Lieut.-Col. William Hill, and sister to Lieut.-Col. C. M. Hill, of the 10th regt.

Aged 31, James-William, son of William Singleton, esq. solicitor.

At Hastings, Harriott-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Waite, esq. of Shippon House, Berks.

April 9. In James-street, Westbourne-terr. aged 78, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Henry Arnott, esq. of Buckingham-st. Strand.

In London, aged 22, James, youngest son of John Clancy, esq. of Kilnemanagh, Dublin.

In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 78, Mrs. Daniell, relict of James Daniell, esq.

At Kirkland, Kendal, aged 83, Mrs. Dennison.

At Weston-super-Mare, Mary-Anne, relict of Andrew Doran, esq. of Heavitree.

In London, aged 69, Emma, only dau. of the late Thomas Grimston, esq. of Grimston Garth and Kilnwick-juxta-Wotton.

At Holford House, Regent's-park, aged 66, James Holford, esq.

At Norwich, aged 89, Mrs. Frances Jex.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 23, Thomas Moreton Ledsam, third son of J. F. Ledsam, esq. of Chad Hall, near Birmingham.

At Edgbaston, Sarah, second dau. of the late John Linwood, esq.

At Brecon, Anne-Sophia, fourth dau. of the late Henry Lucas, M.D. Brecon.

At Hollywood-grove, New Brompton, aged 76, Sophia, relict of Richard Nisbet, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's late Maritime Service.

At South Petherton, aged 60, the Rev. Edward Paltridge, for 30 years minister of Roundwell-street-chapel.

Elizabeth-Ann, wife of Thomas Seargeant, esq. and relict of William Brecknell, esq. of Islington.

At Tunbridge Wells, Louisa-Sarah, wife of Jas. Sutton, esq.

At Crick, Susannah, dau. of the late John Whitmell, esq.

April 10. At Rome, Julia, wife of Capt. Bristow, and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Henry Raleigh Knight.

Sabina, wife of Henry Caulier, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs and Plaistow.

At Horsham, M. B. Cowie, esq. M.D.

In London-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 60, James Jones, esq. surgeon.

At Carlisle, Dora, wife of W. G. C. Monins, esq. Aged 75, Baker Morrell, esq. of St. Giles's, Oxford.

At Charlton King's, Cheltenham, aged 44, Mr. Charles Paul, architect, sometime secretary of the Cheltenham and Oxford Railway Company.

At Ormond Cottages, Ormond-road, Old Kent road, aged 62, Joseph T. Wilthew, esq.

April 11. At Bedford-sq. aged 77, Caroline, widow of the Rev. J. W. Alexander, of Rayne, Essex.

At Dorking, aged 76, Capt. Joseph Balchin.

At Brandon House, Norfolk, Mary, relict of the Rev. J. T. Barrett, D.D.

At Teignmouth, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel James Squire, esq. of Plymouth, solicitor.

At Bruges, aged 60, William Turner, esq. a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of Oxfordshire.

In Bayswater, aged 58, Matthew Wilson, esq. of Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

April 12. At Walcot, near Brigg, aged 25, Richard Raymond Cumberland, Lieut. 61st Bengal N. Inf.

At Grove House, Topham, aged 78, Hannah Luckis, relict of Robert Drewe, esq.

Aged 76, Anne, wife of Thomas Edwards, of Hapton Hall, Norfolk, one of the Society of Friends.

At Andover, aged 72, Stephen Judd, esq.

At his residence, Bury-st. St. Mary Axe, at an advanced age, Don Pacifico, a well-known name in foreign politics. He was interred in the burial-ground of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, Mile-end.

At York, aged 6, Susanna-Ada, youngest dau. of the Rev. E. I. Raines.

Aged 56, Grace, wife of G. Sercombe, esq. merchant, of Exeter.

At Camberwell-grove, Frances, eldest dau. of the late John Stackhouse, esq.

At Dursley, Glouc. aged 73, George Vizard, esq.

April 13. At Shermanbury-park, Sussex, Caroline, third dau. of Stephen Hasler Challen, esq.

At the Tiverton-road-station, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, suddenly, aged 74, Isaac Togood Coward, esq. of Newton Abbot, formerly Lieut. in the army. The deceased gentleman left his home in his usual health on a visit to his brother at Tiverton, and had only just reached the station when the melancholy event took place.

At Princess-terr. Regent's-park, George Dyer, esq. of the Bank of England, surviving his wife only 16 days.

At Chipping Ongar, aged 84, Charlotte, widow of Brooke Baines Hurlock, esq.

At Bath, Thomas Luff, esq. a connection by marriage of the late celebrated Dr. Jenner.

In consequence of a carriage accident, by which he was thrown over the bridge at Craigie upon the rocky banks of the river Nairn, John Macpherson, esq. of Heath cottage, near Inverness, uncle to Mr. Mackintosh, of Holm.

James Palmer, esq. of Notting-hill.

At Hampton-court Palace, aged 70, Charlotte Augusta, widow of the Right Hon. Joseph Planta.

On her passage from India, on board the Hydaspes, Jane Charlotte, wife of Surgeon Shillito, 51st Bengal N.I.

In Francis-st. Tottenham-court-road, aged 71, Mary West, widow, sister of the late Dr. Gideon Algernon Mantell.

At Clapham-common, at an advanced age, Lydia, widow of John Broadley Wilson, esq.

April 14. At Chelmsford, aged 76, George Brown, esq.

Aged 81, Wm. Docking, esq. of North Walsham, and formerly of Hautbois and Rollesby.

At Bloxham, Oxon, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Eagle, esq. of Alceley, Warr.

In Brunswick-sq. aged 77, Wm. Flanders, esq.

At Llanfair Vicarage, Merion. aged 19, Frederick-Madox, only surviving child of the Rev. Thomas Griffith.

In Regency-sq. Brighton, aged 62, Ellen, wd. of the Rev. William Hanson.

By the accidental discharge of a gun, aged 11, Walter-Rowell, third son of W. T. Hooper, esq. of the East India House, and Helm Lodge, Walthamstow.

At Grove-hill House, Camberwell, aged 11, Emma, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Key, esq.

Aged 56, Colin Mackenzie, esq. late of Judd-st. East.

At Dedham, Essex, aged 42, the Hon. Georgina Isabella, wife of William Penrose, esq. of Lahan, co. of Cork, and sister of Lord Keane. She was the second dau. of the late Gen. Lord Keane, G.C.B. and was married in 1840.

At Andover, aged 50, Henry Pittman, esq.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Anne Mercellina, wd. of F. G. Prohart, esq. M.D.

In Montagu-sq. aged 79, Harriet-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late William Pycroft, esq. of Edmonton.

In Bedford-sq. aged 59, George Scholefield, esq.

April 15. Aged 90, Mrs. Bentall, mother of Mr. A. A. Bentall, of the Parsonage Farm, Benzen Roding.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Editha, wife of George Cowell, esq. and dau. of David Espenett, esq. late of Tenterden, leaving five children to deplore their loss.

At Gullton rectory, Kent, aged 66, Mary, wd. of Charles Delmar, esq.

At Hackney, aged 69, Alexander Goudge, esq.

At Newton Stacey, near Andover, aged 84, Leonard Lywood, esq.

At Horsham, aged 79, Charlotte Phoebe, relict of Capt. Richard Marriott, of the E.I.C. service, and youngest dau. of Peter Du Cane, esq. formerly of Brasted-park, Essex, and of Horsham.

At Melton Mowbray, Sarah, widow of George Oakeley, esq. of Crumlin, co. Dublin.

At Uplands, near Fareham, Hants, the residence of her nephew, Frances Margaretta Parks, late surviving child of the late John Parks, esq. of London.

At Menchion House, Witheridge, aged 67, John Partridge, esq.

In Upper Southwick-st. aged 67, Colonel James Payler, late of 10th Foot. He entered the army in 1803, served in Sicily in 1806 and 7; the campaign of 1808-9 under Sir John Moore, and subsequently in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, including the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, for which he received the war medal with four clasps. He attained the rank of Major 1814, Lieut.-Colonel 1823, Colonel 1838.

Aged 66, James Russell, esq. late of Park-pl. St. James's, and Croydon, Surrey.

Aged 27, Mary-Esther, wife of William Wanklyn, jun. esq. Greenbank, Bury, and eldest dau. of O. O. Walker, esq. Chesham, Bury.

At North Nibley, Glouc. aged 76, Margaret, relict of Walter Honeywood Yates, esq.

April 16. At her villa, at Richmond, aged 31, the Lady Elizabeth Ashburnham, second child of John second Earl of Ashburnham.

At Boston, Linc. aged 75, Charlotte, relict of Augustus Duggan, esq.

Capt. James Eykyn, 15th M.N.I. of Ackleton, Shropshire; and on the 9th of March, at Madrid, Frederick Charles, his only child.

At Chudleigh, aged 35, Emma-Martha, wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Lethbridge, E.I.C.S.

At Hackney, Sarah, relict of Francis Mullen, esq.

At Union-grove, Wandsworth-road, aged 33, Elizabeth-Mary-Ann, wife of Herbert Wignall Swayne, esq. of Markyate-street, Beds.

April 17. At Stockton-on-Tees, Robert Appleby, esq.

At Torquay, Elizabeth, wife of Edward B. Bradwell, esq. late Capt. 70th Regt., dau. of the late William Hopkins, esq. of Dublin.

At Great Mongeham, aged 89, Mary, the widow of John Raven Bray, esq.

Aged 52, Thomas Cave Brown Cave, esq. of Repton Lodge, third son of the late Sir William Cave Brown Cave, Bart.

At Babbicombe, Thomas Charlton, esq.

Aged 70, Hannah, wife of Moses Crawcour, esq. of Connaught-terrace, Hyde Park.

At Bow, aged 63, Joseph Dawson, esq.

At Torquay, aged 17, Francis-William, eldest son of T. A. Green, esq. of Felmersham-grange, Beds.

At St. Alban's, aged 83, J. Prentiss Henslow, esq.

At Boston Spa, aged 98, Mrs. Katharine Johnson.

At Clifton, aged 18, John-Henry, third son of Joseph Pease, esq. Southend, near Darlington.

At Leamington, aged 76, Thomas Skelton, esq.

At Hounslow, aged 80, James Such, esq.

At Cheltenham, John Weaver, esq. late of Atherstone.

April 18. At Shrewsbury, Harriett, second dau. of the late Jas. Compton, esq. of Cleobury Mortimer.

Aged 58, George Davidge, esq. of Kennington and the Stock Exchange.

At Westover, Isle of Wight, Edith-Charlotte-Maria, the infant dau. of the Hon. W. H. Ashe & Court Holmes.

At Rome, Anne-Frances, wife of C. J. Laprimaudaye, esq.

In London, at the house of her grandson, aged 81, Mary, relict of Edward Lodge, esq. of Lancaster.

At Ealing, Middlesex, aged 59, Edward Robinson, esq. of the War Office.

At Kettering, aged 76, William Roughton, esq.

At Fairlawn, Southport, aged 90, Richard Saunders, esq.

At Bedford, Capt. William Shum, late of 3rd Dragon Guards. He attained that rank in 1813, and was placed on half-pay in 1816.

At Ember-court, aged 30, Eliza-Sophia, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart.

At Cheltenham, aged 95, Susanna-Maria, relict of the Rev. Henry Ward, of Haverling Bower, Essex.

April 19. At Ledham Cottage, Regent's-park, Harriette, wife of French Burke, esq.

At Southampton-row, Arthur Campion, esq. only son of R. C. Campion, esq. of Exeter.

At Hadleigh, aged 70, Miss Sarah Gage.

At Graveley, Herts, aged 24, Margaret Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the Rev. Thomas Fordham Green, Rector of Graveley.

At Lyons, aged 24, Lieut. Arthur J. Grey, R.N., tenth son of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Grey, Lord Bishop of Hereford.

At Paris, Philippine-Anne-Judith, eldest dau. of the late Edmund Ironside, esq. of Tennysonside, co. Lanark, and grand-dau. of Ralph Anthony Ironside, esq. of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

At Paddington, aged 58, Catherine, widow of Capt. Robert Matthews, 38th Foot.

Aged 21, John, fourth son of Jas. Ponsford, esq. of Hackwood-park, Hants.

At Ifracombe, aged 65, Henry Porter, esq.

At Yarm, Yorkshire, aged 79, Ann, relict of Josiah Rhodes, esq.

At Devonport, aged 24, Charlotte, wife of J. L. L. Sole, esq.

April 20. At Easebourne, Sussex, aged 60, Jane, fifth dau. of the Rev. Charles Alcock, late Archdeacon of Chichester.

At Boston, Lincoln, aged 25, Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the late Valentine Mans Close, esq.

Aged 77, Samuel Collyer, esq. solicitor, of Pratt-place, Lambeth.

At Macclesfield, near Maidstone, aged 50, John

of Ormond-house, Old Kent-road, 1 of Bryan Donkin, esq. He

daughter of Benjamin Hawes, (was, Jun. late M.P.) who is

left his widow, with a numerous family, to lament his loss.

At Woolpit, aged 91, Orbell Hustler, gent. late of Drinkstone.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Francis Catterton, esq. Leytonstone, aged 93, Elizabeth, relict of Magnus Ohren, esq. late Surveyor of Sloops, Her Majesty's Customs.

At Kennington, aged 78, James Parker, esq. formerly of Queen-st. Cheapside, and Croydon.

April 21. At Ryde, aged 89, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Charles Broun, of Amwell Bury, Herts, and only dau. of the late Henry Sperling, esq. of Dynes Hall, Essex.

Aged 70, Jeremiah Carter, esq. of Basinghall-st. In Chester-sq. aged 62, the Hon. John Henry Dunn, formerly Receiver-General of Canada.

At Woolpit, aged 72 years, Mr. Thomas Fiske, brother of the late Lieut. Geo. Fiske, R.A., and of R. Fiske, esq. of Kessingland.

Eliza, wife of Henry Groom, esq. of Clapham-rise.

At Stockwell, aged 52, Harriet, relict of James Lacy, esq. of Salisbury.

Elizabeth, dau. of the late Commander James Lowry, R.N. of Itchen-ferry.

At Pennybridge, Lancashire, aged 83, James Penny Machell, esq.

Aged 79, Priscilla, wife of the Rev. Michael Maurice, of Ladbroke Villas, Notting-hill.

At Brackley, aged 53, Charlotte, wife of Joseph Paxton.

At his chambers in Clement's-inn, aged 65, Mr. Thomas Roden, principal cashier to the "Morning Herald" for upwards of 30 years.

At Bayswater, aged 65, Charles Waring, esq.

At Buntingford, aged 54, W. Henry Watts, esq.

At Southampton, aged 89, Elizabeth, widow of John Weir, esq. Director-Gen. of the Army Medical Board.

At Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, aged 50, David Wilson, esq. late of Stamford-hill.

April 22. At Heigham, Miss Alitha Alderman, dau. of the late Robert Alderman, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

In Guernsey, aged 69, Colonel Sausmarer Brock, K.H. h.-p. 48th Foot. He attained his rank in 1830, and was placed on half-pay in 1835.

At Sandgate, Kent, Edw. Henry Cornick, esq. East Norfolk Militia, late Capt. 17th Regt.

At Harrogate, aged 9, Elfrida Eden, eldest dau. of Sir William Eden, of Windlesome Hall, Durham.

At Shooter's Hill, aged 72, Chas. Fenchain, esq. late of H.M. Dockyard, Woolwich.

At Manchester, aged 45, William Thomas Fox, son of the late John Hopkins Fox, esq. of Northern Court, Chilham.

At Salcombe, near Sidmouth, the wife of George Mortimer, esq.

At Torquay, aged 89, Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Horsted-Keynes, and Brighton, Sussex, and late of the 3rd Dragon Guards.

April 23. At Edenbridge, Kent, aged 32, Thomas, youngest son of Thomas Alexander, esq.

Aged 72, Benjamin Blackmore, esq. of Islington.

At Bath, aged 42, W. Price Evans, esq. M.R.C.S. for many years medical officer to the extensive copper and other works on the western side of the Swansea River.

At Bruton, Somerset, aged 70, Edward Hicks Finch, esq. of Cophall-court, and Brixton-hill, Surrey.

At Exmouth, aged 23, Julia-Frances, second dau. of the Rev. Hugh Speke, Rector of Dowlish Wake, Somersetshire.

April 24. At Camberwell, aged 66, Thomas Allport, esq. a gentleman of a literary turn of mind and an occasional contributor to this magazine.

Harriet, wife of James Robertson Bryant, esq. of Pembroke.

In Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, aged 46, John Courtenay, esq. F.R.C.S.E.

At her uncle's, Admiral Katray, of Barford,

Warwick, aged 14, Josette Grace Vivian Fraser, second dau. of W. Fraser, esq. late Barrister at Law.

On board H.M.S. the "Royal George," off Elfsnabben in the Baltic Sea, Mr. Henry Freeland, R.M. son of the late Rev. Henry Freeland, Rector of Hasketon, Suffolk, and nephew of the Rev. James Round, B.D. His body was buried with military honours on the following day, in a small churchyard in the Island of Musca.

At Long Horsley Vicarage, Northumberland, aged 81, Mary, widow of George Hall, esq. of Stanington Vale.

In his 48th year, Thomas Hodgson, esq. F.R.C.S. of Halifax.

Off Antibes in the steamer Ercolano (as noticed in the memoir of Mr. Halsey, in a former page), aged 26, Charlotte Mary Owen, wife of Edward Lewis Knight, esq. late of H.M. 20th Regt.; also, their two children, Edward-John-Allanson, aged 26 months, and Robert-Wynn, aged 8 months.

Aged 61, George Nicholson, esq. of Highgate. James, eldest son of James Poole, esq. of Sherborne, Dorset.

At Henley-on-Thames, Miss Mary Woodhouse, formerly of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

April 25. Aged 73, Joseph Abbott, of Bermondsey, and late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Aberdeen, aged 37, George Armstrong, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Geo. Armstrong, of Bristol.

April 77, Benj. Bailly, esq. of Threadneedle-st.

At Exeter, at an advanced age, Nancy, relict of Thomas Follett, esq. of Liverpool.

At St. Leonard's Emily, wife of J. Grant, esq. jun. of Glenmoriston, and dau. of J. Morrison, esq.

At great Baddow, aged 61, Thomas King, esq. many years surgeon of Chelmsford.

At Kelgate, aged 50, Thomas Neale, esq.

In Albany-street, Regent's-park, aged 71, Margaret, widow of James Pattison, esq. formerly a Director of the East India Company.

Aged 45, Chas. Rawling, esq. of Exeter, solicitor.

April 26. At Bayswater, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of James Beveridge, esq. of Wandsworth-common.

Aged 80, Isaac Brend, esq. of Bath.

At Leamington, Grace, relict of the Rev. Arthur Bulter, and dau. of the late Charles Lynd, esq. of Mullaneean, Tyrone.

At Plymouth, David Cahill, esp. late Paymaster 88th Regiment.

At Nice, William Johnson Campbell, esq. third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar.

At Lower Stakesby, near Whitby, after a few hours' illness, aged 70, Jane, only dau. of the late Abel Chapman, esq. of Whitby, banker.

At Madeira, aged 21, Anna, eldest dau. of the late Sir William Webb Follett.

At Emscote, War. aged 81, Francis Hammett, esq.

At Edgbaston, aged 66, George Lovell, esq. late Her Majesty's Inspector of the Manufacture of Small Arms.

At Brandenburg-lodge, Fulham-road, Elizabeth, Lady Ogilby, widow of Lieut.-Col. Sir Dvd. Ogilby, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

In Upper Albany-st. Regent's-pk. aged 71, Gabriele Rossetti, late Prof. of Italian at King's Col. London.

At Sunderland, aged 52, Mr. John Hardinge Veitch, proprietor of the "Sunderland Examiner."

He was for many years connected with the "Durham Chronicle," originally established by Mr. John Ambrose Williams, whose trial in 1822 for a libel on the Durham clergy afforded an opportunity for a display of eloquence by his counsel, Mr. (now Lord) Brougham, which has been designated as "undoubtedly the noblest effort of modern oratory." On Mr. Williams' retirement from the proprietorship of the "Durham Chronicle" in 1823, Mr. Veitch succeeded him as editor, and, after a short interval, as proprietor of that paper; which he continued to conduct until

1850, when it passed into other hands. In the following year he commenced the "Sunderland Examiner." He was an earnest and talented advocate of a liberal policy, and took an active and energetic part in the great questions which agitated the public mind during the eventful period in which he lived.

At Highbury-terrace, Islington, aged 69, Edward Wigan, esq. He was the eldest son of Col. Wigan, of the London Militia, who was an eminent goldsmith in Cheapside with the late Mr. Alderman Goodbehere. Mr. Wigan was formerly a partner with Sir S. Matthew, Bart. as a hop-merchant; in which business he continued till his death, and is reported to have left enormous wealth.

At Quainton rectory, Bucks. Anne-Catherine, wife of the Rev. E. N. Young, and eldest dau. of the late William Travis, esq. M.D. of Scarbro'.

April 27. At Park House, Hayes, Middlesex, Elizabeth, widow of Edw. Briggs, esq. of Harley-street and Hayes.

Aged 72, Robert Buckle, esq. collector of Island Revenue, Cambridge.

At Edinburgh, Anne-Mary, widow of Col. Dugill Campbell, R.A.

At Netherclay, near Taunton, aged 17, Saranne-Lucas, third dau. of the late Lieut. Col. Colles.

At Tilgate-house, Sussex, aged 51, Mary, wife of Charles Fauntleroy, esq. and of Bermondsey.

At Bedford-sq. aged 51, George Freere, esq. late of Lincoln's-inn, and of Twyford-house, Hants Stortford.

At Ladywell-house, Ackworth, aged 79, William Grub, esq.

In London, aged 74, John Knox Harrison, esq. formerly merchant of Belfast.

At Pool Cottage, Brampton Speke, aged 38, John Frederick Hoffner, esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 79, Miss Harriet Inley.

At Swardston rectory, Norfolk, aged 80, John Turner Kemp, esq.

At Boulogne, Juliana Elizabeth, widow of Frederic Clinton Mundy, esq. youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Antrobus, Rector of Acton, Middlesex.

In Mount-st. Grosvenor sq. aged 82, Lieut.-Col. George Nelthorpe, of the West Norfolk Militia.

At Armign, near Google, aged 72, Edmd. Thompson, esq. of West Mount, Scarborough.

At Chard, aged 63, Samuel Webb, esq.

Aged 22, Catherine-Anna, wife of the Rev. John Yardley, Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and dau. of William E. Stokes, esq.

April 28. Aged 23, Henry William Francis, eldest son of the Rev. William H. Clarke, Curate of Herringfleet.

At Belmont, Dartmouth, aged 53, Hannah, wife of Daniel Codner, esq.

Aged 38, Frances-Sophia, relict of George Goddard, esq. and only dau. of James Stuart Dobson, esq. of Harlow, Essex.

Edward-Cook, only son of the late Edward Cook Milburn, esq. of Milburn-place, North Shields.

At East Grinstead, Sussex, aged 74, Aletha, relict of Gideon Newland, esq. formerly of Gloucester, and dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Thompson, of Tichfield.

At Londonderry, aged 64, James Rennick, esq. late North Mayo Regt.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Samuel Henry Teuscher, esq.

At Dublin, aged 68, retired Rear-Adm. Archibald Tisdall.

John-Gore, eldest son of the Rev. E. James Townsend, of Ilmington Rectory, Warwickshire.

April 29. In Great Prescott-st. aged 67, Sarah, relict of Emanuel Aguilar, esq.

At Hombourg, Frankfurt, aged 71, Robert Foster Grant Dalton, esq. of Ingoldisthorpe Hall, Norfolk, and of Shanks House, Somerset; also on May 3, suddenly, at Ghent, aged 41, on hearing of the death of his father, John George Foster Grant Dalton, esq. second son of the above.

At Bardwell rectory, Suffolk, aged 77, Anna-

Maria, relict of James Dunlap, esq. M.D. of Sydenham, Kent.

At Cheltenham, aged 79, Hannah, relict of the Very Rev. Usher Lee, Dean of Waterford.

At Bute House, Petersham, aged 79, the Most Hon. Caroline, Marchioness dowager of Queensberry. She was the third dau. and coheirress of Henry third Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G. by Elizabeth, dau. of George, Duke of Montagu, and was married in 1803 to Charles Douglas, esq. afterwards (in 1810) fifth Marquess of Queensberry, K.T. who died in 1837, having had issue eight daughters, whereupon he was succeeded by his brother the present marquess. Her ladyship was distinguished for her evangelical piety and charitable acts.

At Southampton, aged 74, Major John Thornton, late of Kensington. He was a passenger from Guernsey to Southampton in the "Courier," and the vessel having lurched he fell from his seat and injured his head. Every attention was paid, but he died of the effect of the fall twenty-seven hours afterwards. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

At Ramsgate, aged 28, Marianne-Frances, dau. of Col. S. H. Williams, Royal Engineers.

April 30. At Heavitree, aged 31, Mr. Edward B. Crabbe. He was the confidential clerk of E. L. Kemp, esq. solicitor, and apparitor to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Exeter.

At York-pl. Portman-sq. aged 80, Ann, relict of Col. Daere, 3rd West York Militia.

Aged 83, Margaret, relict of Francis Forster, esq. of Margate.

Caroline-Susan-Frescott, wife of the Rev. Richardson Fussell, of Chantry Parsonage, Somerset.

At the Vicarage, Calne, Wilts, aged 69, Ann, relict of Capt. Gilbert Heathcote, R.N.

David Holmes, esq. of Lower Belgrave-street.

Elizabeth, wife of George Laishley, esq. Shirley, near Southampton.

At Easingwold, Yorkshire, his native place, aged 70, Dr. Newton, a well-known Methodist preacher for fifty-five years. His funeral was numerously attended by several of the most eminent ministers of the Wesleyan connection. His remains were deposited in a vault in Easingwold churchyard. He had only two or three weeks ago removed to the town of Easingwold, in his native Yorkshire.

At Exmouth, aged 70, Ellen, widow of Lieut.-Col. Raban, of Beauchamp-lodge, near Taunton.

In Keppel-st. Russell-sq. aged 67, Miss Robertson.

At Bridport, aged 23, Anne-Eliza, eldest dau. of Dr. Symes.

Benj. Edward Willoughby, esq. of Bedford-sq.

Lately at Steeple Aston, Oxon, aged 87, Charlotte, dau. of the late Very Rev. B. Newcombe, formerly Dean of Rochester.

At Bloem Fontein, South Africa, William Jones St. John, Lieut. Rl. Art. second son of the late Dr. St. John, Inspector-General of H.M. Hospitals.

At Canterbury, Mrs. S. Terry, widow of S. Terry, esq. of Bombay.

In George-st. Easton-sq. aged 28, Robert Hole Walters, esq. Capt. 31st Regt. elder son of Ralph Walters, esq. of South Dene Tower, Durham.

May 1. At Cleve-hill, Glouc. Frances, wife of D. Cave, esq.

At Brandsby Hall, Yorkshire, aged 70, Francis Cholmeley, esq.

At Cokenach, Royston, Louisa-Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Sir William Henry Clinton and Lady Louisa Clinton.

At Ashburton, at an advanced age, Sarah, relict of Charles Edwards, esq. of Biverford, near Totnes.

In London, aged 64, Paulina, widow of Capt. James Hance, 1st B. Vet. Batt. and formerly India Regt.

At 65, William Jope, esq. Bench of Gray's-inn.

At Pengelly Parkin March, 1805, as Achille 74, and Edgar. He was

afterwards in the same ship at the blockade of Ferrol and Cherbourg, and at the defence of Cadiz. He had only recently accepted the retirement under the order in council of 1846.

At Hambledon, Hants, Miss Richards, sister of the late Rev. R. Richards, Vicar of that parish.

At Camberwell, aged 39, Ellen, wife of John Mountjoy Smith, esq.

At the South Sea House, aged 56, John Tickell Viner, esq.

May 2. At Pershore, John Yeend Bedford, esq. of the Abbey, Pershore.

In Chesterfield-st. Mayfair, aged 81, the Hon. Gertrude Brand.

In Camden-town, aged 68, Magdalena-Francina Collie, relict of the Rev. David Collie, of Malacca.

At Rothesay, Miss Gardner, of Dudhope, dau. of the late Wm. Fullerton Gardner, esq. H.E.I.C.S.'s Bengal Establishment.

Mary, the wife of the Rev. T. Jones, Rector of Allhallows, Lombard-st. and late Vicar of Great Bentley.

At Soho-hill, Handsworth, aged 87, John Lightfoot, esq. one of the Directors of the Birmingham Banking Company from its commencement.

At Catherington, Hants, Ann Elizabeth, third and last surviving dau. of the late J. Richards, esq.

At Totton, aged 66, Miss Mary Jaquis Sharp, dau. of the late Daniel Sharp, esq. of Godalming, Surrey.

At Bath, Temperance Sophia, widow of George Udny, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

Georgiana, widow of John Wheatley, esq. formerly of the Supreme Court, Calcutta.

At Brighton, Ann, relict of Capt. M. White, R.N.

In Hind-st. Manchester-sq. Frances, relict of the Rev. S. Woodgate, Vicar of Pembury, Kent.

At Boteler's Marston, Warwick, aged 37, Ann-Catherine, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Andrews Woodward, esq. of Great Comberton, Worc. and of Boteler's Marston.

At Newton Bushel, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Nicholas Adams Bartlett, esq. late of Ludbrook, and of Marlton.

At Stratton, Cirencester, Glouc. Mary, wife of Lieut. C. A. Doyne, 60th Bengal N. Inf.

At Lewes, aged 55, Mary-Ann, wife of Thomas Haire, esq. M.D. and only dau. of the late William Franklin Hick, esq. of Lewes.

At the Dockyard, Portsmouth, aged 10, Isabel-Anne, eldest dau. of Capt. Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B. of H.M.S. Excellent.

May 4. In York-buildings, New-road, aged 77, John Barrow, esq. late of the firm of Barrow and Turner.

At Farringdon, Berks, aged 80, Edward Hunt Butler, elder brother of Cornelius Butler, esq. of Ingatestone, Essex.

At Stockwell, aged 61, Thomas Chodwick, esq. formerly of Flamborough, shipowner.

At Edinburgh, aged 20, the Hon. George Stafford Fraser, third son of Lord Lovat.

At Cheltenham, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of William Langton, esq. late of Sutton, Surrey, and formerly of Chippenharn, Bucks.

At Tavistock, Saltren, youngest son of the late Thomas Robins, esq. of Venn, near Tavistock.

Aged 75, Garrard Roche, esq. of Upper Wellington-street.

At Cambridge, aged 73, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thos. Seabrook, Vicar of Wickhambrook, Suffolk.

May 5. In London, aged 23, William Goodman, younger son of the Rev. William Bleack, Rector of Huish, and grandson of the late John Goodman, esq. of Oare House, Wilts.

At Danbury, aged 89, Sarah, relict of John Bygrave, esq. of Frettons, Danbury.

At Hampstead, aged 69, George Campbell, esq.

In Mornington-road, Regent's-park, aged 65, Ralph Quedsted Dimsey, esq. formerly of Hitchin.

At Catton, near Norwich, Mary, widow of the Rev. Henry Charles Hobart, Canon of Hereford, and nephew of Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire.

She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, esq. of Langley-park, Nor-

folk, by Mary 2nd dau. of Robert Palmer, esq. of Sonning, Berks, was married in 1800, and was left a widow in 1844, having had issue the late Major George Hobart of the Scots Greys, and Charles Hobart, esq.

At Bradwell, near Bampton, Oxon, Charles Large, esq. a breeder of long-woolled sheep, a flock of the first character.

At Barton-crescent, aged 12, Angelina, only dau. of the late George Tradescant Lay, esq. H.M. Consul for Amoy, China.

At Albert-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 61, John William Lockett, esq.

At her son-in-law's, the Rev. G. Roberts, Cheltenham, aged 85, Agnes, relict of D. Mushet, esq. of Coleford, Forest of Dean.

At Edinburgh, Maria-Innes, widow of James Robertson, esq. of the College, Elgin.

At Clifton, aged 67, Elizabeth-Anne, relict of the Rev. Sir John Godfrey Thomas, of Bodiam, Sussex. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. John Vignoles, of Cornahill House, Westmeath, was married first to Lieut. Col. Grey, and in 1817 became the second wife of Sir J. G. Thomas, by whom she had several children.

At Brockencott Cottage, Chaddersley Corbett, aged 80, Mr. John Wigley, late head master of the Free School.

May 6. At Gillingham, Kent, aged 54, James, fourth son of the late Rev. Joseph Burrill, of Masham, Yorksh.

Horace-Jones, son of William Carter, coroner for Surrey.

At Brighton, aged 73, Margaret, wife of Major William Chadwick.

At East Retford, aged 43, Geo. Henry Chandler, esq. only surviving son of the late Rev. George Chandler, M.A. one of the senior magistrates of the West Riding.

William Chichester, esq. of Upham House, near Ledbury, brother of the late John Chichester, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham, and uncle to Mrs. Chambers, of Worcester. Also, on the 8th inst. near Taunton, Somersetshire, aged 80, Mrs. Charles Chichester, mother of Mrs. Chambers.

At Great Chesterford, Essex, aged 63, Owen Hewitt Edwards, esq.

At Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, aged 84, Jane, widow of Francis Gregor, esq. of Trewarthenick, Cornwall, and dau. of the late William Urquhart, esq. of Craigston, Aberdeenshire.

At Brighton, aged 86, Mary Ann, wife of Charles King, esq.

At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Col. William Skene, H.E.I.C.S.

At Lopen, aged 25, Joseph-Fry, youngest son of the late Joseph Stuckey, esq. of Langport.

May 7. At Boston, aged 42, Anne, wife of William Henry Adams, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Brighton, aged 66, Edward Bramah, esq. of Guildford-st.

At Southampton, aged 71, Daniel Brooks, esq.

At Glasgow, aged 35, Lieut. Edward John Dod, late of the 62d Bengal Native Infantry.

At Redcar, in Cleveland, aged 25, Samuel Gatliff, esq. B.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge.

In Arlington-st. Alexander Grant, esq. of Aberlour, Banffshire, a Deputy Lieut. of that co. formerly of Jamaica, and many years an active member of the legislature of that island.

In Park-sq. Regent's-park, Almon Hill, esq.

In Bedford-lane, Clapham, aged 72, Thomas Jolley, esq.

Aged 33, Alfred Gascoigne Lynde, esq. of Great Queen-st. Westminster.

Ann Katharine Storer, of Upper Hyde-park-st. relict of Anthony Gilbert Storer, esq. of Purley-park, Berks.

May 8. Aged 53, Mary, wife of James Anderton, esq. of Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

In Albany-st. Regent's-park, aged 34, Charles, youngest son of Henry Berners, esq. and grandson of the late Wm. Berners, esq. of Queen Anne-st.

At his residence, Isle of Portland, aged 54, †

Rev. Charles Cannon, for many years pastor of the Independent Church of that place. He was married a fortnight prior to his decease.

At Southampton, aged 72, William Coleman, esq. formerly of Watling-st. City.

At Plymouth, W. Drake, esq. Paymaster R.N. late of the Agamemnon.

At Iping, near Midhurst, aged 65, Benjamin Pewtress, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Pewtress, Son, and Pewtress, paper-makers.

At Norland-terrace, Notting-hill, Major T. F. Prendergast, late of the 17th Foot and 3rd W.L.B.

At Woodrising Hall, Norfolk, aged 79, John Weyland, esq.

May 9. At Ledbury, aged 78, Augusta, relict of John Biddulph, esq.

Aged 55, Jane-Charge-Frances-Dorothy, wife of John Booth, esq. of Killerby.

At Bath, aged 67, Matthew Hayter Chaffin, esq.

In Langham-pl. aged 47, Amelia, wife of Mr. W. B. Donaldson.

At Southampton, aged 84, Madame Catherine Angelle Feraud, a French refugee, who has resided in the town ever since the Revolution of 1792.

In the Queen's Prison, suddenly, aged 60, Miss Elizabeth Hardy, authoress of the Jesuitical tale called "The Confessionals," and other works of a similar description. She had been in the Queen's prison for about eighteen months for a small debt.

At Petersham, aged 93, Ann-Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Harper, esq.

At Torquay, aged 27, Miss Elizabeth Narramore.

At Richmond, Mary Cleve Willmott, sister of the Rev. R. A. Willmott, St. Catherine's, Bear Wood.

At Ramsgate, aged 16, Adela, daughter of Henry Wyman, esq. of Valparaiso, Chili, and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Orbegoso, Ex-President of the Republic of Peru.

May 10. Hannah, relict of Augustus Gostling, esq. LL.D. of Whitton, Middlesex.

In Eaton-pl. aged 81, Frances, relict of the Rev. John Haggitt, of Ditton, co. Cambridge. She was the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Peyton, the first Bart. of the creation of 1776, by Frances, dau. of Sir John Rous, Bart. and sister to John first Earl of Stradbroke. She was married to Mr. Haggitt in 1810.

Aged 28, Alice, wife of John Huish, esq. of Breadsall, Derbyshire.

At Southampton, aged 4, Wm. Henry, youngest son of the late Charles Long, esq.

At Regent-terr. Isabella Alison, relict of George Mitchell, esq. Parsons-green, near Edinburgh.

At Llwyn Onn Cottage, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, Mary Cartwright, widow of James Price, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Isaac Twycross, D.D.

In Bruton-street, Harriet, widow of the Right Hon. Charles Philip Yorke, uncle to the present Earl of Hardwicke. She was the dau. of Charles Manningham, esq. of Thorpe, Surrey; was married in 1790, and left a widow in 1834, without issue.

May 11. In Thurloe-sq. Brompton, aged 25, Laura-Susanna, wife of Matthew Baines, esq. M.D.

At Hyde, aged 81, Henrietta widow of Joseph Kirkpatrick, esq. of St. Cross, Isle of Wight.

At Norwich, aged 75, George Doughty Lynn, esq. M.D.

At Westbury, Wilts, aged 81, Ann, wife of Benjamin Overbury, esq.

At Bath, Margaret, relict of James Pool, esq. of Hensor House, Leominster, late Lieut.-Col. of the Scots Greys.

At Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 38, William Radford, esq.

At Cockington, near Torquay, aged 69, William Sowton, esq.

Emma, fourth surviving dau. of the late Wm. esq. of Highbury-terrace. (E)

May 12. At Plymouth, aged 41, Mr. John Cremer Bellamy, surgeon, &c.

At Weston, near Ross, Matilda-Purefoy, wife of the Rev. W. C. Brant.

At the residence of her son Mr. John Hoskyn, Southampton, aged 63, Mrs. Susanna Sophia Hoskyn, formerly of Torpoint, Cornwall.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Russell-pl. Fitzroy-esq. aged 61, Jane-Edwards, widow of Edward Vitruvius Lawes, esq. serjeant-at-law.

In the Hackney-road, aged 84, William Leeds, esq. formerly of Great Clacton, Essex.

At Bushey Grove, Herts, Lucy, relict of William Lord Rendlesham, and wife of Stewart Marjoribanks, esq. She was the third dau. of Edward Roger Pratt, esq. of Byston House, Norfolk, was married in 1826 to Lord Rendlesham, who died without issue in 1839, and in 1841 to Mr. Marjoribanks.

At Collingwood House, Torquay, Louisa, wife of Charles Masters, esq.

At Waterford, the wife of Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile.

Aged 17, Martha-Alice, third dau. of Isaac Perry, esq. of Shrublands, Springfield, Essex.

At Eggesford, Devon, aged 67, Catherine, Countess of Portsmouth, widow of the late Earl of Portsmouth, and sister of Earl Fortescue. She was the second dau. of Hugh first Earl Fortescue, by Hester, third dau. of the Right Hon. George Grenville. She became the second wife of Newton late Earl of Portsmouth in 1820, and his widow in January last, having had issue the present Earl and three daughters. See our February magazine.

At Brighton, aged 67, David Robinson, esq. for many years of the corps of Royal Military Surveyors and Draughtsmen, and subsequently of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At Worcester, aged 42, Charles Shelton, esq. surgeon.

Aged 30, William Henry Taylor, second son of Wm. Taylor, esq. of Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts, late Capt. in 87th Regt.

May 13. At Blatchford, Ashton, aged 74, J. Berry, esq.

At Welwyn, Herts, aged 18, Emma Frances, eldest dau. of the Hon. Geo. Edgcombe.

At Cobham-park, the seat of Harvey Combe, esq. James White Higgins, esq. of Hornmead, Herts.

At Newmarket, aged 89, Mr. Leonard Lillford, stud groom, better known as York Lillford.

At Teignmouth, aged 26, Thomas Joseph Reed, esq. late first officer of the ship Minden, East Indiaman, and youngest son of the late Chas. Reed, esq. of Westerfield, Sussex.

In London, aged 61, Mary, wife of the Rev. Edward Whieldon, of Hales-hall, co. Stafford.

May 14. At Cokenach, Royston, aged 77, the Lady Louisa Dorothea Clinton, widow of Gen. Sir William H. Clinton, G.C.B. She was the dau. of John first Earl of Sheffield, by his first wife Abigail, daughter of Lewis Way, esq.; was married in 1797 and left a widow in 1840.

At Torquay aged 24, Elizabeth Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. C. and Lady Emily Lawrence.

At Poulton-le-fylde, Maria, wife of Lieutenant Risk, commanding H.M.S.V. Tartarus.

May 15. Aged 29, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of Mr. Russell Blacket, Witham, Essex, and only dau. of the late Robert Owst, esq. of Bermondsey.

At Hastings, aged 18, Mary Constance, third and eldest surviving child of the Rev. John Dayman, Rector of Skelton, Cumberland.

At Milford, the residence of her son-in-law Frederick Mellersh, esq. aged 70, Fanny, widow of Lieut. James Little, R.N. of Gosport.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday.	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Apr. 22 .	609	342	241	1	1193	609	584	1789
" 29 .	591	391	224	1	1211	603	608	1566
May 6 .	641	372	224	26	1263	637	626	1885
" 13 .	529	344	217	3	1093	565	528	1872
" 20 .	594	383	207	4	1188	618	570	1789

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MAY 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
78 2	37 2	29 4	48 6	49 3	47 2

PRICE OF HOPS, MAY 29.

The accounts from the plantations are of a very unfavourable character, the fly increasing rapidly; and unless a favourable change takes place shortly, the prospect of a blight will be rather alarming.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 27.

Hay, 2l. 12s. to 5l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 12s. to 2l. 2s.—Clover, 3l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, MAY 29. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 29.	
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	3,476 Calves 249
Veal	4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	24,970 Pigs 300
Pork	3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.		

COAL MARKET, MAY 26.

* Ends, &c. 16s. 0d. to 25s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts, 18s. 3d. to 20s. 0d.
, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 61s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 62s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	40	53	46	30, 35	fair, cloudy	11	48	58	48	29, 92	rain, cloudy
27	37	49	43	29, 83	heavy rain	12	48	63	53	30, 13	foggy, fair
28	40	49	44	, 88	cloudy, rain	13	50	61	53	, 06	cloudy
29	42	51	43	, 63	rain	14	53	60	48	, 03	do. fair
30	47	52	50	, 44	do.	15	47	60	50	, 01	do. do.
M. 1	47	53	48	, 25	constant rain	16	50	57	54	, 15	do. do.
2	47	57	41	, 20	rain, fair	17	48	64	54	, 11	do.
3	55	61	45	, 44	cloudy	18	48	54	42	, 05	rn. cloudy, rn.
4	50	61	48	, 57	fr. cdy. slht. rn.	19	48	52	46	, 28	fair
5	50	59	46	, 66	do. do. rain	20	50	60	51	, 07	cldy. fair, rain
6	48	55	48	, 56	cloudy	21	52	64	53	29, 83	rain, do. do.
7	50	57	50	, 58	do. rain	22	52	61	53	, 55	cldy. do.
8	50	51	46	, 46	hy. r. hl. thr. lg.	23	47	60	47	, 54	do. do.
9	48	55	44	, 68	do. do. do. do.	24	46	60	47	, 69	do.
10	49	58	47	, 99	cloudy, rain	25	55	59	48	, 79	do. rain, fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
27 208	86½	87½	87½	4½				2 dis. 1 pm.	2 4 pm.
28 205½	86½	87½	87½	4½				6 dis.	2 dis. 3 pm.
29 205	86½	87½	87½	4½				5 dis.	2 dis. 2 pm.
2 204½	87½	88	88	4½	115	235			2 dis. 2 pm.
3	87½	88	87½	4½				5 14 dis.	
4 208	87½	88½	88	4½				13 dis.	2 dis. 2 pm.
5 205	86½	87½	87½	4½				15 7 dis.	2 pm. 2 dis.
6 205	86½	87½	87½	4½				15 10 dis.	2 dis. 2 pm.
8 205	86½	87½	87½	4½	115½			15 5 dis.	2 dis. 3 pm.
9	87	88	87½	4½	115½	233		1 dis.	3 pm.
10 205	87½	88½	88½	4½		237		15 dis.	1 dis. 2 pm.
11	87½	88½	88½	4½	115	237		15 10 dis.	1 dis. 3 pm.
12 205	87	88	88	4½		235		15 7 dis.	2 dis. 2 pm.
13	87	88	88					15 dis.	2 dis. 2 pm.
15 205	87½	88	88½	4½		233		7 13 dis.	2 dis. 2 pm.
16 205	87½	88	88½	4½				5 10 dis.	2 pm. par.
17 204	87½	88	88½	4½		237		10 5 dis.	par. 2 pm.
18 205	88½	89½	88½	4½		235		1 dis.	2 pm.
19 205	88½	89½	89	4½	115½			10 dis.	1 dis. 2 pm.
20	88	89½	89					12 dis.	2 dis. 1 pm.
22 205	88	89½	89	4½		233		5 dis.	2 dis. 1 pm.
23 205	88½	89½	89		115			5 dis.	2 dis. 1 pm.
24 205	87½	89½	88½	4½				7 10 dis.	1 dis. 2 pm.
25 206	88½	89½	89½	4½				1 4 pm.	4 1 pm.
26	88½	90	89½	4½				1 4 pm.	1 4 pm.
27 205	89½	90½	90½			236		1 4 pm.	1

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Sh
3, Copthall Ch

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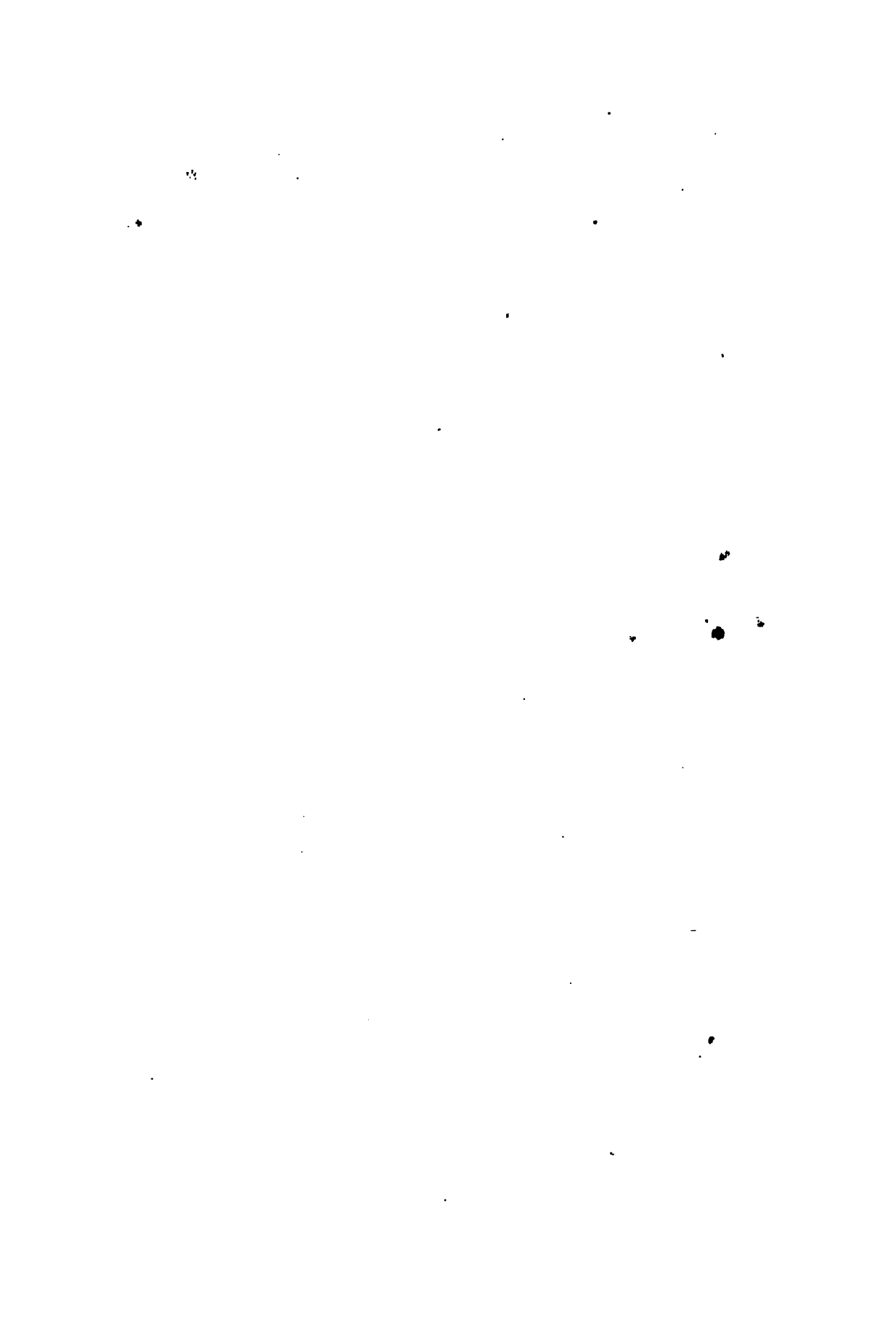
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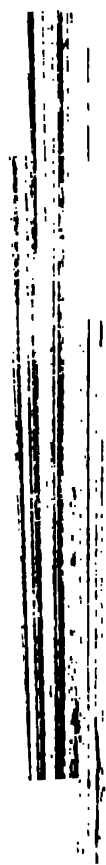
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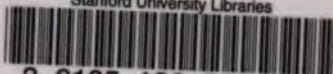
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